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REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1943-44

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF  
JULIAN W. MACK  
HERBERT FRIEDENWALD

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN  
THE STORY OF THE NEW YORK EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE  
WAR SERVICE OF JEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD



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YEAR BOOK

Volume 46





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by  
HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN, Editor



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## PREFACE

In the preceding volume were commemorated four important anniversaries in the life of the Jewish community of the United States: the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Solomon Schechter and Mayer Sulzberger and of the establishment of B'nai B'rith, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City. In the present volume, we present articles commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the National Council of Jewish Women and of the Educational Alliance of New York City, both institutions which have served and continue to serve significant community needs. We are fortunate in having had the cooperation of Mrs. Mildred G. Welt, the president of the National Council of Jewish Women, who prepared the article on that organization. The article on the Educational Alliance is the work of Dr. S. P. Rudens, for many years a contributor of articles on Jewish and other subjects to various periodicals, and formerly educational director of the Jewish People's Institute, Chicago. Besides these two contributions, we present two biographical sketches: one of the late Julian W. Mack, who was in his lifetime an outstanding leader in the Jewish community as well as a distinguished jurist and public worker; the other of the late Herbert Friedenwald, who was editor of five issues of the *AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK*. The article on Judge Mack was contributed by a close friend and co-worker, Dr. Horace M. Kallen, author and educator. The article on Dr. Friedenwald was written by the Editor, who was closely associated with him during his service as secretary of the American Jewish Committee and editor of the *AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK*.

As we noted in previous issues, limitations of space preclude the publication of similar tributes to other distinguished individuals in the community

who died during the past year. These persons are, however, given extended notices in the necrology supplement to the Review of the Year.

This Review has again been the work of a number of collaborators, each selected for his or her special competence to deal with the subject assigned. A number of these contributors had again the difficult task of writing their articles under the handicap of inadequate information, because of war conditions. The editor extends his thanks to these contributors for their conscientious collaboration.

Early in the preparation of this volume, Mr. Harold J. Jonas, the assistant editor of the *Contemporary Jewish Record*, who had extended such signal aid to me in the preparation of Volume 45, was inducted into the Army of the United States. Fortunately, Mr. Edward N. Saveth, a member of the research staff of the American Jewish Committee, gladly volunteered his assistance in the editing of manuscripts and in the revision of the proofs. I take pleasure in gratefully acknowledging Mr. Saveth's cooperation.

Thanks are due also to Miss Irma Engel for revising the Index to the first 45 volumes of this series; to Miss Rose A. Herzog, who again compiled the material for the directories and the supplements to the Review of the Year and gave valuable assistance in the reading of proof; to Mrs. Geraldine Rosenfield and Mrs. Anita W. Fried, who gave these supplements their final form; to Mrs. Rose G. Stein, who again revised the section on statistics and assisted the Editor in many other directions; and to Dr. A. S. Oko, editor of the *Contemporary Jewish Record*, and Dr. Julius B. Maller, director of the Library of Jewish Information of the American Jewish Committee, both of whom gave the benefit of their experience and knowledge. The Editor again gladly thanks Mr. Maurice Jacobs, Executive Vice President of the Jewish Publication Society of America, for his wholehearted encouragement and technical cooperation.

As this volume goes to press, the liberation of France, Belgium, and Holland from the Nazi yoke has been virtually completed, and there are unmistakable indications of the early complete collapse of the short-lived but unspeakably wicked Nazi domination of the whole of western and central

Europe. This event will re-open, in a relatively short time, it is hoped, the normal channels of communication, so that we may be able to present in the forthcoming issue of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK facts of a brighter and more encouraging nature regarding the revivification of the remnants of our people who shall have survived the Nazi tyranny and its fiendish program of systematic mass murder.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

September 5, 1944.





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# CALENDARS





## CALENDARS

By JULIUS H. GREENSTONE

The Jewish year consists of 12 months, each month having 29 or 30 days. An intercalated year has 13 months, an additional month, called Adar Sheni (second Adar), being added between Adar and Nisan. Nisan, Sivan, Ab, Tishri, Shebat, and the first Adar (in the intercalated year) always have 30 days; Iyar, Tammuz, Elul, Tebet, Adar (in a simple year, or Adar Sheni in an intercalated year) always have 29 days each. Heshvan and Kislev sometimes both have 30 days, when the year is called "perfect" (*Shelemah*, indicated by letter ש), sometimes both have 29 days each, when the year is called "defective" (*Haserah*, indicated by letter ח), and sometimes Heshvan has 29 days and Kislev 30 days, when the year is called "regular" (*ke-Sidrah*, indicated by the letter כ). Whenever the month has 30 days, the 30th day of the month is the first New Moon day of the following month, which has two New Moon days. When the month has only 29 days, the following month has only one New Moon day. In order to simplify the tables of the Calendar for Fifty Years, only one New Moon day is indicated, the one which is the first of the month. Thus when there are two New Moon days, the second alone is given.

5705

is called 705 (חש"ה) according to the short system (לפ"ק). It is a perfect Common Year of 12 months, 50 Sabbaths, 355 days, beginning on Monday, the second day of the week, and having the first day of Passover on Thursday, the fifth day of the week; therefore its sign is (בשה), i. e. ב for second, ש for perfect (שלימה) and ה for fifth. It is the fifth year of the 301st lunar cycle of 19 years, and the twenty-third year of the 204th cycle of 28 years, since Creation, according to the traditional, Jewish reckoning.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Sept.		Tisbri			
18	M	1	א' דראש השנה	{Gen. 21 Num. 29: 1-6	I Sam. 1: 1-2: 10
19	T	2	ב' דראש השנה	{Gen. 22 Num. 29: 1-6	Jer. 31: 2-20
20	W	3	צום גדליה ונדרחה	Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{Is. 55: 6-56: 8 Seph. none
21	Th	4	Fast of Gedaliah		
22	F	5			{Hos. 14: 2-10; Joel 2: 15-27
23	S	6	וילך, שבת שובה	Deut.31	{Seph. Hos. 14: 2-10; Micah 7: 18-20
24	S	7			
25	M	8			
26	T	9		{Lev. 16 Num. 29: 7-11	{Is. 57: 14-58: 14 Afternoon: Jonah
27	W	10	יום כפור Day of Atonement	{Afternoon: Lev. 18	{Seph. add: Micah 7: 18-20
28	Th	11			
29	F	12			{Joel 2: 15-27
30	S	13	האינינו	Deut. 32	{Seph. II Sam. 22: 1-51
Oct.					
1	S	14			Zech. 14
2	M	15	א' דסכות	{Lev. 22: 26-23: 44 Num. 29: 12-16	
3	T	16	ב' דסכות	{Lev. 22: 26-23: 44 Num. 29: 12-16	I Kings 8: 2-21
4	W	17		{Num. 29: 17-25 Seph. 29: 17-22	
5	Th	18		{Num. 29: 20-28 Seph. 29: 20-25	
6	F	19	חול המועד	{Num. 29: 23-31 Seph. 29: 23-28	
7	S	20	*	{Ex. 33: 12-34: 26 Num. 29: 26-31	Ezek. 38: 18-39: 16
8	S	21	הושענא רבא	{Num. 29: 26-34 Seph. 29: 29-34	
9	M	22	שמיני עצרת	{Deut. 14: 22-16: 17 Num. 29: 35-30: 1	I Kings 8: 54-66 or 9: 1
10	T	23	שמחת תורה	{Deut. 33: 1-34: 12 Gen. 1: 1-2: 3	{Josh. 1 Seph. 1: 1-9
11	W	24	Rejoicing of the Law	{Num. 29: 35-30: 1	
12	Th	25	אסרו חג		
13	F	26			{Is. 42: 5-43: 10
14	S	27	בראשית, ומב' הח'	Gen. 1: 1-6: 8	{Seph. 42: 5-21; 61: 10; 62: 5
15	S	28			
16	M	29			
17	T	30	א' דראש חדרש	Num. 28: 1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Oct.		Heshv.			
18	W	1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
19	Th	2			
20	F	3			
21	S	4	נח	Gen. 6: 9-11: 32	{Is. 54: 1-55: 5 {Seph. 54: 1-10
22	S	5			
23	M	6			
24	T	7			
25	W	8			
26	Th	9			
27	F	10			
28	S	11	לך לך	Gen. 12: 1-17: 27	Is. 40: 27-41: 16
29	S	12			
30	M	13			
31	T	14			
Nov					
1	W	15			
2	Th	16			
3	F	17			
4	S	18	וירא	Gen. 18: 1-22: 24	{II Kings 4: 1-37 {Seph. 4: 1-23
5	S	19			
6	M	20			
7	T	21			
8	W	22			
9	Th	23			
10	F	24			
11	S	25	חיי שרה (מב' הח')	Gen. 23: 1-25: 18	I Kings 1-31
12	S	26			
13	M	27			
14	T	28			
15	W	29			
16	Th	30	יום כפור קטן א' דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Nov.		Kislev			
17	F	1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
18	S	2	תולדת	Gen. 25: 19-28: 9	Mal. 1: 1-2: 7
19	S	3			
20	M	4			
21	T	5			
22	W	6			
23	Th	7			
24	F	8			{ Hos. 12: 13-14: 10 or 11: 7-12: 12 or 11: 7-14: 10
25	S	9	ויצא	Gen. 28: 10-32: 3	{ Seph. 11: 7-12: 12
26	S	10			
27	M	11			
28	T	12			
29	W	13			
30	Th	14			
Dec.					
1	F	15			{ Hos. 12: 13-14: 10 or 11: 7-12: 12 or Obad. 1: 1-21
2	S	16	וישלח	Gen. 32: 4-36: 43	{ Seph. Obad. 1: 1-21
3	S	17			
4	M	18			
5	T	19			
6	W	20			
7	Th	21			
8	F	22			
9	S	23	וישב [מב' הח']	Gen. 37: 1-40: 23	Amos 2: 6-3: 8
10	S	24			
11	M	25	{ Hanukkah, חנכה Feast of Dedication	{ Num. 7: 1-17 Seph. 6: 22-7: 17	
12	T	26		{ Num. 7: 18-29 Seph. 7: 18-23	
13	W	27		{ Num. 7: 24-35 Seph. 7: 24-29	
14	Th	28		{ Num. 7: 30-41 Seph. 7: 30-35	
15	F	29		{ Num. 7: 36-47 Seph. 7: 36-41	
16	S	30	מקץ, א' דראש חדש New Moon	{ Gen. 41: 1-44: 17 Num. 28: 9-15, 7: 24-47	{ Zech. 2: 14-4: 7 Seph. add Is. 66:1, 23 I Sam. 20: 18, 42

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Dec.		Tebet			
17	S	1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	Num. 28:1-15; 7:48-53	
18	M	2	Eighth Day of Hanukkah	Num. 7: 54-8: 4	
19	T	3			
20	W	4			
21	Th	5			
22	F	6			
23	S	7	וינס	Gen. 44: 18-47: 27	Ezek. 37: 15-28
24	S	8			
25	M	9			
26	T	10	צום עשרה בטבת Fast of Tebet	Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{Is. 55: 6-56: 8 Seph. none
27	W	11			
28	Th	12			
29	F	13			
30	S	14	ויחי	Gen. 47: 28-50: 26	I Kings 2: 1-12
31	S	15			
Jan. 1945					
1	M	16			
2	T	17			
3	W	18			
4	Th	19			
5	F	20			
6	S	21	שמות	Ex. 1: 1-6: 1	{Is. 27: 6-28: 13; 29: 22, 23 Seph. Jer. 1: 1-2: 3
7	S	22			
8	M	23			
9	T	24			
10	W	25			
11	Th	26			
12	F	27			
13	S	28	וארא, [מב' הח']	Ex. 6: 2-9: 35	Ezek. 28: 25-29: 21
14	S	29	יום כפור קטן		

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Jan.		Shebat			
15	M	1	New Moon ראש חדרש	Num. 28:1-15	
16	T	2			
17	W	3			
18	Th	4			
19	F	5			
20	S	6	בא	Ex. 10: 1-13: 16	Jer. 46: 13-28
21	S	7			
22	M	8			
23	T	9			
24	W	10			
25	Th	11			
26	F	12			
27	S	13	בשלח, שבת שירה	Ex. 13: 17-17: 16	{Judges 4: 4-5: 31 {Seph. 5: 1-31
28	S	14			
29	M	15	{ ר"ה לאילנות {New Year for Trees		
30	T	16			
31	W	17			
Feb.					
1	Th	18			
2	F	19			
3	S	20	יתרו	Ex. 18: 1-20: 26	{Is. 6: 1-7: 6; 9: 5, 6 {Seph. 6: 1-13
4	S	21			
5	M	22			
6	T	23			
7	W	24			
8	Th	25			
9	F	26			
10	S	27	{ משפטים, ומב' הח'ו {פ' שקלים	{Ex. 21: 1-24: 18; 30: 11-16	{II Kings 12: 1-17 {Seph. 11: 17-12: 17
11	S	28			
12	M	29	יום כפור קטן		
13	T	30	New Moon א' דראש חדרש	Num. 28: 1-15	



Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Feb.		Adar			
14	W	1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
15	Th	2			
16	F	3			
17	S	4	חרומה	Ex. 25: 1-27: 19	I Kings 5: 26-6: 13
18	S	5			
19	M	6			
20	T	7			
21	W	8			
22	Th	9			
23	F	10			
24	S	11	חצוה, פ' זכור	{Ex. 27: 20-30: 10 {Deut. 25: 17-19	{I Sam. 15: 2-34 {Seph. 15: 1-34
25	S	12	חגיגת אסתר	Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{Is. 55: 6-56: 8
26	M	13	Fast of Esther	Ex. 17: 8-16	{Seph. none
27	T	14	פורים		
28	W	15	Purim, Feast of Esther* שושן פורים		
Mar.					
1	Th	16			
2	F	17			
3	S	18	כי תשא, פ' פרה	Ex. 30: 11-34: 35 Num. 19	{Ezek. 36: 16-38 {Seph. 36: 16-36
4	S	19			
5	M	20			
6	T	21			
7	W	22			
8	Th	23			
9	F	24			
10	S	25	ויקהל, פקודי, ומב' הח'ז', פ' החדש	Ex. 35: 1-40: 38; 12: 1-20	{Ezek. 45: 16-46: 18 {Seph. 45: 18-46: 15
11	S	26			
12	M	27			
13	T	28			
14	W	29	יום כפור קטן		

\*The Book of Esther is read, both in the evening and in the morning.

1945, Mar. 15—Apr. 13]

NISAN 30 DAYS

5705 [ניסן]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Mar.		Nisan			
15	Th	1	New Moon ראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
16	F	2			
17	S	3	ויקרא	Lev. 1: 1-5: 26	Is. 43: 21-44: 23
18	S	4			
19	M	5			
20	T	6			
21	W	7			
22	Th	8			
23	F	9			{ Mal. 3: 4-24 or Jer. 7: 21-8: 3; 9: 22, 23
24	S	10	צו, שבת הגדול	Lev. 6: 1-8: 36	Seph. Mal. 3: 4-24
25	S	11			
26	M	12			
27	T	13			
28	W	14	תענית בכורים Fast of First-Born		{ Josh. 3: 5-7; 5: 2-6: 1, 27
29	Th	15	Passover א' דפסח	{ Ex. 12: 21-51 Num. 28: 16-25 Lev. 22: 26-23: 44	{ Seph. 5: 2-6: 1, 27 II Kings 23: 1 (or 4)-9, 21-25
30	F	16	Passover ב' דפסח	{ Ex. 33: 12-34: 26 Num. 28: 19-25	{ Ezek. 36: 37-37: 14 Seph. 37: 1-14
31	S	17	*		
April					
1	S	18	חול המועד	{ Ex. 13: 1-16 Num. 28: 19-25 Ex. 22: 24-23: 19 Num. 28: 19-25 Num. 9: 1-14 Num. 28: 19-25	II Sam. 22
2	M	19		{ Ex. 13: 17-15: 26 Num. 28: 19-25 Deut. 15: 19-16: 17 Num. 28: 19-25	Is. 10: 32-12: 6
3	T	20			
4	W	21	Passover ו' דפסח		
5	Th	22	Passover ח' דפסח		
6	F	23	אסרו חג		
7	S	24	שמיני, (מב' הח')	Lev. 9: 1-11: 47	{ II Sam. 6: 1-7: 17 Seph. 6: 1-19
8	S	25			
9	M	26			
10	T	27			
11	W	28			
12	Th	29			
13	F	30	New Moon א' דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

\*The Song of Songs is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטורות
April 14	S	Iyar 1	תוריע, מצרע, ב' דראש חדש New Moon	{ Lev. 12: 1-15: 33 Num. 28: 9-15	Is. 66
15	S	2			
16	M	3			
17	T	4			
18	W	5			
19	Th	6			
20	F	7			{ Amos 9:7-15; or Ezek. 22: 1-19 (or 16)
21	S	8	אחרי מות, קדשים	Lev. 16: 1-20: 27	{ Sefh. Ezek. 20: 2 (or 1)-20
22	S	9			
23	M	10			
24	T	11			
25	W	12			
26	Th	13			
27	F	14	פסח שני		
28	S	15	אמר	Lev. 21: 1-24: 23	Ezek. 44: 15-31
29	S	16			
30	M	17			
May 1	T	18	33d Day of 'Omer ל"ג בעמר		
2	W	19			
3	Th	20			
4	F	21			
5	S	22	בהר, בחקתי	Lev. 25: 1-27: 34	Jer. 16: 19-17: 14
6	S	23			
7	M	24			
8	T	25			
9	W	26			
10	Th	27	יום כפור קטן [מוקדם]		
11	F	28			
12	S	29	במדבר, [מב' הח']	Num. 1: 1-4: 20	I Sam. 20: 18-42

1945, May 13—June 11]

SIVAN 30 DAYS

סיון 5705

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
May		Sivan			
13	S	1	New Moon ראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
14	M	2			
15	T	3			
16	W	4			
17	Th	5			
18	F	6	א' דשבועות Feast of Weeks	{Ex. 19: 1-20: 26 Num. 28: 16-31	Ezek. 1: 1-28; 3: 12
19	S	7	ב' דשבועות Feast of Weeks*	{Deut. 14: 22-16: 17 Num. 28: 26-31	{Hab. 3: 1-19 {Seph. 2: 20-3: 19
20	S	8	אסרו חג		
21	M	9			
22	T	10			
23	W	11			
24	Th	12			
25	F	13			
26	S	14	נשא	Num. 4: 21-7: 89	Judges 13: 2-25
27	S	15			
28	M	16			
29	T	17			
30	W	18			
31	Th	19			
June					
1	F	20			
2	S	21	בהעלתך	Num. 8: 1-12: 16	Zech. 2: 14-4: 7
3	S	22			
4	M	23			
5	T	24			
6	W	25			
7	Th	26			
8	F	27			
9	S	28	שלח לך, (מב' הח')	Num. 13: 1-15: 41	Josh. 2
10	S	29	יום כפור קטן א' דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
11	M	30	New Moon		

\*The Book of Ruth is read.

1945, June 12—July 10]

## TAMMUZ 29 DAYS

תמוז 5705

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
June		Tam.			
12	T	1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
13	W	2			
14	Th	3			
15	F	4			
16	S	5	קרח	Num. 16: 1-18: 32	I Sam. 11: 14-12: 22
17	S	6			
18	M	7			
19	T	8			
20	W	9			
21	Th	10			
22	F	11			
23	S	12	חקת, בלק	Num. 19: 1-25: 9	Micah 5: 6-6: 8
24	S	13			
25	M	14			
26	T	15			
27	W	16	צום שבעה עשר בתמוז	Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{Is. 55: 6-56: 8 {Seph. none
28	Th	17	Fast of Tammuz		
29	F	18			
30	S	19	פינחס	Num. 25: 10-30: 1	Jer. 1: 1-2: 3
July					
1	S	20			
2	M	21			
3	T	22			
4	W	23			
5	Th	24			
6	F	25			
7	S	26	מטות, מסעי, ומב' הח' ו'	Num. 30: 2-36: 13	{Jer. 2: 4-28; 3: 4 {Seph. 2: 4-28; 4: 1, 2
8	S	27			
9	M	28			
10	T	29	יום כפור קטן		

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
July		Ab			
11	W	1	New Moon ראש חדרש	Num. 28: 1-15	
12	Th	2			
13	F	3			
14	S	4	דבר'ים, שבת חזון	Deut. 1: 1-3: 22	Is. 1: 1-21
15	S	5			
16	M	6			
17	T	7			
18	W	8			
19	Th	9	צום תשעה באב Fast of Ab*	{ Deut. 4: 25-40 Afternoon: Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	{ Morning: Jer. 8: 13-9: 23 Afternoon: Is. 55: 6-56: 8 Seph. none
20	F	10			
21	S	11	ואתחנן, שבת נחמו	Deut. 3: 23-7: 11	Is. 40: 1-26
22	S	12			
23	M	13			
24	T	14			
25	W	15			
26	Th	16			
27	F	17			
28	S	18	עקב	Deut. 7: 12-11: 25	Is. 49: 14-51: 3
29	S	19			
30	M	20			
31	T	21			
Aug.					
1	W	22			
2	Th	23			
3	F	24			
4	S	25	ראה, [מב' הח']	Deut. 11: 26-16: 17	Is. 54: 11-55: 5
5	S	26			
6	M	27			
7	T	28			
8	W	29	יום כפור קטן		
9	Th	30	א' דראש חדרש New Moon	Num. 28: 1-15	

\*The Book of Lamentations is read, both in the evening and in the morning, although in some communities it is read only in the evening.

1945, Aug. 10—Sept. 7]

ELUL 29 DAYS

אלול 5705

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Aug. 10	F	1	ב' דראש חדש New Moon*	Num. 28: 1-15	
11	S	2	שפטים	Deut. 16: 18-21: 9	Is. 51: 12-52: 12
12	S	3			
13	M	4			
14	T	5			
15	W	6			
16	Th	7			
17	F	8			
18	S	9	כ' תצא	Deut. 21: 10-25: 19	Is. 54: 1-10
19	S	10			
20	M	11			
21	T	12			
22	W	13			
23	Th	14			
24	F	15			
25	S	16	כ' תבוא	Deut. 26: 1-29: 8	Is. 60
26	S	17			
27	M	18			
28	T	19			
29	W	20			
30	Th	21			
31	F	22			
Sept. 1	S	23	נצבים, וילך	Deut. 29: 9-31: 30	Is. 61: 10-63: 9
2	S	24	משכמים לסליחות Selihot*		
3	M	25			
4	T	26			
5	W	27			
6	Th	28			
7	F	29	ערב ר"ה תש"ו		

\*The Sephardim say Selihot during the whole month of Elul.

# TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES\*

Day of Month	Lat. 44° North (For Maine, Nova Scotia, Northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Northern Oregon, Northern Idaho)				Lat. 42° North (For Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, Southern Michigan, Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Wyoming, Southern Idaho, Southern Oregon)				Lat. 40° North (For Southern New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Northern Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California)			
	Portland, Me.				Boston, Mass.				New York City Chicago, Ill.			
	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends
Jan. 1	5.52	7.37	4.31	6.16	5.48	7.30	4.38	6.20	5.46	7.25	4.43	6.22
10	5.51	7.36	4.40	6.25	5.48	7.29	4.46	6.28	5.46	7.25	4.51	6.29
20	5.47	7.30	4.53	6.35	5.48	7.24	4.58	6.36	5.45	7.19	5.03	6.38
Feb. 1	5.39	7.19	5.09	6.49	5.38	7.14	5.14	6.50	5.37	7.10	5.18	6.51
10	5.29	7.07	5.22	7.01	5.29	7.04	5.26	6.59	5.29	7.01	5.29	7.00
20	5.15	6.52	5.36	7.12	5.17	6.50	5.38	7.12	5.17	6.48	5.40	7.12
Mch. 1	5.01	6.37	5.48	7.24	5.02	6.35	5.50	7.23	5.03	6.35	5.51	7.22
10	4.43	6.21	6.00	7.37	4.48	6.21	6.01	7.34	4.49	6.21	6.01	7.32
20	4.26	6.03	6.12	7.49	4.30	6.03	6.12	7.46	4.33	6.04	6.11	7.44
Apl. 1	4.00	5.40	6.27	8.07	4.08	5.43	6.26	8.01	4.12	5.45	6.24	7.56
10	3.41	5.24	6.39	8.21	3.49	5.27	6.35	8.13	3.54	5.28	6.33	8.08
20	3.19	5.07	6.51	8.39	3.29	5.11	6.45	8.28	3.36	5.13	6.43	8.21
May 1	2.52	4.49	7.05	9.01	3.07	4.54	6.59	8.47	3.16	4.59	6.55	8.32
10	2.36	4.37	7.15	9.14	2.53	4.44	7.08	9.02	3.02	4.50	7.04	8.45
20	2.16	4.26	7.26	9.37	2.35	4.36	7.18	9.18	2.46	4.39	7.14	9.00
June 1	1.55	4.17	7.38	10.00	2.17	4.25	7.29	9.37	2.32	4.31	7.24	9.23
10	1.47	4.14	7.44	10.12	2.11	4.22	7.35	9.47	2.27	4.28	7.29	9.32
20	1.44	4.14	7.49	10.18	2.08	4.23	7.39	9.53	2.25	4.29	7.34	9.36
July 1	1.55	4.18	7.49	10.10	2.12	4.26	7.40	9.54	2.28	4.31	7.35	9.37
10	2.12	4.24	7.46	9.58	2.23	4.32	7.38	9.44	2.38	4.37	7.33	9.31
20	2.27	4.32	7.39	9.44	2.37	4.40	7.32	9.35	2.50	4.44	7.27	9.21
Aug. 1	2.46	4.46	7.26	9.25	2.55	4.52	7.20	9.17	3.06	4.56	7.16	9.06
10	3.06	4.57	7.14	9.03	3.12	5.01	7.09	8.59	3.19	5.05	7.06	8.50
20	3.23	5.07	6.58	8.41	3.27	5.11	6.55	8.39	3.34	5.15	6.53	8.33
Sept. 1	3.40	5.22	6.37	8.20	3.44	5.24	6.36	8.16	3.50	5.27	6.33	8.10
10	3.55	5.33	6.20	7.59	3.55	5.34	6.21	7.59	4.00	5.36	6.19	7.54
20	4.07	5.45	6.01	7.39	4.07	5.44	6.04	7.38	4.12	5.45	6.02	7.36
Oct. 1	4.22	5.58	5.41	7.16	4.23	5.56	5.43	7.17	4.25	5.56	5.43	7.16
10	4.35	6.09	5.25	6.59	4.33	6.06	5.29	7.00	4.35	6.05	5.31	6.58
20	4.45	6.22	5.07	6.43	4.44	6.18	5.13	6.45	4.45	6.15	5.16	6.43
Nov. 1	5.00	6.38	4.49	6.28	4.58	6.33	4.55	6.30	4.57	6.29	4.59	6.31
10	5.10	6.51	4.38	6.18	5.07	6.44	4.44	6.21	5.09	6.40	4.49	6.21
20	5.20	7.04	4.28	6.12	5.18	6.57	4.35	6.14	5.17	6.53	4.39	6.15
Dec. 1	5.32	7.17	4.21	6.07	5.29	7.10	4.29	6.09	5.27	7.05	4.34	6.11
10	5.39	7.27	4.20	6.08	5.37	7.19	4.28	6.08	5.35	7.14	4.33	6.11
20	5.45	7.34	4.23	6.09	5.43	7.26	4.30	6.11	5.41	7.20	4.36	6.14

\*Adapted, by permission, from The Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. XI



# TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES\*

Day of Month	Lat. 38°-36° North (For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Northern Missouri, Kansas, Central Colorado, Central Utah, Central Nebraska, Central California) Washington, D. C. Norfolk, Va.				Lat. 34°-32° North (For South Carolina, Northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Southern New Mexico, Arizona, California) Savannah, Ga. Charleston, S. C.				Lat. 30°-28° North (For Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas) Pensacola, Fla. New Orleans, La.			
	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends
Jan. 1	5.43	7.19	4.49	6.25	5.35	7.03	5.05	6.33	5.30	6.57	5.11	6.38
10	5.45	7.19	4.57	6.31	5.37	7.03	5.13	6.39	5.33	6.58	5.18	6.42
20	5.43	7.14	5.08	6.39	5.37	7.01	5.20	6.47	5.32	6.56	5.25	6.51
Feb. 1	5.36	7.06	5.22	6.52	5.31	6.56	5.32	6.57	5.29	6.51	5.37	6.56
10	5.27	6.57	5.31	7.02	5.25	6.48	5.41	7.04	5.22	6.43	5.45	7.05
20	5.16	6.46	5.42	7.11	5.16	6.38	5.50	7.11	5.15	6.35	5.52	7.12
Mch. 1	5.04	6.33	5.52	7.21	5.07	6.28	5.57	7.19	5.07	6.26	5.59	7.19
10	4.50	6.20	6.01	7.31	4.55	6.19	6.04	7.26	4.56	6.16	6.05	7.25
20	4.35	6.05	6.11	7.41	4.41	6.05	6.11	7.35	4.43	6.05	6.12	7.33
Apl. 1	4.15	5.46	6.22	7.53	4.25	5.49	6.20	7.43	4.29	5.50	6.19	7.39
10	3.58	5.31	6.30	8.05	4.13	5.37	6.26	7.50	4.18	5.39	6.24	7.45
20	3.40	5.17	6.40	8.16	3.57	5.25	6.33	8.00	4.04	5.29	6.30	7.54
May 1	3.22	5.02	6.52	8.32	3.43	5.13	6.41	8.11	3.51	5.17	6.37	8.02
10	3.08	4.53	7.00	8.45	3.32	5.05	6.48	8.20	3.41	5.11	6.44	8.13
20	2.54	4.44	7.09	9.00	3.22	4.59	6.54	8.31	3.33	5.05	6.50	8.22
June 1	2.41	4.36	7.18	9.13	3.13	4.53	7.01	8.41	3.24	5.00	6.55	8.31
10	2.36	4.34	7.23	9.21	3.11	4.52	7.05	8.47	3.22	4.59	6.59	8.37
20	2.35	4.34	7.28	9.26	3.10	4.52	7.10	8.52	3.22	4.59	7.04	8.40
July 1	2.39	4.37	7.19	9.27	3.13	4.55	7.11	8.53	3.25	5.01	7.05	8.41
10	2.47	4.43	7.27	9.22	3.19	5.00	7.10	8.51	3.30	5.05	7.03	8.38
20	2.58	4.51	7.21	9.12	3.27	5.05	7.07	8.45	3.38	5.11	7.00	8.33
Aug. 1	3.14	5.00	7.12	8.58	3.39	5.13	6.58	8.33	3.48	5.19	6.53	8.24
10	3.26	5.08	7.02	8.44	3.47	5.19	6.49	8.22	3.56	5.24	6.45	8.13
20	3.40	5.18	6.49	8.28	3.57	5.26	6.39	8.08	4.04	5.29	6.36	8.00
Sept. 1	3.54	5.29	6.31	8.06	4.08	5.35	6.25	7.52	4.14	5.37	6.23	7.46
10	4.01	5.37	6.18	7.51	4.15	5.40	6.14	7.39	4.19	5.42	6.12	7.35
20	4.16	5.45	6.02	7.32	4.23	5.47	6.01	7.23	4.27	5.47	6.01	7.22
Oct. 1	4.27	5.56	5.43	7.13	4.32	5.54	5.45	7.08	4.34	5.53	5.46	7.06
10	4.36	6.04	5.31	6.58	4.37	6.00	5.35	6.57	4.39	5.59	5.36	6.55
20	4.46	6.14	5.16	6.45	4.45	6.07	5.23	6.45	4.44	6.06	5.25	6.46
Nov. 1	4.57	6.29	5.01	6.31	4.54	6.16	5.11	6.34	4.53	6.14	5.14	6.35
10	5.05	6.40	4.52	6.23	5.01	6.25	5.03	6.27	5.00	6.21	5.08	6.30
20	5.14	6.53	4.44	6.18	5.09	6.35	4.57	6.23	5.06	6.29	5.01	6.26
Dec. 1	5.25	6.59	4.40	6.13	5.17	6.44	4.55	6.21	5.13	6.38	5.00	6.25
10	5.33	7.08	4.38	6.14	5.23	6.51	4.55	6.24	5.21	6.46	5.01	6.27
20	5.38	7.14	4.40	6.17	5.29	6.57	4.58	6.28	5.26	6.52	5.04	6.29

\*Adapted, by permission, from The Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. XI



## Jewish Holy Days, Festivals and Fasts

**NEW YEAR** (Rosh ha-Shanah). The ecclesiastical year was reckoned from the month of Nisan; and the first day of the seventh month, Tishri, came to be regarded as the beginning of the civil year. In the Bible the festival is known as "a day of blowing the shofar," or ram's horn (Numbers 29.1), a rite still universally observed in the synagogues. It is also called "a memorial of blowing the trumpets" (Leviticus 23.24). The day acquired a solemn significance and was transformed into a "Day of Judgment," so named in post-Biblical writings. According to an ancient tradition, the first day of Tishri marks the first day of creation, on the anniversary of which mankind is judged by God. The dominance of the idea of judgment gave the day a solemn character, approaching that of the Day of Atonement. Judgment is passed on New Year and the decree is sealed on the Day of Atonement. The blasts of the shofar send a tremor through the congregation. It is a sign of alarm: the destiny of the world is being settled for the coming year. The sounding of the ram's horn, commanded in the Bible, is interpreted as a reminder of the ram which Abraham sacrificed in place of Isaac. New Year opens the Ten Days of Penitence — a kind of spiritual stock-taking season — which close with the Day of Atonement.

**THE FAST OF GEDALIAH** is observed in commemoration of the assassination of Gedaliah, the Prince, whom Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylonia, appointed as governor over the remnants of the Jews in Judea after the more important elements of the population had been driven into exile to Babylonia in 586 B. C. E. The assassination was supposed to have occurred on the New Year, but the fast was postponed to the day after the holiday (II Kings 25.25; Jeremiah 41.1, 2).

**SABBATH SHUBAH** is so named because the Haftarah read on that day (Hosea 14.2-15) begins with the word "Shubah" ("return"), the prophet exhorting the people to return to God and repent of their sins.

**DAY OF ATONEMENT** (Yom ha-Kippurim, or Yom Kippur) is a day of great solemnity, and the most extensively observed

holiday. The holiday has no connection with any historic event. In the Bible it is described as "the sabbath of sabbaths" (Leviticus 23.32): a sabbath of eminent sanctity. The day is associated with a strict rite, the fast, which lasts from sunset to sunset. The day is spent in prayer. The services in the synagogue begin in the evening and are resumed in the morning and continue throughout the day. The keynote of the prayers is contrition, confession, and regeneration, a tone also manifest in the choice of the prophetic lessons of the day: the first being Isaiah 53 and the second the Book of Jonah. But the Day of Atonement is not only a fast; it is also a high festival.

**TABERNACLES (Sukkot)** is the third of the three pilgrim festivals. It was an agricultural festival, marking the completion of the harvest, and is designated in the Bible as the "Feast of Ingathering" (Exodus 23.16 and 34.22). It is also called the "Feast of Tabernacles" — more exactly of Booths (Leviticus 23.34; Deuteronomy 16.13). An historical significance was given to the festival; it came to be celebrated in commemoration of the booths in which the Israelites dwelt during their wandering in the wilderness after they left Egypt (Leviticus 23.39). A characteristic feature of the celebration, symbolic of the agricultural character of the festival, is the carrying of the *Lulab* (palm) and *Etrog* (citron) by the worshippers marching in procession in the synagogue around the reading desk — in the days of the Temple, around the altar — and intoning the *Hoshana*, "Deliver now" (Psalm 118.25). In both Bible and Liturgy the festival is described as "the season of our rejoicing." A jubilant note runs through the whole celebration.

**HOSHANA RABBAH** ("Great Hoshana") is the name given to the seventh day of the Sukkot festival. The procession around the reading desk in the synagogue with *Lulab* and *Etrog*, reciting the *Hoshana*, is made in seven circuits. Hence the name, "Great Hoshana."

**EIGHTH DAY OF THE FEAST (Shemini 'Azeret)** is celebrated as a separate festival, although there is no special ceremony connected with its observance. The day marks the beginning

of the rainy season in Palestine. Hence the insertion into the service of the prayer for rain.

**REJOICING OF THE LAW** (Simhat Torah) is really the second day of Shemini 'Azeret. The day closes the celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles and is associated with the reading of the Law, marking the completion of the reading of the Pentateuch in course of the annual cycle. Children and adults join in a happy mood in the ceremonies. Hilarity is the general characteristic of the day.

**NEW MOON** (Rosh Hodesh) was in ancient times an important holiday on which special sacrifices were offered and solemn assemblies were held. Its observance is now confined to some additional prayers and psalms inserted in the synagogue service and the reading from the Torah. On the Sabbath preceding the New Moon, the approaching day or days is announced by the reader and special prayers for well-being during the coming month are recited. When the previous month has thirty days, the thirtieth as well as the first day of the following month are observed as New Moon. The day preceding the New Moon is known as the "Minor Day of Atonement" (Yom Kippur Katan) and is observed by the pious as a semi-fast day.

**HANUKKAH** (Feast of Dedication) is not a Biblical festival. It is an annual eight-day celebration, to be observed in joy and gladness, and was instituted in the year 165 B. C. E. in commemoration of the rededication of the Temple after the successful Maccabean revolt against Antiochus Epiphanes, King of Syria. The historical account of the heroic exploits of Judas Maccabeus and his brothers, and of the incidents which led up to the institution of the festival, are contained in the I. and II. Book of the Maccabees. The chief ceremonial feature of the festival is the kindling of lights in the evenings. Hanukkah is a festival of ideals. It symbolizes the triumph of Judaism over heathenism. And the symbol of the festival, light, represents the triumph of light over darkness.

**THE FAST OF TEBET** ('Asarah b'Tebet) commemorates the beginning of the siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, which

culminated in the destruction of the Temple in 586 B. C. E. and in the exile of the Jews to Babylonia (II Kings 25.1). Observant Jews fast on this day from sunrise till sunset.

NEW YEAR FOR TREES (Hamishah 'Asar bi'Shebat) is the Palestine Arbor Day. It is customary to partake of fruits that grow in Palestine and to distribute such fruits to school children.

PARASHAT SHEKALIM is the name given to the Sabbath preceding the New Moon of Adar (or Adar Sheni in an intercalated year), when the section of the Torah (Exodus 30.11-16) which relates of the poll tax imposed by Moses on all Israelites of twenty years of age and over is read in the synagogue.

PARASHAT ZACHOR is the name given to the Sabbath preceding the festival of Purim, so called because of the special section of the Torah (Deuteronomy 25.17-19) which begins with the phrase "Remember what Amalek did unto thee." According to tradition, Haman was a descendant of Amalek, hence the relation of this *Parashah* with the Purim festival.

FAST OF ESTHER is observed in commemoration of the fast instituted by Esther and Mordecai when the Jews of Persia were threatened with extermination through the machinations of Haman.

PURIM or the FEAST OF LOTS commemorates the deliverance of the Jews from the wholesale destruction Haman had planned for them. There is no mention of any religious observance in the Book of Esther. It is observed as a kind of carnival. It is a festival of merrymaking, of charity, and of the interchange of gifts among friends. The Book of Esther is read during the synagogue services.

SHUSHAN PURIM is the name given to the 15th day of Adar when the Jews of Shushan, the former capital of Persia, celebrated Purim (Esther 9.18).

PARASHAT PARAH is the name given to the Sabbath preceding the New Moon of Nisan. Only those who were ritually clean could

partake in the offering of the paschal lamb on the eve of Passover. In order to warn the people against coming in contact with a dead body whereby they become unclean and thus would be excluded from the performance of the rite, the section dealing with ritual cleanliness and the rite of the preparation of the red heifer, the ashes of which had to be sprinkled on a person who was thus contaminated (Numbers 19), is read in the synagogue.

**PARASHAT HA-HODESH** is the name given to the Sabbath when the New Moon of Nisan is announced or when it coincides with the New Moon. The name is derived from the section of the Torah (Exodus 12.1-20), beginning with the word "ha-Hodesh" and describing the laws pertaining to the observances connected with the Passover holiday.

**SHABBAT HA-GADOL** (The Great Sabbath) is the name given to the Sabbath immediately preceding Passover. It derives its name probably from the allusion to the "great day of the Lord" (Malachi 3.23) in the Haftarah read on that day.

**FAST OF THE FIRST-BORN** is observed by the first-born males on the day before Passover in commemoration of the deliverance of the first-born of the Israelites in Egypt when the tenth plague was brought upon the Egyptian first-born.

**PASSOVER (Pesah)** is the first of the three pilgrim festivals. It was originally an agricultural festival, marking the early barley harvest. Later it became associated with the deliverance from Egypt. In the Bible the feast is also designated as "the Feast of the Unleavened Bread" (Leviticus 23.6), and throughout the eight days no leavened or fermented food may be consumed. In the liturgy the festival is described as "the season of our freedom." Passover is primarily a festival of the home. On the first two nights (in Palestine and among the Reform Jews on the first night only), in the intimate circle of the family, there takes place the Seder ("service"), a service of blessings, story and song, as found in the time-hallowed narrative of the institution, the Haggadah, fitted to interest also the young and the uneducated. The rite is symbolic of the ancient meal at which the paschal lamb was served, to-



gether with the Mazzot and the bitter herbs. The Seder ceremony envelops the home in gentleness.

**THIRTY-THIRD DAY OF 'OMER** (Lag b'Omer) is observed as a semi-holiday. The offering of an 'Omer (a sheaf) of barley on the second day of Passover (Leviticus 23.10, 11) marked the beginning of the barley harvest, from which time seven weeks were to be counted until the wheat harvest, commemorated by the festival of Shabuot. This period is known as Sefirah (counting) or 'Omer Days. Because of the many misfortunes that befell the Jews during those days, they are kept as days of mourning and no festivities are undertaken. However, on the thirty-third day, according to tradition, a plague that raged among the followers of R. Akiba ceased, and the day is kept as a semi-holiday.

**SHABUOT** (Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost) is the second pilgrim festival. It was celebrated as an agricultural festival, marking the end of the barley harvest and the beginning of the wheat harvest, and also as the festival of First Fruits (Numbers 28.26). This harvest festival was taken to be the time when the Ten Commandments were given on Sinai, and in the liturgy the festival is described as "the season of the giving of our Law." Both aspects of the festival have come down to us: the synagogues are decked with flowers, and the Ten Commandments are solemnly intoned from the Scroll of the Pentateuch. The festival has no special ceremonial feature. In medieval times, and also later, it was the custom to initiate young children into the study of the Hebrew language and the Jewish religion. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, the ceremony of confirmation of adolescent boys and girls takes place on this festival in many synagogues.

**FAST OF TAMMUZ** (Shib'eah 'Asar b'Tammuz) commemorates the breach made in the wall of Jerusalem during the siege by the Babylonians in 586 B. C. E. (II Kings, 25.3, 4; Jeremiah 52.6, 7). It inaugurates the three weeks of mourning, concluding with the 9th day of Ab, during which no festivities are undertaken by observant Jews.

**SHABBAT HAZON** is the name given to the Sabbath preceding the Fast of Ab because the Haftarah on that day is taken from



the first chapter of Isaiah which begins with the word "Hazon" (vision).

**FAST OF AB** (Tishe'ah b'Ab) is observed in commemoration of the destruction of the First Temple by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 B. C. E. and also of the Second Temple in 70 C. E. by the Romans. It is kept as a fast day from sunset to sunset. The Book of Lamentations is read in the synagogue and elegies (Kinot) are recited during the services in the evening and the morning.

**SHABBAT NAHAMU** is the name given to the Sabbath following the Fast of Ab because the Haftarah on that day is taken from Isaiah 40.1-26 which begins with "Nahamu" (Comfort ye), appropriately selected for this occasion.

**SELIHOT** are penitential prayers recited every evening during the month of Elul according to Sephardic rite. The Ashkenazim begin the recitation of these prayers on the Sunday preceding Rosh ha-Shanah or on the Sunday before, if Rosh ha-Shanah comes on a Monday. They are usually chanted before dawn on each of these days.

**Calendar for Fifty Years**  
**5661 (1900)—5711 (1950)**

For the convenience of those who desire to determine the Jewish calendar date corresponding to the secular date, there are presented below abridged calendars for 50 years, from 5661 to 5711, corresponding roughly to the civil years 1900 to 1950. These calendars will be found especially useful in connection with the Bar Mizwah celebration and the observance of Yahrzeit.

In order to find the Hebrew date corresponding to the date of the boy's birth, it is necessary to find the column in which the year of his birth is given. In that column the secular date will be found which has to be compared with the corresponding Hebrew dates on the left side of the page; e. g. if the date of birth was January 20, 1930, find the column headed "1929-30." There will be found that the tenth of Tebet occurred that year on January 10. By counting ten days from that date, it will be found that January 20 corresponded to the twentieth day of Tebet. Then turn to the column marked 1942-43, where it will be found that the tenth of Tebet occurred on December 18, 1942, so that the twentieth day of that month would correspond with December 28, 1942, when the boy reached his thirteenth birthday according to the Jewish calendar.

In the case of Yahrzeit, too, the prevalent custom is to follow the Jewish rather than the secular date. To find the Jewish date when the secular date is known, the same process is to be followed as indicated in the case of the Bar Mizwah.

The Calendar will also be found useful when it is desired to establish a secular date when the Jewish date is known. The process of calculation is the same, except that we must start with the Hebrew side of the Calendar and proceed to the secular year under the given column.

The Hebrew letters at the top of each column indicate the sign of the year. The first letter indicates the day of the week when the first day of New Year is celebrated; the second letter indicates that the year is "perfect," "defective," or "regular;" and the third letter indicates the day of the week on which the first day of Pass-over is celebrated.

	בשה	זחג	השא	גכה	זשה	זשג	הכז	בחה	זשג	החה
	5661 1900—01	5662 1901—02	5663 1902—03	5664 1903—04	5665 1904—05	5666 1905—06	5667 1906—07	5668 1907—08	5669 1908—09	5670 1909—10
Tishri	1 New Year 10 Day of Atonement 15 Tabernacles 22 8th Day of Feast	1901 Sept. 14 M Sept. 23 M Sept. 28 Sa Oct. 5 Sa *Oct. 14 M Nov. 12 T Dec. 6 F Dec. 11 W	1902 Oct. 2 Th Oct. 11 Sa Oct. 16 Th Oct. 23 Th *Oct. 31 M *Nov. 1 T *Dec. 1 M Dec. 25 Th *Dec. 31 W	1903 Sept. 22 T Oct. 1 Th Oct. 6 T Oct. 13 T *Oct. 23 Th F Nov. 20 F Dec. 14 M Dec. 20 S	1904 Sept. 10 Sa Sept. 19 M Sept. 24 Sa Oct. 1 Sa *Oct. 10 M *Nov. 9 W Dec. 3 Sa Dec. 9 F	1905 Sept. 30 Sa Oct. 9 M Oct. 14 Sa Oct. 21 Sa *Oct. 30 M *Nov. 29 W Dec. 23 Sa Dec. 29 F	1906 Sept. 20 Th Sept. 29 Sa Oct. 4 Th Oct. 11 Th *Oct. 20 Sa Nov. 18 S Dec. 12 W *Dec. 18 T	1907 Sept. 9 M Sept. 18 W Sept. 23 M Sept. 30 M *Oct. 9 W Nov. 7 Th Dec. 1 S Dec. 6 F	1908 Sept. 26 Sa Oct. 5 M Oct. 10 Sa Oct. 17 Sa *Oct. 26 M *Nov. 25 W Dec. 19 Sa Dec. 25 F	1909 Sept. 16 Th Sept. 25 Sa Oct. 3 M Oct. 10 Sa Oct. 17 Sa *Oct. 26 M Nov. 14 S Nov. 23 W Dec. 8 W Dec. 13 M
Heshvan	1 New Moon									
Kislev	1 New Moon									
Tebet	25 Hanukkah 1 New Moon									
	10 Fast of Tebet									
Shebat	1 New Moon									
Adar	1 New Moon									
Adar Sheni	1 New Moon									
Nisan	14 Purim 1 New Moon									
Iyar	15 Passover 1 New Moon									
Sivan	18 33d Day of 'Omer 1 New Moon									
Tammuz	6 Feast of Weeks 17 Fast of Tammuz									
Ab	1 New Moon									
Elul	9 Fast of Ab 1 New Moon									

\* Second day of New Moon.

† Fast observed on following day.



	בשו	בשה	זחא	נכו	בשה	זשנ	זחא	נכה	זשה	זחא
	5681 1920—21	5682 1921—22	5683 1922—23	5684 1923—24	5685 1924—25	5686 1925—26	5687 1926—27	5688 1927—28	5689 1928—29	5690 1929—30
Tishri	1 New Year Sept. 13 M	1920 Oct. 3 M	1922 Sept. 23 Sa	1923 Sept. 11 T	1924 Sept. 29 M	1925 Sept. 19 Sa	1926 Sept. 9 Th	1927 Sept. 27 T	1928 Sept. 15 Sa	1929 Oct. 5 Sa
10 Day of Atonement	Sept. 22 W	Oct. 12 W	Oct. 2 M	Sept. 20 Th	Oct. 8 W	Sept. 28 M	Sept. 18 Sa	Oct. 6 Th	Sept. 24 M	Oct. 14 M
15 Tabernacles	Sept. 27 W	Oct. 17 M	Oct. 7 Sa	Sept. 25 T	Oct. 13 M	Oct. 3 Sa	Sept. 23 Th	Oct. 11 T	Sept. 29 Sa	Oct. 19 Sa
22 8th Day of Feast	Oct. 4 M	Oct. 24 M	Oct. 14 Sa	Oct. 2 T	Oct. 20 M	Oct. 10 Sa	Sept. 30 Th	Oct. 18 T	Oct. 6 Sa	Oct. 26 Sa
Heshvan	*Oct. 13 W	*Nov. 2 W	*Oct. 23 M	*Oct. 11 Th	*Oct. 29 W	*Oct. 19 M	*Oct. 9 Sa	*Oct. 27 Th	*Oct. 15 M	*Nov. 4 M
1 New Moon	*Nov. 12 F	*Dec. 2 F	Nov. 21 T	Nov. 9 F	*Nov. 28 F	*Nov. 18 W	Nov. 7 S	Nov. 25 F	*Nov. 14 W	Dec. 3 T
1 New Moon	Dec. 6 M	Dec. 26 M	Dec. 15 F	Dec. 3 M	Dec. 22 M	Dec. 12 Sa	Dec. 1 W	Dec. 19 M	Dec. 8 Sa	Dec. 27 F
25 Hanukkah										
Tebet	*Dec. 12 S	*Jan. 1 S	Dec. 20 W	*Dec. 9 S	*Dec. 28 S	*Dec. 18 F	Dec. 6 M	*Dec. 25 S	*Dec. 14 F	Jan. 1 W
1 New Moon										
10 Fast of Tebet	Dec. 21 T	Jan. 10 T	Dec. 29 F	Dec. 18 T	Jan. 6 T	Dec. 27 S	Dec. 15 W	Jan. 3 T	Dec. 23 S	Jan. 10 F
Shebat	1921 Jan. 10 M	Jan. 30 M	Jan. 18 Th	Jan. 7 M	Jan. 26 M	Jan. 16 Sa	Jan. 4 T	Jan. 23 M	Jan. 12 Sa	Jan. 30 Th
Adar	*Feb. 9 W	*Mar. 1 W	*Feb. 17 Sa	*Feb. 6 W	*Feb. 25 W	*Feb. 15 M	*Feb. 4 Th	*Feb. 22 W	*Feb. 11 M	*Mar. 1 Sa
Adar Sheni	*Mar. 11 F			*Mar. 7 F			*Mar. 5 Sa		*Mar. 13 W	
14 Purim	Mar. 24 Th	Mar. 14 T	Mar. 2 F	Mar. 20 Th	Mar. 10 T	Feb. 28 S	Mar. 18 F	Mar. 6 T	Mar. 26 T	Mar. 14 F
1 New Moon	Apr. 9 Sa	Mar. 30 Th	Mar. 18 S	Apr. 5 Sa	Mar. 26 Th	Mar. 16 T	Apr. 3 S	Mar. 22 Th	Apr. 11 Th	Mar. 30 S
15 Pasover	Apr. 23 Sa	Apr. 13 Th	Apr. 1 S	Apr. 19 Sa	Apr. 9 Th	Mar. 30 T	Apr. 17 S	Apr. 5 Th	Apr. 25 Th	Apr. 13 S
Iyar	*May 9 M	*Apr. 29 Sa	*Apr. 17 T	*May 5 M	*Apr. 25 Sa	Apr. 15 Th	*May 3 T	*Apr. 21 Sa	*May 11 Sa	*Apr. 29 T
18 33d Day of 'Omer	May 26 Th	May 16 T	May 4 F	May 22 Th	May 12 T	May 1 S	May 20 F	May 8 T	May 28 T	May 16 F
1 New Moon	June 7 T	May 28 S	May 16 W	June 3 T	May 24 S	May 14 F	June 1 W	May 20 S	June 9 S	May 28 W
6 Feast of Weeks	June 12 S	June 2 F	May 21 M	June 8 S	May 29 F	May 19 W	June 6 M	May 25 F	June 14 F	June 2 M
Tammuz	*July 7 Th	*June 27 T	*June 15 F	*July 3 Th	*June 23 T	*June 13 S	*July 1 F	*June 19 T	*July 9 T	*June 27 F
1 New Moon	July 23 tSa	July 13 Th	July 1 S	July 19 tSa	July 9 Th	June 29 T	July 17 S	July 5 Th	July 25 Th	July 13 S
17 Fast of Tammuz	Aug. 5 F	July 26 W	July 14 Sa	Aug. 1 F	July 22 W	July 12 M	July 30 S	July 18 W	Aug. 7 Th	July 26 Sa
Ab	Aug. 13 tSa	Aug. 3 Th	July 22 S	Aug. 9 tSa	July 30 Th	July 20 T	Aug. 7 S	July 26 Th	Aug. 15 Th	Aug. 3 S
9 Fast of Ab										
EIul	*Sept. 4 S	*Aug. 25 F	*Aug. 13 M	*Aug. 31 S	*Aug. 21 F	*Aug. 11 W	*Aug. 29 M	*Aug. 3 F	*Sept. 6 F	*Aug. 25 M

† Fast observed on following day.

• Second day of New Moon.

	גכה	זשה	זשנ	הכז	בחה	זשנ	הכז	בחה	זשנ	הכז	בשז	בחה	השנ
	5691 1930—31	5692 1931—32	5693 1932—33	5694 1933—34	5695 1934—35	5696 1935—36	5697 1936—37	5698 1937—38	5699 1938—39	5700 1939—40			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939			
Tishri	1 New Year 10 Day of Atonement 15 Tabernacles 22 8th Day of Feast	Sept. 12 T Sept. 21 M Sept. 26 Sa Oct. 3 Sa	Oct. 1 Sa Oct. 10 M Oct. 15 Sa Oct. 22 Sa	Sept. 21 Th Sept. 30 Sa Oct. 5 Th Oct. 12 Th	Sept. 10 M Sept. 19 W Sept. 24 M Oct. 1 M	Sept. 28 Sa Oct. 7 M Oct. 12 Sa Oct. 19 Sa	Sept. 17 Th Sept. 26 Sa Oct. 1 Th Oct. 8 Th	Sept. 6 M Sept. 15 W Sept. 20 M Sept. 27 M	Sept. 26 M Oct. 5 W Oct. 10 M Oct. 17 M	Sept. 14 Th Sept. 23 Sa Sept. 28 Th Oct. 5 Th			
Heshvan	1 New Moon	*Oct. 12 M	*Oct. 31 M	*Oct. 21 Sa	*Oct. 10 W	*Oct. 28 M	*Oct. 17 Sa	*Oct. 6 W	*Oct. 26 W	*Oct. 14 Sa			
Kislev	1 New Moon	Nov. 21 F	*Nov. 11 W	Nov. 30 W	Nov. 8 Th	*Nov. 27 W	Nov. 15 S	*Nov. 5 F	Nov. 24 Th	*Nov. 13 M			
	25 Hanukkah	Dec. 5 Sa	Dec. 24 Sa	Dec. 13 W	Dec. 2 S	Dec. 21 Sa	Dec. 9 W	Nov. 29 M	Dec. 18 S	Dec. 7 Th			
Tebet	1 New Moon	*Dec. 11 F	*Dec. 30 F	*Dec. 19 T	Dec. 7 F	*Dec. 27 F	*Dec. 15 T	*Dec. 5 S	Dec. 23 F	*Dec. 13 W			
	10 Fast of Tebet	Dec. 20 S	Jan. 8 S	Dec. 28 Th	Dec. 16 S	Jan. 5 S	Dec. 24 Th	Dec. 14 T	Jan. 1 S	Dec. 22 F			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940			
Shebat	1 New Moon	Jan. 9 Sa	Jan. 28 Sa	Jan. 17 W	Jan. 5 Sa	Jan. 25 Sa	Jan. 13 W	Jan. 3 M	Jan. 21 Sa	Jan. 11 Th			
Adar	1 New Moon	*Feb. 8 M	*Feb. 27 M	*Feb. 16 F	*Feb. 4 M	*Feb. 24 M	*Feb. 12 F	*Feb. 2 W	*Feb. 20 M	*Feb. 10 Sa			
Adar Sheni	1 New Moon	*Mar. 9 W			*Mar. 6 W			*Mar. 4 F					
	14 Purim	Mar. 3 T	Mar. 22 T	Mar. 12 S	Mar. 1 Th	Mar. 8 S	Feb. 25 Th	Mar. 17 Th	Mar. 5 S	Mar. 24 S			
Nisan	1 New Moon	Mar. 19 Th	Mar. 7 Th	Mar. 28 T	Mar. 17 Sa	Mar. 24 T	Mar. 13 Sa	Apr. 2 Sa	Mar. 21 T	Apr. 9 T			
	15 Passover	Apr. 2 Th	Apr. 21 Th	Apr. 11 T	Mar. 31 Sa	Apr. 7 T	Mar. 27 Sa	Apr. 16 Sa	Apr. 4 T	Apr. 23 T			
Iyar	1 New Moon	*Apr. 18 Sa	*May 7 Sa	*Apr. 27 Th	*Apr. 16 M	*Apr. 23 Th	*Apr. 12 M	*May 2 M	*Apr. 20 Th	*May 9 Th			
	33d Day of 'Omer	May 5 T	May 24 T	May 14 T	May 3 Th	May 21 T	Apr. 29 Th	May 19 Th	May 7 S	May 26 S			
Sivan	1 New Moon	May 17 S	June 5 S	May 26 F	May 15 T	May 22 F	May 11 T	May 31 T	May 19 F	June 7 W			
	6 Feast of Weeks	May 22 F	June 10 F	May 31 W	May 20 S	June 7 F	May 16 S	June 5 S	May 34 W	June 12 W			
Tammuz	1 New Moon	*June 16 T	*July 5 T	*June 25 S	*June 14 Th	*June 21 S	*June 10 Th	*June 30 Th	*June 18 S	*July 7 S			
	17 Fast of Tammuz	July 2 Th	July 21 Th	July 11 T	June 30 Sa	July 7 T	June 26 Sa	July 16 Sa	July 4 T	July 23 T			
Ab	1 New Moon	July 11 W	Aug. 3 W	July 24 M	July 13 F	July 20 M	July 9 F	July 29 F	July 17 M	Aug. 5 M			
	9 Fast of Ab	July 19 Th	Aug. 11 Th	Aug. 1 T	July 21 Sa	Aug. 8 Th	July 17 Sa	Aug. 6 Sa	July 25 T	Aug. 13 T			
Elul	1 New Moon	*Aug. 14 F	*Sept. 2 F	Aug. 23 W	Aug. 12 S	*Aug. 30 F	*Aug. 8 S	*Aug. 28 S	*Aug. 16 W	*Sept. 4 W			

• Second day of New Moon.

† Fast observed on following day.



	הכז 5701 1940—41	בשה 5702 1941—42	זחג 5703 1942—43	הכז 5704 1943—44	בשה 5705 1944—45	זחג 5706 1945—46	הכז 5707 1946—47	בשו 5708 1947—48	בשה 5709 1948—49	זחג 5710 1949—50
Tishri	1940 Oct. 3 Th Oct. 12 Sa Oct. 17 Th Oct. 24 Th *Nov. 2 Sa Dec. 1 S Dec. 25 W	1941 Sept. 22 M Oct. 1 W Oct. 6 M Oct. 13 M *Oct. 22 W *Nov. 21 F Dec. 15 M	1942 Sept. 12 Sa Sept. 21 M Oct. 1 W Oct. 3 Sa *Oct. 12 M Nov. 10 T Dec. 4 F	1943 Sept. 30 Th Oct. 9 Sa Oct. 14 Th Oct. 21 Th *Oct. 30 Sa Nov. 28 S Dec. 22 W	1944 Sept. 18 M Sept. 27 W Oct. 2 M Oct. 9 M *Oct. 18 W *Nov. 17 F Dec. 11 M	1945 Sept. 8 Sa Sept. 17 M Sept. 22 Sa Oct. 1 Th Sept. 29 Sa *Oct. 8 M Nov. 6 T Nov. 30 F	1946 Sept. 26 Th Oct. 5 Sa Oct. 10 Th Oct. 17 Th *Oct. 26 Sa *Nov. 24 S Dec. 18 W	1947 Sept. 15 M Sept. 24 W Sept. 29 M Oct. 6 M *Oct. 15 W *Nov. 14 F Dec. 8 M	1948 Oct. 4 M Oct. 13 W Oct. 18 M Oct. 25 M *Nov. 3 W *Dec. 3 F Dec. 27 M	1949 Sept. 24 Sa Oct. 3 M Oct. 8 Sa Oct. 15 Sa *Oct. 24 M Nov. 22 T Dec. 16 F Dec. 21 W
Tebet	1 New Moon	*Dec. 31 T 1941 Jan. 9 Th	*Dec. 21 S Dec. 30 T	*Dec. 9 W Dec. 18 F	*Dec. 17 S Dec. 26 T	Dec. 5 W Dec. 14 F	*Dec. 24 T Jan. 2 Th	*Dec. 14 S Dec. 23 T	*Jan. 2 S Jan. 11 T	Dec. 21 W Dec. 30 F
Shebat	1 New Moon	Jan. 29 W	Jan. 19 M	Jan. 7 Th	Jan. 15 M	Jan. 3 Th	Jan. 22 W	Jan. 12 M	Jan. 31 M	Jan. 19 Th
Adar	1 New Moon	*Feb. 28 F	*Feb. 18 W	*Feb. 6 Sa	*Feb. 14 W	*Feb. 2 Sa	*Feb. 21 F	*Feb. 11 W	*Mar. 2 W	*Feb. 18 Sa
Adar Sheni	1 New Moon	.....	.....	*Mar. 8 M	.....	*Mar. 4 M	.....	*Mar. 12 F	.....	.....
Nisan	14 Purim 1 New Moon	Mar. 13 Th Mar. 29 Sa	Mar. 3 T Mar. 19 Th	Mar. 21 S Apr. 6 T	Mar. 9 Th Mar. 25 Sa	Mar. 17 S Apr. 2 T	Mar. 6 Th Mar. 22 Sa	Mar. 25 Th Apr. 10 Sa	Mar. 15 T Mar. 31 Th	Mar. 3 F Mar. 19 S
Iyar	15 Passover 1 New Moon	Apr. 12 Sa Apr. 28 M	Apr. 2 Th May 5 T	Apr. 20 T May 23 S	Apr. 8 Sa May 11 Th	Apr. 16 T May 19 S	Apr. 5 Sa May 8 Th	Apr. 24 Sa May 20 T	Apr. 14 Th May 17 T	Apr. 2 S May 5 T
Sivan	18 33d Day of 'Omer 1 New Moon	May 15 Th May 27 T	May 5 T May 17 S	May 23 S June 4 F	May 11 Th May 13 S	May 19 S May 31 F	May 8 Th May 20 T	May 27 Th June 8 T	May 17 T May 29 S	May 5 F May 22 W
Tammuz	6 Feast of Weeks 1 New Moon	June 1 S *June 26 Th	June 5 T *June 16 T	June 9 W *July 4 S	June 18 F *June 22 Th	June 5 W *June 30 S	June 25 S *June 19 Th	June 13 S *July 8 Th	June 3 F *June 28 T	May 22 W *June 16 F
Ab	17 Fast of Tammuz 1 New Moon	July 12 *Sa July 25 F	July 2 Th July 15 W	July 20 T Aug. 2 M	July 8 *Sa July 11 W	July 16 M July 29 T	July 5 *Sa July 18 F	July 24 *Sa Aug. 6 F	July 14 Th July 27 W	July 2 S July 15 Sa
Elul	9 Fast of Ab 1 New Moon	Aug. 2 *Sa *Aug. 24 S	July 23 Th *Aug. 14 F	Aug. 10 T *Sept. 1 W	July 19 *Sa *Aug. 10 F	Aug. 6 T *Aug. 28 W	July 26 *Sa *Aug. 17 S	Aug. 14 *Sa Sept. 5 S	Aug. 4 Th *Aug. 26 F	July 23 S *Aug. 14 M

\*Second day of New Moon.

† Fast observed on following day.





## SPECIAL ARTICLES



## SPECIAL ARTICLES







JULIAN WILLIAM MACK  
1866-1943

## JULIAN WILLIAM MACK, 1866-1943

By HORACE M. KALLEN

NO ONE person's recollection, no, nor the rememberings of the thousands whose lives touched the life of Julian Mack can ever approach the substance of this high-minded being or recapture the zest for life or the impartiality that was yet all sympathy, which his presence communicated. From 1911 to 1941—during thirty years—a judge on the federal bench, by universal consent one of the most hard-working, competent and judicious of his time, he refused to imprison the citizen in the judge, or to let the bench contain him. He went all out for applied democracy in one or another field of community life, and there is hardly a major social cause which he did not illumine and defend.

Born in San Francisco, grown to manhood in Cincinnati, he came to be known and cherished not only in those cities and in Chicago, New York, Washington and Miami, but at Versailles and Vienna and Geneva and Jerusalem. His life and works are an outstanding testimony of how freedom releases Jewish men and women to put distinguished powers and unyielding democratic faith into the common hopper of the American way. His story provides an outstanding testimony of how championing equal liberty for the Jew as Jew inevitably calls for strengthening the civil liberties of every human being.

The outer man, especially to those who knew Judge Mack only from his public appearances, gave little hint of the inner spirit. A stocky figure, short and stout, whose voice had in later years become a little plaintive and a little strident, he gave, in his prime, an impression of great drive and vital force. Chief Justice Stone of the United States Supreme

Court writes of him as he was in 1917: "He had great intellectual vigor and physical endurance. He was a practical-minded man because of his long experience in the courts. He had a good understanding of human psychology. While he was not a man who could be easily taken in he was a man of broad sympathies, high intelligence, and was tolerant enough to know that men could be conscientious in beliefs which were wholly foreign to his own." Later, and especially as deafness crept up on him, he appeared inattentive, often seeming unconscionably to sleep while others were talking. But when it came to dealing with issues, people who counted on these appearances speedily found how deceitful they could be. There are many who have reason to remember his outraged roar, and more who still must smile as they recall the mighty ring of his laughter.

It is true, however, that Judge Mack exercised upon people seeing or hearing him for the first time no particular attraction. It is in working with him that they came to admire and to love him. In fact, his smile, his zest, his directness, his outgivingness, made him one of the most engaging persons in public life. Not by any means an orator, Julian Mack held his own at meetings, in conferences, in committees, against masters of all the rhetorical tricks, by the extraordinary lucidity of his thinking, the sincerity and force of his spirit. People discovered in a very brief time how rare were their fellow-worker's qualities of mind and heart. Justice Stone, who served with him on President Wilson's Board of Inquiry on Conscientious Objectors writes, "his vitality and vigor, his lively interest in everything worth thinking about, and his enlightened intelligence, attracted me from the start." No one else could find the dynamic core of a problem so rapidly, or expound its nature and implications so simply, with such unusual clearness, and with such justice and sympathetic understanding for the aspects to which he himself might be even passionately opposed. Because of this generosity of spirit—which is commoner in science than in law, and is indeed the point of departure of scientific method—one felt Judge Mack's own views to be all the more



compelling. "The great thing about him," writes his colleague, Judge Augustus N. Hand, "was his ability to act with judgment and detachment whenever he had to resolve contested issues in the courts, plus a kindly nature and warm heart that were guided by a high intelligence." These are the attributes of a just mind, that held it to be a part of the sportsmanship or equity, which legal justice achieves at its best, never to leave anyone in doubt what its own views were. Though he presided over many great trials—notably those of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General during the Harding Administration, and Col. Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian of World War I—often involving much prejudice and the most complicated and confusing issues, he never once lost the confidence of the Bar and the respect and affection of the Bench. In 1935, when he sat in the case of the reorganization of the notorious Associated Gas and Electric Company, counsel for this holding concern took recourse to charging Julian Mack, then the oldest Federal judge in the District, with personal bias and prejudice. Judge Mack at once asked Robert P. Patterson, the youngest judge, to pass on the charges, volunteering, although the final decision was lawfully his own, to accept Patterson's opinion without question. Patterson found the charges false. He declared in his memorandum: "There is not a trace of bias or prejudice against the debtor in any of these [Judge Mack's] remarks or rulings." And he dismissed the complaint as "frivolous."

And what else, indeed, could the finding have been? Unfairness was as foreign as obscurity to the spirit of Julian Mack. Whether in the practice of the law, the judgment of the court, or the handling of the problems that came before him from the various causes of human freedom and human welfare that he served, he invariably transformed the most confused and obfuscated matter into an issue simple and clear, with its scientific and ethical bearings unmistakable. Judge Mack was roused to anger not so much by ill-will as by deceit and hypocrisy. These traits would bring forth his roars; on these he would crack down with righteous indigna-

tion. Nevertheless his bitterest foes and most obstinate opponents—and his life-long service to the welfare and freedom of men brought him many such—fought him without hatred and opposed him without rancor. Insisting that he was wrong, they also conceded that he was generous and just. Many who opposed him, as I can testify, loved him.

The causes to which Julian Mack gave himself are extraordinarily varied, yet extraordinarily consistent with one another. His career as a liberal jurist and a democratic humanist began with the conventional participation of a not poor young man blessed with a social conscience in the charities of Chicago, the city where he chose to make his home. He had gone from his high school in Cincinnati straight to the Harvard Law School, and thence, with his degree of Bachelor of Laws and the Parker Fellowship, to the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig, where he spent three years in graduate study. When he returned in 1890, at the age of twenty-four, he took his bar examinations and settled in Chicago to practice law. Within five years he became professor of law at Northwestern University, and seven years after was called to the University of Chicago. In the interim he had married his lovely and charming cousin, Jessie Fox of Cincinnati; he had been drawn into the service of the Jewish Charities of Chicago; he had begun to concern himself with the social implications of the law and the moral implications of municipal government. In 1903 he served for five months on Chicago's Civil Service Commission. The same year he ran for election to a Circuit Court judgeship of Cook County, Illinois. He was elected, and thus began a career on the bench of city, state and nation which stopped only with his retirement in 1941.

Judge Mack served on the Circuit Court of Cook County for eight years. Three of those, from 1904 to 1907, he presided over Chicago's famous Juvenile Court. Although Denver, with her unique Ben Lindsey, disputes its priority, this Court and the law which established it signalize a new vision and a new method in the treatment of youthful "lawbreakers"

which, initiated by Americans in Chicago, have been imitated and emulated everywhere in the world. They owe their creation to the persistent social conscience of the members of the Chicago Woman's Club. Lawyers and clergymen everywhere were well aware that the population of the prisons of the world averaged under twenty-five years of age. With the common law, they were content to attribute this fact to original sin, to natural perversity, to deficiency in grace; they looked upon the "juvenile delinquent" with a hostile eye; they were concerned not to save but to punish. So, in England, children of nine used to be hanged.

But the members of the Woman's Club looked at the matter differently. They felt that family, church, and State as well, might be accessories to delinquency before the event, and that the State could at least supplement and, where necessary, replace, family and church where they fail. From 1883 the clubwomen labored to implement this view, drawing to their side jurists and politicians, until at last the Juvenile Court Law was framed and passed and the Court established. Judges were assigned to it annually from among the members of the Cook County Circuit Court, on the basis, in part at least, of the recommendation of the Club's Juvenile Court Committee. Among the male collaborators of these humane and wise women had been Julian Mack. He had served on the Circuit Court but a year, when they asked him to go on the Juvenile Court. "He gave up," says Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, describing the early days of the Juvenile Court in 1927, "most complicated and interesting legal work in order that he might help with the Children's Court. How well he did it! We look back with the greatest pleasure and thrill of pride not only to his decisions but to the educational campaign which he conducted at the time in order that the Juvenile Court might be interpreted to the people." As an instrument of this campaign he organized the Juvenile Protective Association which in 1907 absorbed the Woman's Club Committee. He helped secure the collaboration with the Court, of Chicago's Psychopathic Institute. He insisted that for the community the question regarding any child is

not *Are you guilty?* but *How and why have you become as you are? What can best be done to save you from ever being brought to court at all?*

Among Judge Mack's fellow-workers were Jane Addams, Julia C. Lathrop, Graham Taylor, Florence Kelley and other Chicagoans who were laboring to make the democratic way more effective in the Middle West. Mack held court on Halsted Street, across the way from Hull House. The children who came before him were never charged with crime. He handled them as wards of the state under his powers of Chancery. He brought to bear on their problems the then new working conceptions of the psychologist and psychiatrist, of public health, of probation and of education. The precedents he set endure, and, in spite of much obstruction, his tradition grows.

Concurrently, he carried his share of the load as a member of the Jewish community of Chicago. A member of Temple Sinai, thinking of Jewish life and Judaism in the manner of its brilliant and temperamental rabbi, Emil G. Hirsch, he listened to sermons and served on charitable boards. Nor was his service limited to the Jewish needy and the Jewish immigrant. It embraced the entire miscellany which was pouring into Chicago. He helped Grace Abbott found her Immigrants' Protective League and was its president while he remained in Chicago, and at its call always thereafter. To the newly-formed profession of social worker his leadership was encouragement and inspiration; in 1912 he was chosen president of their National Conference. He was a founder of the Survey Associates, a board member since their organization, and the board's chairman from 1927 to his death.

But perforce the Jewish tragedy in Europe gave the Jewish need there and at home a special urgency. Jewish social workers formed a National Conference of their own and made Judge Mack president of that. In 1906, when, following the pogroms of Kishineff and Gomel, the American Jewish Committee was organized, Judge Mack was among the original fifty, who elected him vice president, and thus a member of the Executive Committee of fifteen. During the

twelve years of his membership on the Executive Committee, he participated in all the major undertakings of the Committee,—its legal and educational work in favor of a liberal immigration policy, its diplomatic efforts to safeguard equal rights for all Americans regardless of race or religion; its studies of the general condition of the emancipation; its endeavors at the Peace Conference to achieve “full rights for the Jews in all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them.”

His studies of the situation of Jews tended to shift the direction of his thought, and gradually to bring his sense of the meaning of democracy away from the prevailing assimilationist conception of Reform Judaism to that of the older, somewhat overlaid one of which Thomas Jefferson was the avatar. This led him to Zionism. The symbolic expression for the Judaist conception was “the melting pot”; the symbolic expression for the Jeffersonian one became “cultural pluralism.” As was the case with Louis Brandeis, it was no more Julian Mack’s sympathy for the Jews as pitiful victims of injustice than his revision of his idea of democracy that made a Zionist of him as well. “We ask no more” he told the peacemakers at Versailles, “for the Jew than we do for any one else.” Nor, as a loyal servant of freedom and justice, would he stop with less. To his conversion to Zionism, Judge Mack’s intimate friendship with that brave, romantic Palestinian man of science, Aaron Aaronsohn, was an important contributing factor. Others were the ideas and example of Louis Brandeis, discussion with Felix Frankfurter.

When Julian Mack felt persuaded that instead of a “melting pot,” democracy consists in the cooperative union of the different on equal terms, that a civilization is free and fertile in the degree that differences are neither suppressed nor penalized, but liberated, encouraged, and pooled in the common enterprise of the community, whether local or world-wide, he gave himself to Zionism with the same unflinching, lucid and realistic devotion as to his other causes. He labored to apply the rule of *e pluribus unum* to the special tasks

which, with the coming of the first World War, fell to the Jews of America, as Jews. During a considerable part of that period as a member of the governing bodies of both the American Jewish Committee and the Zionist Organization of America, he labored to harmonize the two sets of opposed interests. After the Balfour Declaration, because of his efforts (seconded by those of Louis Marshall and Cyrus Adler), the American Jewish Committee called a special meeting and adopted a resolution welcoming the opportunity "to aid in the realization of the British Declaration, under such protectorate or suzerainty as the Peace Congress may determine, and, to that end, to cooperate with those who, attracted by religious or historic associations, shall seek to establish in Palestine a center for Judaism, for the stimulation of our faith, for the pursuit and development of literature, science and art in a Jewish environment, and for the rehabilitation of the land." In the first American Jewish Congress which resulted at last from the efforts at unity, Judge Mack sat as one of the delegates from the American Jewish Committee as well as President of the Zionist Organization. A unanimous vote designated him as one of the seven spokesmen of American Jewry at Versailles. There he was the choice for chairman of the *Comité des Délégations Juives auprès de la Conférence de la Paix*, and Louis Marshall took over when Judge Mack had to return to the United States.

At home, during World War I, his duties had been diverse and heavy. Early in 1917 he had been called by the Committee on Labor of the Council for National Defense to serve as chairman of the Section on Compensation and Insurance for Soldiers, Sailors and Their Dependents. The plans he worked out and put in force were a new departure in the method of paying the state's debt to the citizen soldier, fundamentally more democratic, more regardful of the self-respect of the citizen, than the pension system. In face of potential industrial disputes dangerous to the war effort, he was also assigned the task of umpire for the War Labor Board, as an arbitrator acceptable to workers and managements alike.



But his most signal task was his assignment, with Dean (now Chief Justice) Harlan F. Stone and Major Richard C. Stoddard, to review the treatment of conscientious objectors. For this there had been no provision in the Articles of War, the Draft Act, or by other Congressional action. The treatment of the conscientious objector had, until then, often been characterized by blindness, brutality and stupidity. President Wilson's directive to the Board, of which he appointed Judge Mack chairman, was to sift the bona fide objectors from the dubious ones, and to assign them to non-combatant service if they would accept it, or to "farm-furlough." The tasks called for visits to all the Army camps, for interviewing all the objectors, and distinguishing the true from the untrue. Later, the President requested the Board to examine the court martial records of all conscientious objectors who had been tried. "For the successful prosecution of this important work," writes Justice Stone, "there could not have been a more ideal man than Judge Mack." The principles developed and the policies initiated by the Board, experimental and tentative as they were, represented a concrete step forward in the realization of the "democracy" men were then fighting to make the world safe for. Without its precedent, the decenter mode of dealing with the few conscientious objectors of World War II could hardly have been implemented.

Julian Mack's labors in the Zionist Organization, in the American Jewish Committee, and in all the other societies, philanthropic, educational and humanistic, which drew upon his generous spirit, were neither stopped nor diminished by this public service. He made time for everything and did five men's work. In 1918, when it became clear to him that the democratic unity he sought for American Jewry was unattainable, he resigned from the Executive of the American Jewish Committee, but retained his membership in the general body. With Louis Brandeis, Nathan Straus, Felix Frankfurter, Stephen Wise, he was the dynamic center of the American Zionist enterprise. He became the organization's president during its critical years. He was still its president

when, in 1921, "the Mack-Brandeis group" resigned in a body from the executive of the Zionist Organization of America over a fundamental issue of *method* in developing the National Home in Palestine under the terms of the Balfour Declaration. Taking as its directive Louis Brandeis' statement of 1920—"the whole of politics is to proceed efficiently in the building up of Palestine"—this group, led by Judge Mack, proceeded to the formation of the Palestine Development Council, the Palestine Cooperative Company, the Palestine Endowment Funds. He gave great sympathy and understanding to the second American Jewish Congress after it was formed. He was Honorary President of the World Jewish Congress from its organization to the day of his death.

Judge Mack's service on the Chicago Juvenile Court had brought home to him the central import of the problems of education. They remained one of his deepest concerns the rest of his life. When, for his fiftieth birthday, his friends insisted on making him a special gift, and he finally agreed, he asked that it consist of a fund on which he might draw for loans or stipends to able but needy students working their way through college. It is a fund that ought to be kept up in his memory. The philosophy of education that had come out of his thinking and doing on this subject was the progressive one identified with John Dewey, and it governed his attitudes and actions whether as a Trustee of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, as staunch supporter of the New School for Social Research from the very first, as a founder and later Chairman of the Board of the Jewish Institute of Religion, or as a thrice-chosen member of the Board of Overseers at Harvard College. To this last post, it is significant that he was twice nominated on petition circulated by the members of the Harvard Liberal Club,—first in 1927 and again in 1937. In 1927 he got a majority of the votes cast and the largest vote of any candidate. In 1937 Charles Francis Adams and George Peabody Gardner, Jr., polled not many more votes. Julian Mack's service to the University in his capacity as Overseer was varied. He was on the Visiting Committee for the Law School, the Germanic



Museum, the German Department, and the Semitic Department. He helped largely in the establishment of the Kuno Francke professorship in Germanic Art and Culture, and the Nathan Littauer Professorship in Jewish Literature and Philosophy. But to Harvard liberals his most significant service to their Alma Mater lay in the stand he took in 1922 against President A. Lawrence Lowell's proposal to set up a *numerus clausus* for Jewish students. Without his sharp intervention, this expression of snobism and prejudice might have won out by default.

Perhaps the most characteristic, the most expressive fact of Julian Mack's conception of education is the one Palestinian institution to which he expressly gave his name. This is the Julian W. Mack School and Workshops in Jerusalem. It owes its birth, its growth, and its survival to Judge Mack who, in 1920, arranged that an American educator bring to the service of the children of Jerusalem what was most functionally democratic in the American theory and practice of education. The school was first known as "The School of the Parents' Education Association." It was a cooperative undertaking which brought together Jewish children of all classes, sects and origins, and sought, by adapting progressive methods of education to the vital needs of Palestine, to unify their diversity into a free, harmonious Palestinian Jewish type. It employed what Henrietta Szold describes as "an ethical method of acquiring knowledge," and the hope and wish of the school's principal, of Judge Mack, and of the people who joined him in its support was to extend its type of service to all the underprivileged and marginal children of Jewish Palestine. It was seventeen years before this could be undertaken in Jerusalem alone, and when it was, Julian Mack gave it his name, and the Julian W. Mack School and Workshops in Palestine stand as the unique symbol of his first and most lasting interest in education.

Take the record of Julian Mack's achievement as a lawyer and a judge, take the tale of his services as a democrat, a public servant, a humanitarian, a Jew and a humanist, and

you have a record large enough for half a dozen lives, not only one. Yet throughout the days of his maturity Julian Mack was not a well man. With the most discriminating taste in food and drink, with a knowledgeable zest unusual even in a gourmet, he had to follow a diabetic's regimen, and once or twice suffered illnesses that brought him close to death. Nobody would have known it from him. His life was, through its long last illness, right up to its contracted last moment, one brave, willing affirmation. He took what he had to take, and he stood up, without flinching, saying *Yes* to life. Thinking of him, one thinks of the words of another great Jew, Baruch Spinoza: "A free man thinks of nothing less than death, and his wisdom is not a meditation upon death but upon life." Julian Mack was a free man.





HERBERT FRIEDENWALD

1870-1944

## HERBERT FRIEDENWALD

Editor of American Jewish Year Book 1908-1912

By HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

ON APRIL 28, 1944, Doctor Herbert Friedenwald, secretary of the American Jewish Committee for seven years from its inception in November 1906, and editor of the American Jewish Year Book from 1908 to 1912, died at his home in Washington, D. C.

Herbert Friedenwald was a member of a distinguished Baltimore family, founded by Jonas Friedenwald who came to Baltimore from Germany in January, 1832. Here, two sons, Moses and Aaron, were born. Aaron studied medicine, became a highly respected physician, and the father and grandfather of physicians who have won more than local renown in the field of medicine. Herbert Friedenwald was the son of Moses, who was a merchant, and had married Jane Ahlborn, born in Manchester, England, of German Jewish immigrants. Herbert, born on September 20, 1870, was one of four children. He had three sisters, all of whom survived him: Belle (Mrs. Max) Belmont, of New York City, Racie (Mrs. Cyrus) Adler, of Philadelphia, and Merle (Mrs. Henry) Hamburger, of Baltimore. After attending private schools, Friedenwald studied at the undergraduate college at Johns Hopkins University, acquiring his A.B. in 1890; four years later, he was awarded a doctorate of philosophy degree by the University of Pennsylvania.

American history, especially its colonial and revolutionary periods, was Friedenwald's favorite subject, and his doctoral

dissertation was on the Declaration of Independence. It was this interest which enabled him to occupy for three years (1897-1900) the post of Chief of the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, where he compiled a calendar of Washington manuscripts in the possession of the Library and other bibliographies.

Because of his deep interest in American history, combined with his close attachment to Judaism, Friedenwald naturally became a member of the small group of young men who, in 1892, established the American Jewish Historical Society, upon the suggestion of Cyrus Adler. Friedenwald became an active member of the new organization, held office in it, including membership in its Council, for many years, and contributed important articles to its *Publications*. He brought to these tasks a love for historical research, careful training in scientific procedures, a practical rather than pedantic insistence on accuracy and precision in the presentation of facts, and mastery of a simple and unaffectedly graceful literary style.

His interest in Jewish activities was not restricted to participation in the work of the Historical Society. He was a devoted friend also of the Jewish Publication Society and, for many years, a member of its Publication Committee. He was also a co-worker of the scholars who compiled the Jewish Encyclopedia, contributing one of the most important articles, that on the United States.

All these interests and talents fitted him almost ideally for the position of secretary of the American Jewish Committee, a position which he was the first to hold. The choice was especially fortunate because of Friedenwald's knowledge of American diplomatic as well as political history, for the work of the Committee was to lie largely in the field of international relations, in which expert knowledge of diplomatic precedents and procedures was essential. To Friedenwald, as its first secretary, fell the task of implementing the constitution and by-laws of the Committee, formulating organizational procedures, and establishing and maintaining

cordial relations with the small but scattered membership of the new body. It may be truly said that, during the six years of his incumbency, he established the Committee on a firm organizational foundation, and that, to a large extent, the organization has developed along the lines set by him.

In its early years the Committee was chiefly concerned, in the foreign field, with the political and civil disabilities of the Jews in Rumania and in Tsarist Russia, and, in the domestic field, with the movement to restrict immigration to the United States, and the famous passport question, growing out of Russia's refusal, in violation of a treaty, to honor the American passport when borne by American citizens who were Jews.

The Committee felt that, in opposing the restriction of immigration, it was working not only in the interests of Jews seeking a haven from persecution, but also for the maintenance of a high American tradition. Similarly, in fighting for the abrogation of the dishonored Russo-American treaty of 1832, the Committee had the deep conviction that it was fighting not only to end the legalization of discrimination by a foreign power, as between American citizens, on the basis of religion, but also to uphold and safeguard the sanctity of the American principle of equality of all citizens, regardless of ancestry or religious affiliation.

Into these two projects of the Committee Friedenwald threw himself wholeheartedly. He gave invaluable service in collecting facts to be used by those representatives of the Committee who appeared before Congressional committees, or delivered public addresses on the two subjects. He attended Congressional hearings, bringing with him voluminous reference material which was very useful to the representatives of the American Jewish Committee. Following a hearing, on December 11 and 12, 1911, before the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, on resolutions proposing the abrogation of the Russo-American Treaty of 1832, Friedenwald stayed up all night correcting proofs of, and indexing, the text of the speeches and the numerous

documents which had been introduced in support of resolutions for the abrogation of the Treaty. This work made possible the printing and binding of the report of the hearing, comprising 336 pages, including a 16-page index, so that a copy was on the desk of every Representative when the House met at noon on December 13, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously recommended the adoption of a resolution for the abrogation of the Russo-American Treaty of 1832.

At the same time, under Friedenwald's direction, the small staff of the American Jewish Committee was engaged in nation-wide correspondence with Americans, non-Jewish and Jewish, eager to serve in the campaign. Newspapermen, editors, lecturers, clergymen, college and university teachers, and numerous other groups were furnished factual material regarding the history of the passport issue, and with arguments in support of the termination of the Treaty. Various publicity devices were originated, and communicated to correspondents all over the country. The American Jewish Committee did not work alone; its efforts were ably and efficiently supported by other organizations.

The result of that historic uprising of American public opinion, in defense of the equality of all citizens, is well known. To that result, Friedenwald probably made a greater contribution than any other single individual.

The passport and immigration questions were subjects frequently treated in the American Jewish Year Book during Friedenwald's editorship of that annual, on behalf of the American Jewish Committee. The Year Book was one of the many products of the inspired imagination and fertile thinking of Cyrus Adler, who persuaded the Jewish Publication Society to embark on the project of publishing it. Adler edited the first volume in 1899, and the four subsequent volumes; he and Henrietta Szold edited the sixth and seventh volumes; and Miss Szold, the eighth and ninth. Throughout these nine years, the cost of compiling and editing the Year Book, as well as the cost of printing and distribution, was



borne by the Jewish Publication Society. The Society found the combined costs too heavy a tax on its limited budget and began to consider suspension of the project. After reciting these facts, in the preface to the tenth volume (5669), Dr. Friedenwald goes on to say:

The American Jewish Committee being persuaded of the importance of the Year Book for the purpose of organizing the Jews of America into a compact whole and of its usefulness to its own organization, a joint arrangement has been entered into whereby the American Jewish Committee is responsible for the cost of the compilation of the book, and the Publication Society for its actual issuance.

This arrangement has continued since that year, 1908.

As editor, Friedenwald continued the policies of his predecessors as to content, style, and format, but it was not long before he began making improvements within the general pattern set by Dr. Adler and Miss Szold. For example, the List of Leading Events was gradually expanded and its presentation changed from a chronological to a geographical one. The number of special articles was increased. Each year, a feature article dealing with an important current issue in Jewish life was presented. The subjects treated in the five volumes edited by Friedenwald included Sunday laws in the United States and judicial decisions based on them having special interest for Jews; the defense of immigrants against the arguments of restrictionists; the agricultural activities of Jews in America, and, of course, the then perennial passport question. Friedenwald wrote a number of these articles himself. His essay on the passport question (AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5672, pp. 19-129) is a model of historical precision and succinctness of treatment.

As an editor, Friedenwald insisted on the accurate and careful presentation of facts, and on checking reports with available reference books. He was painstaking in his attention to details. He was conscious of the incompleteness of

the events in Jewish life presented in the Year Book, in those days when there were no agencies engaged in gathering news of this character, but he confidently expressed the belief that "future historians will be grateful to the editors of the American Jewish Year Book, for having, in so concise a form given the main drift of events in Jewry throughout the world."

Friedenwald resigned as secretary of the American Jewish Committee in 1913, much to the regret of its officers. Although he thus severed official relations with the Committee, he continued his interest in its activities down to the day of his death. He kept in touch also with the American Jewish Historical Society, and eagerly followed the course of Jewish life everywhere. In 1936, he and Rose Diebold Friedenwald, his wife, established the Friedenwald Foundation, in memory of his parents. The object of the Foundation is "to promote education and the advancement of higher knowledge, principally among the Jewish Youth of Baltimore; especially in the Fine Arts and preferably at Johns Hopkins University." The motto on the Foundation's seal, which was designed according to Friedenwald's instructions, is a quotation from the writings of Abraham Ibn Ezra,—*"Ve'et zenuyim chochma,"* in Hebrew; and "Wisdom begetheth humility," in English.

After severing his connection with the American Jewish Committee, Friedenwald traveled extensively both in the United States and abroad. He made his home in Washington, D. C., where he had many friends and acquired others. Here he served as a sort of unofficial Jewish representative, providing information on topics of Jewish interest, and otherwise helping to promote a better understanding among his many non-Jewish friends, of Jewish movements and attitudes. Unfortunately, poor health greatly restricted his activities in this and other directions.

The following statement, sent to the writer by Dr. William F. Albright of John Hopkins University, is an interesting

thumbnail sketch of Dr. Friedenwald's personality and of his interests:

Dr. Friedenwald had an excellent mind and was interested in everything human. He possessed unusual charm and was a brilliant conversationalist. He took a very great interest in his people, both from the humanitarian and from the cultural point of view. Both personally and through the Friedenwald Foundation which he had organized for the purpose, he contributed considerable amounts of money to advance Hebrew and Jewish education, and to assist meritorious refugee scholars. Through his wide circle of non-Jewish friends he was able to exert influence again and again on behalf of his people, always from a sound viewpoint, correctly assessing the situation and carefully choosing the moment to move. Had he enjoyed good health his influence in Jewish circles would undoubtedly have been very considerable.

It was the writer's good fortune to have been closely associated, in the service of the American Jewish Committee, with Dr. Friedenwald, from December, 1908, until his resignation in 1913, and to have maintained friendly personal relations from that time to Dr. Friedenwald's death. The writer has always felt that he was under obligation to Dr. Friedenwald for a strict but kindly training in executive and editorial duties, and for his sympathetic interest in the writer's welfare and career throughout all the years following their relationship as master and apprentice. Though he was always exacting and often impatient, Dr. Friedenwald was just and appreciative.

His cultural interests were varied and wide, but his attachment to Jewish life and letters was stronger than all other affections. He was among those who believed that with the destruction of Tsarism in Russia, and the inauguration of the system for the protection of minorities, that form of human depravity which manifested itself in anti-Jewish persecution was bound to diminish rapidly. He was, therefore, painfully disillusioned by events in Poland and in

Rumania after World War I, and the tragedy which befell the Jews of Europe with the advent of Hitlerism filled him with indignation and grief. However, he did not despair of the future. He considered himself fortunate to live to see the turn of the tide, and the victories of the Allies renewed his hope for the ultimate triumph of justice and righteousness.

Although he was officially connected with Jewish community life for only a few years, Dr. Friedenwald has left an indelible record of achievement in his contributions to the *Publications* of the American Jewish Historical Society, to the American Jewish Year Book, and to The American Jewish Committee in its early formative years.

## THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

By MILDRED G. WELT

THE National Council of Jewish Women is the only organization of Jewish women in the United States which has a program of activities in which all Jewish women, regardless of religious, political or social ideology or position, can cooperate. It is also the oldest American Jewish women's group, having been founded in 1893. Since its formation, the Council has been an important factor in the lives of the Jewish women of America, stimulating them to a study of their religion, history and culture and giving them a chance to fulfil in action their sense of social responsibility.

In her autobiography, *My Portion* (1925), Rebekah Kohut listed a few of the Council's achievements in the first thirty years of its existence. She mentioned specifically "its valuable contributions to Jewish life, the fact that it gave women of our faith a national outlook, its aid to immigrants, its Americanization program, its cooperation with congregations, its efforts in the correction of social evils, its voluntary suppression of its own identity in the gathering of war relief funds for the American Jewish Relief Committee, and its considerable service to Europe in the critical postwar period."

Since this was written, the Council has continued and expanded these religious and social activities. Its program, although national in outlook, is international in scope and plan, thus justifying the original dedication to "Faith and Humanity." Once again it is active in a war emergency program and is preparing to assist in postwar rehabilitation and construction at home and abroad. Believing that their program has special value in the preservation of national well-being and in the interests of world Jewry, the Council members have been able to rise above all individual differences of opinion and unite on a common program of action.

The time and place of the Council's origin are consonant with its philosophy of unity despite difference, of national outlook combined with international service. The history of the National Council of Jewish Women began at the Parliament of Religions, a convocation of the known faiths of the world, held as part of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The Exposition proclaimed America's new conception of her place among the nations, and the Parliament asserted the faith of the American people in the brotherhood of man. It celebrated specifically the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the New World, which was to become a haven for the freedom-loving and persecuted of all lands.

Tokens of great industrial accomplishment were proudly displayed at the Fair. Edison's electric light made the White City a fairyland. His gramophone was just coming into general use; so also the telephone. One of the startling inventions viewed lightheartedly by millions of people was Charles Duryea's horseless carriage.

At the same time, the United States was in the midst of the worst economic depression of the century. Many banks closed; commerce and industry were completely disorganized; unemployed workers and distressed farm laborers wandered the streets of big cities begging for food and work. Events of the 1890's, one of the most dramatic decades in American history, included the march of Jacob Coxey's army of unemployed, the Pullman strike, and the general strike of the American Railway Union men.

Even during the depression years following 1893, immigrants continued to arrive by the hundreds of thousands annually and the United States was bidding them welcome in Emma Lazarus' words, inscribed on the Statue of Liberty, "Send those, the homeless, tempest-tost to me." Yet America's attitude toward the immigrant began to change even while American workingmen were raising up the famous torch in New York harbor.

The majority of the newcomers were impoverished, poorly educated and unfamiliar with American institutions. They were compelled to endure very bad housing conditions in areas which became the breeding places of vice, crime and disease. Important cultural differences between the immigrant and

native populations were intensified by the competition for jobs in a depression era.

This, therefore, was the situation confronting the founders of the Council of Jewish Women at the Chicago Exposition. While thousands of immigrants yearly sought the land of refuge and plenty, the economic crisis of the nineties was threatening the security of immigrant and native alike. More than ever before, the Jewish women of America were seeking leadership so that they might contribute to the solution of national and international problems. There was need of an organization of Jewish women that would be both Jewish and American, embodying the ideals of social welfare, liberty and universal brotherhood.

By the close of the nineteenth century, American women had found place for themselves in industry and the professions. They had taken the lead in social reform and in the prohibition movement. By 1900 there were three times as many women employed as there had been in 1870, and stirrings of the movement for political equality were discernible. Planners of the Columbian Exposition were aware that women had earned national consideration, and a women's committee was made part of the general committee in charge of arrangements for the Parliament of Religions.

Mrs. Hannah Greenebaum Solomon, a young woman already known in Chicago for her civic and social welfare work, was appointed to the Women's Committee to arrange for the Jewish Women's Congress. To this Congress she presented her long-cherished plan for a permanent organization. The ninety-five women in attendance approved the project, and the National Council of Jewish Women was dedicated to the service of faith and humanity through education and philanthropy.

Thirty years after its founding, the Council exemplified its belief in international fellowship by calling the World Congress of Jewish Women, which convened at the palace of the former Emperor of Austria in Vienna, May, 1923. Among the ninety-two delegates were representatives from Germany, Austria, England, Poland, France, Latvia and other countries so recently at war. Mrs. Kohut, who called the Congress and who was chosen its first president, said of the meeting: "It was not a verbal truce, not a parley be-



neath which lay vengeance; it was a meeting of Jewish sisters, who came with peace in their hearts. . . . Dr. Chajes [Chief Rabbi of Vienna] stated that it was epoch-making in its importance, that it gave the Jewish women of Europe a new outlook on social problems. It also gave the National Council of Jewish Women of America a new meaning and a new import."

### Contemporary Program

During World War II the Council has cooperated in civilian war activities while continuing its major peacetime program. The work is organized under five national departments, three of which are predominantly for membership education or "study for action." These include departments of contemporary Jewish affairs, social legislation, international relations and peace. The other two are concerned with service to the foreign born and social welfare and war activities. The Council's two hundred and fifteen local sections, comprising a membership of sixty-five thousand women in all parts of the country, carry out these various activities under the direction of national committees and a large professional staff housed in the national headquarters in New York City.<sup>1</sup>

The National Council of Jewish Juniors, which held its thirteenth biennial convention last year at the same time and place as the senior organization, was made an integral part of the National Council of Jewish Women for the duration of the war, in order to strengthen and coordinate the activities of the younger group. At their convention, the Juniors planned specifically to foster better international

<sup>1</sup> The Council is affiliated with seventeen national organizations: American Jewish Conference; American Jewish Committee, American Standards Association, Conference Committee of National Jewish Women's Organizations, General Committee of Immigrant Aid at Ellis Island and New York Harbor, National Conference of Christians and Jews, National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare, National Conference of Social Work, National Consumer-Retailer Council, National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship, National Jewish Welfare Board, National Peace Conference, Pan-Pacific Women's Association, Permanent Conference for Protection of Migrants, Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace, Women's Joint Congressional Committee, and Women's National Radio Committee.



understanding through cooperation with other youth groups, national and international. Besides their own welfare activities and study programs, the Juniors voluntarily contribute to the support of the national program of service to the foreign born. A large number of Juniors are in the armed services.

By an arrangement approved at the 1943 convention, closer relations were established with the Canadian Division of the National Council. Greetings from the twenty-year-old Australian Council also reflected the international scope of the program. Outstanding services of the Canadian Division are its work with refugees arriving in Montreal en route to the United States, its aid in obtaining the release of refugees from Canadian internment camps and a follow-up service for the purpose of providing them with clothing and shelter, education and employment. The Australian Council has provided aid and recreational facilities to many thousands of United Nations service men and women.

Because of its great interest in the plight of the Jews abroad, the Council, at its 1943 convention, was united on the following stand on Palestine:

1. "We record ourselves in favor of and urge the immediate abrogation of the White Paper of 1939."
2. "We record ourselves in favor of the unrestricted immigration of Jews into Palestine."
3. "We record ourselves in favor of the uninterrupted and continued upbuilding of Palestine in the spirit of the Balfour Declaration."

One of the oldest and most popular activities of the National Council is its service to the foreign born. This includes reuniting war-separated families, assistance to immigrants and refugees, naturalization aid, as well as Americanization and social adjustment of the alien and new citizen.

During 1943, Council port and dock workers met 78 steamers and 425 trains, planes and other conveyances. More than one third of the 4,705 Jewish immigrants admitted into the country that year were assisted by Council representatives. This was a relatively small number compared with the record years of 1940-43, when more than 15,000

new arrivals were aided by Council workers at New York, Miami, San Francisco, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Seattle, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Norfolk, El Paso, Boston and other port cities.

By agreement with other interested agencies, the Council is particularly responsible for naturalization aid, a service which is more than forty years old and for which the Council has been commended by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice and by the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship. The unprecedented desire for American citizenship not only among newly arrived but also long-settled aliens put a heavy burden on Council sections; but their work was expanded to meet the need. Naturalization aid was extended even to the aged, as there were many who ardently desired to vote at least once in their adopted country. Registration in Americanization and English classes has grown enormously, even in inland cities located far from ports of entry. The Council's *A Handbook for Naturalization Workers* (1942) is widely utilized in this field.

A file of cases for the location of relatives and the reuniting of war-separated families, begun shortly after World War I, has been instrumental in locating and rescuing thousands of European Jews during the present crisis. Virtually every ship that comes to port brings persons whose names have been entered in the Council's file by anxious relatives or friends in some part of the United States. The Council has put its resources and facilities at the service of the War Refugee Board and has recently been accepted as a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, through which its plans for overseas service will be channeled.

When the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter was established at Oswego, New York, the Council offered its assistance to the War Relocation Authority, which was in charge of the camp. The first request made was for help in obtaining specially trained personnel; and the Council granted leave to Bruriah Szapira, of its service to foreign born department, so that she might join the staff at Fort Ontario. Also Miss Anna Kaufman, Chief of Council's port and dock service for more than twenty years, was sent

to the camp at the request of the War Relocation Authority. The Council's location of relatives service, under the direction of Mrs. Esther Beckwith Kaunitz, assisted in locating American friends and relatives of refugees.

As part of its war activity program, the Council has expanded its facilities in many directions and has converted various projects into wartime services. The great majority of play schools conducted by Council sections now include nurseries for children of working mothers. Council clubs and Council houses provide dormitory, settlement house, play school and other facilities in Portland, (Ore.), Providence, New York, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, San Antonio, and other large urban centers. Additional Council projects include help to the handicapped, hospital aid, school lunches, Big Sister programs, toyeries, aid to deaf and blind, and virtually every other type of social welfare work.

The value of volunteer agencies in national rehabilitation programs has been stressed by government departments, and the Council is preparing its membership for intelligent participation in meeting this postwar community problem. The establishment of volunteer training bureaus is encouraged, as are educational programs on the nature and treatment of nervous disorders and other war-caused disabilities.

Throughout the war period, the Council has cooperated with the Women's Advisory Committee in all aspects of its war activities program. Council sections have consistently worked with the American Red Cross, the Office of Price Administration, and other national and government agencies in local communities. Millions of dollars in war bonds have been sold through the efforts of Council sections. Various local Council sections have devised ingenious ways of publicizing and encouraging cooperation with Office of Price Administration regulations, of fighting the black market, of aiding in blood-donor campaigns, and of raising funds for the purchase of ambulances, bomber planes and other equipment for the armed forces, and the maintenance of blood-donor clinics. Recreation rooms have been opened for service men and women. Hospital aid, canteens, and Red Cross stations are popular Council projects.

The Councils's department of social welfare and war

activities regularly distributes to the membership study kits based upon the publications of government agencies. "Consumer's Stake in a Stable Economy" is a typical study outline prepared by this department on the basis of data furnished by the Office of Price Administration. Other Council publications have acquainted members with the work of the National Resources Planning Board, Social Security Board, War Manpower Commission, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, National Housing Authority, War Relocation Authority, the Treasury Department, the Women's and Children's Bureaus, the Office of Education, and other government departments and agencies.

The United States Naval Hospital at St. Albans, New York, was presented by the Council through voluntary contributions with a radio call system and therapeutic equipment, costing \$15,000. This is the only one of the four service hospitals in the New York metropolitan area to be equipped with a complete radio system.

For the implementation of its social legislation program, the Council setup includes a national committee, state and conference committees and individual section committees. The Council is also a member of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee in the nation's capital. Special emphasis has been placed on all legislation affecting women and children: child welfare, housing, wages and hours, and public health. The Council has consistently opposed the poll tax and has repeatedly worked for anti-lynching legislation. At present, it is conducting a campaign to "make every fighting man a voter." Government publications are drawn upon in the preparation of the department's bulletin.

In the field of international relations, the Council is a member of the National Peace Conference and the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace. The Council endorsed the principle of world organization for the prevention of war and urged the participation of the United States in such a movement. Through study groups in all parts of the country, directed by the national department, Council members are being educated in the history of American foreign policy, in the nature of postwar international

problems, and in the ways of achieving social ends considered desirable by free peoples. As an aid in the promotion of hemisphere solidarity, a study course is now being prepared on the basis of material released by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The Council regards religious education as fundamental in the building and preservation of democratic institutions. Directed by the national department on contemporary Jewish affairs, more than half the local sections maintain religious schools and conduct study groups and forums. The Council has done notable work in combating anti-Semitism and discrimination by educating its membership, preparing and disseminating publications, and cooperating in interfaith and nonsectarian movements for better understanding and tolerance. It was one of six national women's organizations which sponsored the meeting in Washington, D. C., February 11, 1944, that resulted in the National Planning Conference on Building Better Race Relationship.

The publications of the Council consist of its official monthly bulletin, *The Council Woman*; *Social Legislation Highlights*; *International Relations Digest*; *Naturalization Notes* and *Shop Talk*. In addition, regular bulletins are issued by the contemporary Jewish affairs and the social welfare and war activities departments.

## Looking Backwards

A brief survey of the Council's history from 1893 until 1940 reveals an unbroken continuity of effort and direction along with a remarkable flexibility of program and procedure. The Council has been able to adapt the activities of its five national departments to meet various crises in national history without neglecting its traditional services.

Among the leaders of the Council were women of local and national importance. Its founder and first president (1893-1905), Hannah Greenebaum Solomon, was the daughter of pioneer Jewish settlers in Chicago. She had been active in Jewish welfare work in that city and had assisted in the organization of a Juvenile Court. As a member of the Civic Federation, she aided in the establishment of the Associated

Charities of Chicago. In 1907 Mrs. Solomon became president of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, and the Park Ridge School stands as a testimonial to her energy and vision. She died on December 7, 1942.

However, the leadership furnished by Mrs. Solomon was not alone sufficient to guarantee the success of the new organization. Each of the women who had taken part in the World's Fair Congress returned to her own community to organize a Council section. In 1893-94, sections were established in New York City, Washington, Chicago, Baltimore, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Newark, Albany, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. By 1900, there were Canadian sections in Montreal and Toronto, and the number of United States sections had increased to thirty-seven, with Council representation in the states of Alabama, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

National committees on religion, philanthropy, and education were established at the outset of the Council's career. Membership dues were used for executive costs, with all philanthropic work supported by voluntary contributions. Anticipating modern welfare techniques, the Council from the start laid stress on the importance of the trained social worker.

Especially important in early years were the Council's Sabbath schools. The original membership of thirteen hundred women established schools in their own communities, believing that they would contribute to the preservation of Judaism. The national committee stressed the importance of better trained and informed teachers and of a plan of work adapted to the interests of the pupil.

As additional aspects of Council educational activity, study circles in Jewish history and literature and in the best philanthropic methods were organized, libraries established, lectures arranged, and literature distributed. A Junior Section Committee was appointed in 1894 to stimulate groups of young women to activities paralleling those of the



adult groups. Social work in settlement houses was an early phase of the Council program, and four Council sections established settlement houses in their local communities.

At the Council's first triennial convention in New York City in 1896, a committee on peace was established. In this manner, the Council manifested its interest in the growing peace movement. Before the war with Spain, Mrs. Solomon was one of the signers of a petition to President McKinley asking that the Government strive for a peaceful settlement. During the war, the Council turned its energies to the alleviation of the hardship and suffering of soldiers and sailors.

When the International Council of Women met in London in 1899, Miss Sadie American, Executive Secretary of the National Council, was sent as representative. That same year, Mrs. Solomon was elected treasurer of the Council of Women of the United States, and was sent with Susan B. Anthony, in 1904, as delegate to the convention of the International Council of Women in Berlin.

By that time, Council sections supported a great variety of philanthropic endeavors. One section maintained a crippled children's guild; another a model manual training school; and a third an industrial school. Two sections had established day nurseries; two provided free baths. Twenty-one paid professional teachers were working in Sabbath schools, and the Council had begun work in cooperation with college settlements and, in Denver, with the Hospital for Consumptives.

## 1900-1923

At the outset of the twentieth century, as the result of greatly increased immigration, a serious problem had developed at the very gateway to America. The United States government in 1903 asked the assistance of the National Council of Jewish Women in meeting the difficulties caused by the unprecedented influx of immigrants. A service for immigrant aid was immediately organized and, by 1907, Council representation was permanently established at the immigrant reception center, Ellis Island.

The Lexow Committee, appointed by the New York State legislature in 1894, revealed that white slavery, exploitation, and sweatshop labor were the lot of many girls and women who arrived penniless in America. The Council organized a port and dock department, and girls on all incoming boats were met and shielded from the evil forces that would prey upon them. During the international White Slavery Conference in Madrid, Sadie American, as Council representative, was granted an audience by the King and Queen of Spain, and the Infanta Isabella praised the work the Council was doing for women.

Mindful of the revelations of the Lexow Committee, the Council cooperated in promoting better working and living conditions for the foreign born, and initiated an Americanization program. In 1905, the organization became a member of the New York Municipal Committee on Household Research, to investigate the status of immigrant women. At this time, under the presidency of Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg (1905-08), the committee on immigrant aid was created.

The Council was the first to make an organized effort for the care of the Jewish blind. It was a pioneer also in working for the establishment of penny lunch stations in schools, of employment bureaus, and of school medical examinations. Aiding juvenile delinquents and inmates of prisons was nother aspect of Council activity. In 1906 a Council probation officer was accepted in a municipal court to care for Jewish delinquent children, and by 1911 ten Council sections had probation officers. The national committee on education was created in 1908.

In 1909 the Council participated in the White House Conference on Child Welfare called by President Taft. On this occasion, the necessity for social legislation was so apparent that the Council began to work actively for a comprehensive program of legislation, including elimination of child labor, adequate housing for low-income groups, mothers' pensions, slum clearance, pure food and drug acts, wage and hour laws for women, press and movie censorship, uniform marriage and divorce laws, civil service status for government employees, and Federal anti-lynching laws.



The committee on peace and arbitration was created in 1908, and instructed to cooperate with the American Peace Society. During the presidency of Mrs. Caesar Misch (1908-13), Sadie American attended the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women in Rome in May, 1912, at which an International Council of Jewish Women was organized. At the outbreak of the first World War in 1914, the Council was actively working with the World Peace Foundation. In 1917, confronted by the imminence of American entry into the war, the Council suspended its peace activities.

Between 1908 and 1913, correctional institutions, labor and employment bureaus and dispensaries were established by several sections. Study sections and religious schools grew in number, and several hundred volunteer workers were enrolled. Between 1911 and 1914, more than \$20,000 was contributed by Council members for American Jewish relief work.

During World War I, the Council was a member of the Council of National Defense, and its president, Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris (1913-20), was a member of the Women's Belgian Commission, the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Joint Distribution Committee, and the Advisory Committee of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee.

Following the war, traditional Council activities were resumed. At the Denver convention in 1920, primary Council activities were reported as being: child welfare, social centers, juvenile court work, religious schools, work for the deaf and blind, milk stations, civic work, Big Sister projects, vacation homes, and endowment of hospital beds.

An important Council postwar project was European reconstruction work. At the Chicago Convention in 1917, a resolution introduced by Rebekah Kohut calling for the raising of a fund to equip a unit of Jewish women for service overseas had been passed unanimously. In April, 1920, Rebekah Kohut was appointed by the Council President, Miss Rose Brenner (1920-26), chairman of the reconstruction committee and ordered abroad to study conditions and determine what aid the Council could best give. Mrs. Kohut presents in her autobiography a clear picture of the misery

of postwar Europe, with particular emphasis on the plight of the Jews. Mrs. Kohut visited London, Paris, Antwerp, the Hague, Rotterdam, Berlin, Kattowitz, Vienna, Budapest and Frankfurt. She saw refugee bands driven from place to place, lost children by the hundreds, starving and desperate men and women. The work of Frau Anita Müller in Vienna was studied by Mrs. Kohut. Twenty-five thousand refugee Jews were being supported by the efforts of the Viennese woman, and she had established clinics, hospitals, trade schools and nurseries. The Zionist organizations of Europe were doing admirable work in Antwerp, Berlin and other places.

After Mrs. Kohut's return to America, the Council's reconstruction committee began raising funds, and in the autumn of 1920 the first unit of social workers was sent overseas, with Celia Strakosch at its head. Elinor Sachsbar and Doris Maddow went abroad with a second unit in the spring of 1922, and the third unit sailed a year later, under Clara Greenhut and Dr. Margaret Paukner, who had worked among the orphans of Poland as a representative of both the Council and the Joint Distribution Committee. Many prominent American Jewish women who were not members of the Council aided and contributed to the work.

The first unit began its social experiment in Rotterdam, where the refugees were taught practical trades. Prospective immigrants to the United States were given lessons in English and American history and in other ways prepared for American life. This unit worked in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, The Hague, Antwerp, Warsaw, Danzig, Geneva, and Vienna. To carry on this work, Councils of Jewish Women were organized in the first four of these cities.

The second Council unit worked at Riga, on the Baltic Sea, whither came hundreds of destitute Jewish refugees. After a social center had been established with library, kindergarten, sewing rooms and workshop, the refugees were given aid of every kind in reconstructing their lives. A Latvian section of the Council was established among the Jewish women of Riga.

The World Congress of Jewish Women in Vienna, May, 1923, created an international organization with more than

a million Jewish women members. Mrs. Kohut was chosen president as a tribute to her invaluable work and, as she says, in gratitude to the Jews of America who had given their European kinsmen material and moral support.

## 1923-1941

Continuing its assistance to refugee elements in the European population, between 1920 and 1923 more than sixty-five thousand immigrants were assisted by Council workers at the eastern port cities of the United States. Thousands more were assisted through follow-up and international case work bureaus, which handled investigations for war orphans, déportees, and war-separated families.

Work among Jewish women on farms, begun under the chairmanship of Rose Brenner in 1919 and established in 1920 as the farm and rural work program, expanded rapidly in this period and was actively supported by the United States Department of Agriculture. Three thousand farm families were visited, and community groups and leagues were established.

At this time, the *Jewish Woman* appeared as a quarterly; the pamphlet "What Every Emigrant Should Know" was given world-wide circulation; and the National Census of Jewish Deaf was nearing completion. In 1923, the Council endorsed a proposed anti-lynching law. It supported the establishment of a Federal Department of Education, federal aid to kindergartens and child labor legislation. A representative was appointed to the Women's Joint Congressional Committee at Washington, D. C.

In this period, following a survey by Samuel A. Goldsmith, all services were centralized in five national departments, and new activities, including vocational guidance, were assumed. The name of the immigrant aid department was changed to the more appropriate "Service to the Foreign Born." The forty or more institutions owned by the Council—recreation and educational centers, vacation camps,

neighborhood houses, Council clubs—were valued at more than a million dollars.

On the international front, the Council endorsed the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization. It affiliated with the Union of Jewish Women of Yugoslavia, and Councils were formed in Australia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. Somewhat earlier, Council groups became active in England, Holland, Italy, France, Belgium, Austria, Soviet Union, and other European countries.

Then came the depression years following 1929, which necessitated a tremendous increase in welfare service. The Report of the Women's Division of President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment listed Council Sections as engaging in job soliciting and placement, creating employment, administering financial relief, educating the unemployed, providing milk for under-nourished children, and other activities. The new vocational guidance department put momentum into stay-in-school drives.

Other activities in this period included a day nursery added to the Cuban Sheltering Home for Girls in Havana, which had been given as a project to Council Juniors and was maintained by their contributions. Mrs. William Dick Sporborg served an interim period as Council president in 1926, after the death of Miss Brenner. Mrs. Joseph Friend, President of the Council (1926-32), was a member of the White House Conference on Child Welfare, and was especially active in sponsoring legislation on immigration issues.

## World War II

While the Roosevelt administration was doing an unprecedented job of relief, and private agencies, the Council among them, were doing their best to cooperate with the federal program, the world was already witnessing the prologue to World War II. As a member of the National Peace Conference, the National Council of Jewish Women petitioned President Roosevelt to take a firm stand against Japanese aggression in China. The Council also favored the

imposition of sanctions at the time of Italy's aggression in Ethiopia and endorsed aid to the Loyalists during the Spanish Civil War.

As early as 1934, when Mrs. Arthur Brin was president (1932-38), the Council began a campaign to counteract anti-Jewish agitation and discrimination. The Council's widely distributed pamphlet, "Anti-Semitism: A Study Outline" was an early effort by an American organization to combat the most recent manifestation of an ancient problem.

Although the enactment of the immigration legislation of 1924 restricted considerably the flow of newcomers to the United States, Hitler's rise to power brought to the fore the problem of the refugee.

The Council cooperated with other organizations in forming the German Jewish Children's Aid in 1934, and Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, later Council president (1938-43), served for a time as its president. With the first great influx of refugees, a National Coordinating Committee was formed, which became the National Refugee Service in 1939. Between 1938-40, the Council financed the care of refugee children. During these years, Council port and dock workers were constantly at the ports of entry, meeting two thousand refugees a year during the early days of Hitler's regime. By 1937, the number increased to 8,100, and by 1939 to 16,225. Meanwhile the sections continued to support neighborhood houses, summer camps, baby clinics, Big Sister activities, and other traditional services.

The wartime convention of the National Council in November, 1943, had much of the enthusiasm of the first meeting, the fiftieth anniversary of which was observed during the convention week. Reports to the 1943 convention delineated the succession of national and international events during the war years; the tragic situation of world Jewry; the fascist threat to minorities and democratic institutions; the violent dislocations of population in this country and abroad; the increasing and diversified demands upon social agencies; and the need for international orientation. These conditions shaped the Council program outlined by the Convention for 1943-46.

This program charged the new national officers and directors with more than the usually heavy burden of responsibility. It was their obligation to interpret the traditional Council philosophy in terms applicable to existing conditions and to guide section leaders in this period of confusion and suffering. In turn, the sections must carry out, through local projects, such activities as the Council believes will help rebuild a national life free from hatred, social inequality and any form of prejudice or intolerance.

## A HALF CENTURY OF COMMUNITY SERVICE:

### The Story of the New York Educational Alliance<sup>1</sup>

By S. P. RUDENS

**D**URING the last two decades of the nineteenth and in the early part of the twentieth century, the Jews of New York City were confronted with a problem unique in the history of the Jewish people. Into the community of well-assimilated Sephardic and German Jews flowed an ever-broadening stream of immigrant co-religionists from the South and East of Europe—a conglomerate yet colorful throng possessing a rich Jewish heritage. These Polish, Austrian, Roumanian, Hungarian and Russian Jews spoke a variety of languages; exhibited a diversity of customs and behavior patterns; and were at the same time united among themselves and with American Jews of native and western European origin by the bond of a common religion.

In the three decades 1881–1910 a total of 1,119,059 of these immigrants came from Russia. Austria-Hungary contributed 281,150 while 67,057 Roumanian Jews left that country for the United States. The overwhelming majority of these settled in New York City. In the twenty year period 1886–1906, about 73% of the total of 918,388 Jews who landed in the port of New York remained there.

Most of the newcomers established themselves on the lower East Side, the area south of Houston Street and east of the Bowery. Here, in 1904, lived approximately 64,000 families in 5,897 tenements. The small rooms of the individual apartments were neither light nor airy, and sanitary facilities were

<sup>1</sup> The author thankfully acknowledges the aid of Edward N. Saveth of the research staff of the American Jewish Committee in the preparation of this article.



of the poorest. Crowded in dwellings of this sort lived New York's most recent immigrants who, in 1904, maintained on the lower East Side more than 300 synagogues.

The newcomers made heavy demands upon Jewish charities. Whereas in 1880 the United Hebrew Charities, the largest Jewish social service agency, required \$46,000 to meet its budget, by 1895 its outlay was approximately \$116,000. Existing agencies were not equipped to deal with all the problems posed by this large influx of newcomers and new organizations had to be established to cope with immigrant needs. Among these, the most important were the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Baron de Hirsch Trades School, the Hebrew Free Loan Society, the Industrial Removal Office and the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society. The Council of Jewish Women, established in 1893, devoted much effort during the early years of its existence to immigrant aid.

Equally important as the physical rehabilitation of the immigrant was his adjustment to the New World environment. East European Jewry left to itself on the lower East Side evolved a thriving culture. A Yiddish press came into existence; the Yiddish theatre was well-patronized; a circle of Yiddish intellectuals grew in scope and influence; Yiddish and Hebrew schools flourished. There was, however, much in these developments that made for cultural separatism from the main stream of American life. Though hospitable to European culture patterns, the spirit of America did not favor the establishment of alien colonies on American soil.

There were some among the older Jewish settlers who wished to effect a rapid change in the lives of these immigrants. Impatient with people with whom they were neither socially nor intellectually *en rapport* but whom they could not help acknowledging as their own, they advocated the immediate abandonment by the immigrants of their Old World culture patterns and the overnight transformation of the newcomers into full-fledged Americans.

The founders of The Educational Alliance had a much keener understanding of, and sympathy with the immigrant. They knew that his spirit was not mute; that a great heritage lodged in him. This they wished to preserve. They knew they would fail utterly if they demanded that the immigrant



break completely with the past. They followed, therefore, the wiser policy of slow orientation, of gradual adjustment. They sought a real *alliance* with the people. In this way, they not only achieved their purpose but made of the Educational Alliance a people's institution.

The process of adaptation called for a blending of immigrant culture patterns with the New World environment. The older immigrant was set in many of his ways and could not abandon them without having acquired a new leverage. The young, on the contrary, were too easily tempted to throw overboard those things so dear to their parents which in a superficial reaction, seemed alien and which were also a source of embarrassment in their relations with the new life. There was great danger of a deep misunderstanding and rift developing between the two generations. The Educational Alliance, ministering to both, tried to prevent the breach. It taught the adult the good in the behavior pattern that was new to him. It also dispelled the confusion and restrained the unreflective and precipitate ardor of the young. It sought to bring about a meeting of the two extremes.

## II

The Educational Alliance was founded largely through the cooperative effort of three organizations: the Hebrew Free School Association, the Aguilar Free Library Society, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. As a consequence of the endeavour of a committee representing these institutions, \$125,000 was acquired in 1889 and the Educational Alliance corporation established. The first board of trustees was composed of Samuel Greenbaum of the Aguilar Free Library Society, Meyer S. Isaacs of the Hebrew Free School Association, Manuel A. Kursheedt of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and of four community representatives: James H. Hoffman, Henry Rice, Jacob H. Schiff and Samuel M. Schaefer.

The Educational Alliance was made lessee for a long term of years of property that had been purchased and, in September 1891, a building was ready for occupancy. The three constituent organizations became tenants in the

new structure according to the terms of an arrangement lasting one year; after which, the Young Men's Hebrew Association was compelled by the exigencies of finance to withdraw. As a result, the Educational Alliance was re-organized according to the agreement of May 4, 1893, at which time delegates from the Aguilar Free Library Society (Samuel Greenbaum, Levi N. Hershfield, Lee Kohns, Henry M. Leipziger and Frederick Spiegelberg), and from the Hebrew Free School Association (Albert F. Hochstadter, Henry Budge, Albert Friedlander, Meyer S. Isaacs and Julia Richman) elected the following additional directors from the community at large: Morris Loeb, Louis Stern, Marcus M. Marks, M. W. Platzek, Jacob H. Schiff, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Isidor Straus and Levi Samuels. The Young Men's Hebrew Association was represented by Robert Cohen, Benjamin Tuska and Minnie Herts.

These directors, on June 1, 1893, elected as President, Isidor Straus; First Vice President, Samuel Greenbaum; Second Vice President, Meyer S. Isaacs; Secretary, F. Spiegelberg; Treasurer, Albert Friedlander.

The objectives of the new institution were to be "of an Americanizing, educational, social and humanizing character . . ."

An appeal for funds to establish the Educational Alliance on a secure foundation met with hearty response. A fair, held in 1896 for the benefit of the Educational Alliance and the Hebrew Technical Institute, netted a substantial sum. A mortgage debt of \$100,000 was paid off through the munificence of Baroness Clara de Hirsch. A growing membership, numerous gifts and bequests, and an especially created endowment fund were mainstays of the Alliance.

### III.

Now, the Educational Alliance could carry out the work its founders had planned. In 1895, two years after its establishment, the Alliance program included four major categories of activity: social, educational, physical and moral. As phases of the social program rooms were set aside for games, club meetings, magazine reading and conversation. Musical and dramatic entertainments, concerts and art

exhibits, constituted significant aspects of this sphere of activity.

The comprehensive educational program of the Alliance included a kindergarten, first developed by the Hebrew Free School Association, which had a daily attendance of 100 in 1894. Hebrew classes for boys and girls had an average daily attendance of over 2,000. Not only did pupils benefit from instruction far superior to that offered by private teachers in Hedarim, but by attending school at the Alliance boys and girls came into contact with a new type of institution, one that was both American and Jewish. Alliance classes, singing societies, social clubs and other forms of activity served as mediators between immigrant and American ways of living, and brought about a fusion which was to the advantage of both. In this manner did the Alliance contribute to the development of the immigrant child into a harmonious personality.

The most important part of the work of the Educational Alliance was in Americanization. The Jewish immigrant's desire to learn the language of the country is easily understandable. He had escaped an isolated existence forced upon him in Europe and he had no intention of segregating himself in the New World. That the recent Jewish immigrant congregated in congested quarters on the lower East Side was a circumstance motivated less by his own choice than by economic exigency. Actually, the Jewish newcomer was anxious to enter the main stream of American life as soon as it could receive him, and he recognized the English language as the gateway to future participation in the American community.

Instruction in the English language was a particularly significant Alliance contribution because the public schools made scant provision for those who could not speak English. Consequently, many immigrant children were either refused admission to the public schools or were forced into the most elementary classes. Adult immigrants were also in a difficult position because the public evening schools for adults were almost completely unsuited to the non-English-speaking population.

As early as 1890, the Committee on General Education of the Baron de Hirsch Fund had established on the lower East

Side five day classes in English for children, and five evening classes for adults. By August of that year, four hundred pupils were in attendance and, a few years later, the average daily attendance was between 900 and 1,000 for both day and evening schools. In 1899, agreement was reached between the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund and the officers of the Educational Alliance for the transfer of these classes to the Alliance. It was then decided that the Educational Alliance was to take over the English day classes for the training of immigrant children of less than two year's residence in the United States. Evening session classes were limited to adult immigrants living in this country less than two years and these were also to be taught some practical trade.

With the backing of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, the Educational Alliance was enabled to employ efficient teachers and administrators. By 1899, the courses had become so popular among the East Side's immigrants that, in the winter of that year, many who were eager to learn had to be denied admission. In time, facilities were enlarged and the course of study in the English language differentiated to better meet student needs. Separate classes were instituted for foreigners with no European education, for recent immigrants who had attended the public night schools, and for those who had a basic knowledge of English which they wished to perfect. By 1904 the Alliance curriculum had been broadened to the extent of including besides instruction in English, classes in civics, stenography, bookkeeping, type-writing, nature study, freehand drawing, millinery and cooking.

The enactment of the Compulsory Education Law in 1904 brought about a revision of the curriculum of the Educational Alliance. Because of this legislation, thousands of immigrant children who had become wage-earners without attending school were compelled to obtain a minimum of instruction before being eligible for employment. Now the public school was compelled to cope with the problem of educating the immigrant child who was without English language background. Because the educational load carried by the Alliance was thus being shifted in increasing measure to the public schools, preference for admission to Alliance

classes was given children over the age of twelve and particularly those nearer sixteen. Even so, the Alliance continued to provide a great many immigrant children with the minimum of education essential to the acquisition of their working papers.

In 1905 average daily attendance at the Alliance English classes was 435 children and 275 adults. Two years later, owing to the impact of the compulsory education legislation, the average daily attendance of children increased to only 475, while that of adults rose to 700. Whereas, in 1905, there were only nine classes in English for adult immigrants, there were twenty-three in 1907.

As the New York City Board of Education made provision for the teaching of English to adults, the Educational Alliance to that extent further curtailed its classes. For a time the Board of Education was not legally permitted to maintain a daytime school for adults and, as a result, the Alliance continued to offer day courses which were attended by adult immigrant night workers and mothers of families. After 1916, however, the Alliance Day Classes for Adult Immigrants were incorporated into the city educational system.

The Alliance Americanization program was not restricted to the teaching of the language of the country. Another aspect was the course preparatory to naturalization. Lectures in Yiddish and English presented in a simple and attractive manner the history and development of the United States, the true significance of its institutions, and the American interpretation of democracy and liberty. To insure adequate preparation of the immigrant for final citizenship examination, some evenings in the week were set aside for citizenship "quiz" classes and other educational media for the benefit of those aspiring to citizenship.

The lecture was an important feature of the Alliance educational program. In affiliation with the New York City Board of Education, the Alliance arranged lectures in English for Monday and Thursday evenings. Talks were given on Wednesday evenings on the lives and contributions of famous Jewish personages. Tuesdays and Saturdays were reserved for concerts and musicales, while on Sunday evenings lectures on a variety of philosophical, moral and literary sub-

jects were delivered in German. Friday evening lectures were on moral themes derived from religious teachings.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the Alliance was a genuine people's institution catering to a variety of communal needs. On the one hand, the illiterate and unschooled immigrant strived to attain the rudiments of an education. On the other, men of the intellectual calibre of Isaac A. Hourwich, E. R. A. Seligman, Samuel Gompers and Thomas W. Davidson lectured and taught at the Alliance. Davidson, especially, was a revered Alliance figure. Friend of William James and Havelock Ellis, he had a broad background and a colorful career. A lecturer in Europe and America, he chose no academic post but preferred to contribute of his time and energies to the furtherance of the intellectual life of the immigrants who attended Alliance classes. The Thomas Davidson Society, composed of some former students, was "organized to impart to its members a healthy attitude toward society, to do away with the vengeful sense of personal wrong and to arouse faith in individual effort and manly and womanly self-independence."

Physical culture was a relatively new educational emphasis which the Alliance did not neglect. It was a comparatively easy matter to attract the recent immigrant to a school, but the benefits of physical culture were less apparent to him. Consequently, wherever possible gymnasium attendance was made compulsory. Medical examinations at stated periods enabled the male and female supervisors to evaluate the progress of their students. In 1900, the Alliance founded Surprise Lake Camp for boys and, in 1922, Camp William Salamon was established at Holmes, New York, for mothers and children.

The roof garden enabled the Alliance to continue its work during the hot summer months among those who sought refuge from the limitations of the neighborhood environment. The educational department was responsible for lectures on hygiene and sanitation, talks by physicians on the care of infants during the summer, and for the continuation of other phases of cultural activity. Every child who attended the Alliance roof was examined by a trained nurse, while the assignment by the city Board of Education of trained kindergarten teachers made possible the formation of roof



kindergarten classes. The Nathan Straus pasteurized milk depot continued its beneficent work, and "three-cent lunches" were served to needy children.

To encourage thrift among immigrant children, the Alliance established a station of the Penny Provident Fund. Adults were aided by the Legal Aid and Desertion Bureaus which dealt with almost every conceivable problem in human relationship. Over thirty thousand clients made use of these services in 1915.

Although through its educational program the Alliance strove to demolish the walls of the cultural ghetto, its religious work contributed to the strengthening of the fibre of Judaism. The People's Synagogue evaluated the doctrine of traditional Judaism in terms of good citizenship. A School of Religious Work was maintained which gave instruction on Saturday and Sunday. To a Bible Story Hour one afternoon a week hundreds of children, without previous religious education, were welcomed. Every Saturday afternoon, older children attending the School of Religious Work assembled for a special children's service while graduates of the school assumed leadership in the Young People's Synagogue.

In working with children every effort was made by the Alliance to secure the cooperation of parents. The directors of the Alliance attributed much of the lack of understanding between parents and children to differences in their approach to Judaism. They felt that as long as parents and children meet on a common religious ground, the inevitable discord arising out of the clash of generations would be considerably diminished. The Alliance, moreover, provided for parents' meetings where mothers and fathers were made cognizant of the difficulties that beset their children and given suggestions concerning how some of them could be avoided.

Additional phases of the religious work of the Alliance were the classes in ethics wherein a knowledge of the Commandments, Bible history and the fundamentals of Judaism was imparted. Friday evening lectures on moral topics, generally delivered by Rev. Z. H. Masliansky who was in charge of this phase of the Alliance program, attracted capacity audiences to the Straus Auditorium. Masliansky, according to Professor Israel Friedlaender, was "powerfully instrumental in arranging an alliance, or *shidduch*, between the two con-

flicting elements in the life of the immigrant Jew. . . . He has unhesitatingly criticized the defects and shortcomings of the immigrant Jew, but he has been just as zealous in making his hearers realize the value of their Jewish heritage, and he has interpreted to them with unusual eloquence the responsibilities and ideals of American citizenship."

By the time the Educational Alliance celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, among those who assumed responsibility and leadership in its affairs were Louis Marshall, Isidor Straus, Felix M. Warburg, Benjamin Altman, Isaac Guggenheim, Solomon Sulzberger, Julia Richman, Rebekah Kohut and Henry Morgenthau, Sr. Its directors were Isaac Spector sky (1893-98); David Blaustein (1898-1905) and Henry Fleischman (1905-38). Its present director is Samuel S. Fishzohn.

Among the more prominent members of the Alumni Association of the Educational Alliance who attended the institution in the early stages of its development are George Z. Medalie, United States District attorney; David Sarnoff, president of the R. C. A.; Peter Blume, painter; Samuel Chotzinoff, music critic; Samson Raphaelson, playwright; Simon H. Rifkind, judge; Morris R. Cohen, philosopher; Louis I. Dublin, vice-president Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Anna M. Kross, judge; John Garfield, actor; Eddie Cantor, comedian; and Chaim Gross, sculptor.

#### IV

Although older East Side residents began to move uptown into Harlem and the Bronx, so strong was the pressure of the immigrant tide that for every family leaving the East Side there was another to take its place. In 1916 it was estimated that about 696,000 Jews lived in this area, and it was not until the enactment of the restrictive immigration legislation of 1924 that the East Side congestion began to dissolve. Even so, in 1926 the Jewish population of the lower East Side was approximately half a million, representing about 29% of the total Jewish population of New York City.

The term "community center" began to come into general use about 1915 as a new name for the social center which had



attained considerable popularity in the decade prior to World War I. The University Settlement, Educational Alliance, Henry Street Settlement and Greenwich House were pioneering community centers in the United States serving as models for similar institutions in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington and other large cities. Almost all of these organizations are heavily indebted to the Alliance program.

It is difficult to say when the Educational Alliance ceased catering primarily to immigrant needs and became a community center. In a sense, it always was responsive to the needs of the community of the lower East Side and keyed its program to the interests of the people in that area. However, with the virtual ending of the immigrant stream in 1924, the East Side community became more stable. There was no further need for an extensive program in Americanization and English language instruction and the Alliance directorate cast about for ways in which it could better serve a neighborhood that was no longer annually deluged by an influx of foreigners.

Community centers strive to cultivate the inherent cultural potentialities of the people served by them. Accordingly, in 1917, the Educational Alliance Art School was established as a community art center, dedicated to the principles of sound craftsmanship and creative freedom. Talented immigrants brought to the art classes a variety of European backgrounds. These blended with the New World environment and the result found expression in a variety of art techniques on canvas, stone, and wood. The Alliance was instrumental in developing such great artists as Jacob Epstein, Jo Davidson, Elias Grossman and Chaim Gross.

The art school is one of the more interesting but not the predominant phase of Alliance activity which, in addition to the artistic, includes social, educational, recreational and religious phases. A department of arts and crafts supplements the art school. A Boys Club Department supervises a diverse program including athletic contests, scouting, gardening club, forums, tournaments, and social gatherings. In the Alliance auditorium, the department of concerts and lectures

schedules events for every evening in the week from September through May. The girls department supervises over forty clubs for girls whose ages range from eight to twenty-five. The program of these clubs includes games and hikes, community singing, handicraft and interior decorating. Other activities of the girls department include sewing classes, rhythmic dancing instruction, scouting, physical education, and the co-ed neighborhood club. The mothers department program is designed to disseminate information concerning the care and upbringing of children, home economics, health and hygiene and hospital service. The department of neighborhood service helps to secure relief for the indigent and jobs for the unemployed. The Alliance's pre-kindergarten school provides initial education at an age when the child should begin to acquire social skills which he cannot learn at home. In the Judge Greenbaum Reading Room a quiet refuge may be found. In the religious school department the range of the Jewish educational program is from the Hebrew kindergarten for four and five year olds through an elementary school, a high school division for boys and girls thirteen to eighteen, and an adult school of Jewish studies. A unique communal service is offered by the speech clinic whose program aims to correct stuttering, lisping, letter substitution and foreign accent. The clinic also offers courses for the improvement of voice and diction, as well as more advanced training for teachers preparing for the oral examination of the Board of Education.

Despite the fact that housing projects have in recent years sprung up on the lower East Side and that some of the narrow streets have been widened, this area is far from being a desirable residential neighborhood. For many on the lower East Side, the sprawling Alliance building at 197 East Broadway is a sanctuary from crowded, airless flats; from noisy, traffic-filled streets. After the day's work is done in school and factory, East Side residents look to the Alliance for easily accessible recreational facilities. The following attendance record of a typical Alliance day will furnish some indication of the extent to which the facilities of the Educational Alliance are patronized:

<i>Facilities</i>	<i>Average Daily Attendance</i>
1. <i>Arts and Crafts</i> .....	123
2. <i>Art School</i> .....	37
3. <i>Auditorium</i>	
Concert .....	515
4. <i>Boy's and Men's Activities</i> .....	147
Boy's Clubs .....	45
Father's Club .....	17
Men's Gym .....	88
Scouting .....	30
Showers .....	132
Socials .....	16
Senior Committee .....	7
5. <i>Children's Study Hall</i> .....	34
6. <i>Dancing Classes</i> .....	29
7. <i>Defense Activities</i>	
Red Cross Production Workshop .....	57
Air Raid Wardens .....	319
Red Cross Disaster Station .....	9
8. <i>Dramatics and Music</i> .....	17
9. <i>English Classes</i> .....	46
10. <i>Girl's Activities</i>	
Clubs .....	32
Scouting .....	72
Sewing Classes .....	104
11. <i>Interviews</i> .....	47
12. <i>Mother's Department</i>	
Clubs .....	332
Special Events .....	100
13. <i>Naturalization Aid</i> .....	27
14. <i>Neighborhood Service</i> .....	54
15. <i>Pre-Kindergarten School</i> .....	32
16. <i>Reading and Study Room</i> .....	227
17. <i>Religious Education</i>	
Adult Courses .....	50
Children's Classes .....	131
Hebrew High School .....	18
18. <i>Social Rooms</i>	
Junior and Intermediate Playrooms .....	195
Men's Game Room .....	117
Neighborhood Club .....	72
19. <i>Speech Improvement Center</i> .....	64
20. <i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Visitors .....	11
<b>TOTAL ATTENDANCE</b> .....	<b>3,353</b>

## V.

The war has given additional scope to Alliance activity. The mighty struggle of the free peoples of the world against the fascist tyrants has stirred to the depths the congeries of nationalities which compose the population of New York's lower East Side. In accordance with its philosophy, the Educational Alliance interprets the present conflict as a struggle on the part of all the peoples of the world for freedom. Accordingly, clubs and classes of the Alliance composed of the poor but hard-working peoples of the lower East Side contributed to the best of their financial ability not only to the United Jewish Appeal, the Federation, and Passover Relief, but also to the American Red Cross, United War Fund, British War Relief, Russian War Relief, Chinese War Relief, United Hospitals Fund and the Infantile Paralysis Fund.

The Alliance also calls men and women, boys and girls, to service in behalf of national defense. The stay-at-homes are registered in first aid, home nursing, and nutrition courses, in knitting and sewing circles for the Red Cross. The children do their bit in salvage work, and by serving as messengers for air raid wardens, and similar activities.

In the post-war world, there will be many problems in the solution of which the Alliance will have a share. Soldiers returning to civilian life will not find it easy to resume their old routines. They will need guidance to direct their energies into healthful channels. Women war-workers, on leaving industry, will require new fields of interest to supplement their domestic activities. There will be wounds to heal, new interests to cultivate. The Alliance may have to make changes in its organization. It will have to be flexible in accordance with the times. Once again, it will have to study the changing needs of the community and how to meet them. Capacity for adjustment to altered environmental circumstances has been a basic condition of Alliance success during the past fifty years. This fact is an assurance that the Educational Alliance will continue in the post war years to be an effective educational institution providing leadership in the community it serves.

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# REVIEW OF THE YEAR 5704

## PART ONE: THE UNITED STATES

### Religious Activities

By JOSHUA TRACHTENBERG\*

EFFORTS to meet the needs and problems arising from the war continued to dominate the thinking and program of religious bodies during the year under review. On the domestic scene, congregations maintained their unstinting and devoted support of every phase of the war program, morally and materially. Rabbinic groups eagerly responded to the call for chaplains, and made provision for safeguarding the position of chaplains on their return to civilian life, as well as for distributing available rabbinic service as widely as possible. With some 250 rabbis in military service by the end of the year, the shortage of civilian rabbis began to make itself felt, but most congregations were enabled to maintain their customary program by recalling rabbis from retirement, engaging qualified immigrants and senior students released by the seminaries, to help fill the gap. In some of the larger communities two or more congregations instituted joint services. Most congregations introduced special prayers in the Sabbath service expressing hope for the welfare of the men and women at war, and for victory and peace. The deep feeling of the congregations found moving expression in the special services held everywhere on "D-Day," June 6, 1944 when news of the invasion of France brought great numbers of Jews to their synagogues to pray for a speedy victory and a just and lasting peace.

With the war progressing toward a victorious conclusion, thoughts were increasingly turned to the problems of peace. This was probably the foremost concern, and the subject

\*Rabbi of Temple Covenant of Peace.



of earnest discussion at meetings of religious organizations. The main outlines of the direction in which this discussion tended were summarized in the seven-point declaration on world peace issued on October 7 by 144 leaders of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, which was widely hailed as "the first American interfaith pronouncement on world order." Couched in general terms, this declaration laid down the following significant principles: (1) the moral law must govern world order; (2) the rights of the individual must be assured; (3) the rights of oppressed, weak, or colonial peoples must be protected; (4) the rights of minorities must be secured; (5) international institutions to maintain peace with justice must be organized; (6) international economic cooperation must be developed; (7) a just social order must be achieved within each state. The importance of this statement, emanating from a united and aroused religious consciousness of responsibility for the shaping of the peace, was indicated by the wide interest and response it evoked in religious circles both at home and abroad, particularly in England.

The general aspects of the peace settlement, however, did not overshadow the specific Jewish problems arising from the war and the necessity of finding means to relieve the unexampled plight of European Jewry and to rehabilitate its survivors after the war. Together with other Jewish groups, the religious organizations exerted themselves to win government support for the rescue of refugees and others menaced by the Nazi anti-Jewish fury. All religious bodies adopted resolutions and made representations in Washington to this end. On September 23, 1943, a deputation from the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada was received by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and, on October 10, a delegation of several hundred orthodox rabbis presented to Vice President Henry A. Wallace the text of a petition sponsored by the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe. These efforts were supported by the heads of the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations who designated Sunday, October 10, as a Day of Intercession in their churches. When, on January 22,

1944, President Roosevelt set up the War Refugee Board, this step was immediately acclaimed by all religious groups, which subsequently sought to speed the work of rescue by urging the adoption of the so-called "free ports" plan to provide temporary asylum for refugees.

Allied with the refugee problem, as well as with post-war migration prospects, was the final implementation on April 1, 1944, of the British Palestine White Paper policy to which religious groups responded with unanimous and outraged protest. The indivisibility of Jewish life into "secular" and "religious" compartments was further demonstrated by the adoption, by all major national religious organizations, of programs for Jewish post-war reconstruction, and by their participation in the American Jewish Conference, with the exception of the Agudas Israel, and the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, which withdrew from the Conference before it met because of dissatisfaction with the allotment of delegates. The subsequent withdrawal of the American Jewish Committee from the Conference led to the resignation from the Committee, of the religious organizations affiliated with it: the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the United Synagogue of America and its Women's League, and the Union of Orthodox Congregations and its Women's Branch.

The year was further enlivened by the continued activity of the American Council for Judaism, whose opposition to Zionism on religious grounds fostered a lively and often heated debate, and by the action of the "American Reform Congregation" Beth Israel of Houston, Texas, in adopting a set of controversial "basic principles." Though they concerned particularly the Reform group, these principles outraged the sensibilities of all religious groups and evoked considerable indignation and polemics.

## Orthodoxy

The outstanding event of the year was the convocation of an extraordinary national conference of Orthodox Jewry for Palestine and rescue, which met in New York, January 30-31, 1944. The meeting called for the abrogation of the Palestine White Paper and the establishment, in Palestine,

of a Jewish Commonwealth, endorsed the American Jewish Conference and the American Zionist Emergency Council, and lauded President Roosevelt's establishment of the War Refugee Board. The Rabbinical Council of America, whose eighth annual convention at Chicago, July 24-27, 1943, was devoted principally to problems of rescue and post-war reconstruction, also lent its voice, on December 21, to the outcry against the White Paper policy.

The fifth annual convention of the Agudas Israel, meeting at Ferndale, New York, June 22-26, 1944 occupied itself with the same problems. The delegates endorsed a call to Jewish organizations in the United States to display "unity of action for the rescue of European Jewry." With respect to the political status of Palestine after the war the convention called for "the establishment of such political conditions in Palestine by the League of Nations or any other international trusteeship (after "joint consultation with Jews and Arabs," with "representatives duly authorized by organized orthodox Jewry" participating in the negotiations), that will allow the homeless Jewish masses to immigrate into and live in Palestine in equality with all other inhabitants." The resolution stressed also the requirement that the Jewish community in Palestine be built "on the basis of the law of the Torah."

The congregational associations pursued their usual activities, maintaining regular contacts with rabbis and congregations and advising them on their organizational and educational programs. The Union of Sephardic Congregations lent its cooperation to the Office of War Information in overseas broadcasts, and kept in touch with congregations in Latin America and elsewhere abroad, serving them particularly as a source of supply for Sephardic prayer books, no longer obtainable from Europe. A series of pamphlets expounding the principles and practices of orthodoxy, produced by the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, was widely distributed among synagogues and in military centers. The Union, in conjunction with the Rabbinical Council, also continued its extensive Kashruth program, supervising the preparation of foods which receive its endorsement as complying fully with the Jewish dietary laws.

## Conservatism

In preparation for its participation in the American Jewish Conference, the United Synagogue of America proposed, on July 29, 1943, a three-point program for Jewish reconstruction. This program demanded: (1) prompt and effective measures to rescue the Jews in occupied Europe; (2) guarantees of the right of freedom of religion and of the right of minority groups to preserve their own culture and enjoy full political equality; restoration to Jews and other religious groups of all religious buildings and property; (3) repatriation of exiles and deportees with full restoration of their property; and free immigration into Palestine and its establishment as an autonomous Jewish state.

The Jewish Theological Seminary expanded its inter-faith academic program. On January 19, 1944, it announced the extension of its Institute of Religious Studies to Chicago, where complementary seminars will henceforth be conducted.

"Spiritual Leadership in To-morrow's World," the theme of the 44th annual convention of the Rabbinical Assembly of America at Lackawaxen, Pa., June 26-29, 1944 focussed the attention of the Conservative rabbis on post-war reconstruction, with special reference to Jewish problems. However, the spiritual needs of war time were not overlooked: one of the sessions was devoted to a discussion of "Religion in the Fox-Holes," with many chaplains participating. Among the resolutions adopted was one urging the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. Dr. Robert Gordis succeeded Dr. Louis M. Levitsky as President, and Dr. Israel Goldman was elected Vice-President.

## Reform

The controversy over Zionism, precipitated by the formation of the American Council for Judaism, continued to agitate Reform circles with no sign of abatement or adjustment. The American Council chose to disregard the advice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, proffered in June, 1943, that it disband. Instead of doing this the Council embarked on an extended propaganda and member-

ship campaign, which kept alive debate on the contention of the Council that Zionism is incompatible with a strictly religious interpretation of Judaism.

A preponderant majority of Reform rabbis, however, continued to support the position of the Reform rabbinical association that there is no inherent contradiction between nationalism and the Reform interpretation of Judaism, and lent their approval to the demand for a democratic Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. When this issue was placed squarely before the Reform rabbinate in the Palestine resolution adopted by the American Jewish Conference, in which the Central Conference of American Rabbis had participated, the executive committee of the rabbinical body, on October 26, 1943, ratified the "action of its delegates in supporting all the resolutions which were adopted at the Conference." Shortly thereafter, on November 2, a group of alumni of the Hebrew Union College publicly took to task Dr. Julian Morgenstern, the president of that institution, for denouncing Jewish nationalism as "practically identical with Nazi and Fascist theory," and repudiated his attitude to Zionism, affirming their support of the American Jewish Conference resolution on Palestine.

This issue was not met so forthrightly by the lay Reform organization, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which had also participated in the American Jewish Conference. Meeting on October 4, 1943, its executive board though unanimously approving all other resolutions adopted at the Conference decided to refer the Palestine resolution to the Council of the Union, its supreme governing body. Not content with this decision, partisans on both sides within the Union unsuccessfully attempted at a meeting of the executive board on January 18, 1944, to get the Board to take action. The statement adopted by the executive board at this session declared: "Because in the congregations of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations there are divergent opinions on the question of Zionism the Union recognizes the right of each individual to determine his own attitude on this controversial question," a compromise which satisfied neither faction. This statement was accom-

panied by the assurance that the Union would not relinquish its adherence to the American Jewish Conference.

Controversy within Reform was not exhausted by the two specific issues just described, but was fed by still another, the action of Congregation Beth Israel, of Houston, Texas, in adopting, on November 23, 1943, a set of "basic principles were to be classified as associate members, with no circles, and particularly among Reform Jews. Hinging primarily upon opposition to Zionism, and proclaiming a return to the "classic" bases of Reform, these principles (1) reasserted the "mission of Israel"; (2) rejected the nationalist conception of Judaism; (3) denied a belief in a personal messiah; (4) denied the validity of the rabbinical and Mosaic laws regulating diet, dress, etc.; (5) recognized the complete religious equality of men and women; (6) posited a minimal use of Hebrew in the ritual; (7) proclaimed religion to be the sole bond among Jews. New members of the congregation who declined to subscribe to these principles were to be classified as associate members, with no voting rights. At the same time, the congregation approved several resolutions strongly censuring the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Hebrew Union College, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis "for failure to uphold traditional Reform Judaism" and listing a series of specific counts against these bodies on this score.

The announcement of these principles was met by a storm of protest from all sides, the keenest opposition being expressed against the congregation's denial of full membership rights to those who could not accept the principles *in toto*, and against its anti-Zionist position. Within the Reform group the principles received some scattered lay approval, but not a single rabbinic voice was publicly raised in their support. On March 20, 1944 the Central Conference of American Rabbis, through its president, Dr. Solomon Freehof, admitted the "general case" made out against it, "namely, that Reform Judaism as expressed in ideas and utterances of most members of the Central Conference does indeed represent a departure from some of the ideas and practices laid down by Reform Jewish leaders in past generations . . .



Reform Judaism is a liberal Judaism. It proclaims the right of each generation to change customs and rituals and even to restate doctrines, provided the essential principles of Judaism are preserved and strengthened by such changes." Continuing, Dr. Freehof pointed out: "The clear purpose of your by-laws is to keep from membership in the congregation those individuals who believe in a Jewish state in Palestine, who believe that Kashrus is an essential practice in Judaism, and that the Hebrew language is indispensable in school and in worship . . . . No self-respecting Jew will join your congregation if he knows that his convictions will disfranchise him and make him a second-class member. Your object is definite; you wish to exclude those who disagree with you on any one of the above points."

Replying to the charge that the Central Conference had embraced Zionism, Dr. Freehof countered that "the Conference has not become Zionist, but it has ceased to be anti-Zionistic . . . . The manifest fact now is that there are many, perhaps even a majority, of our members who are both convinced Zionists and convinced Reform Jews. These rabbis do not find their Reform Judaism and their Zionism to be mutually incompatible. It is obvious, then, that there has been a definite change of mood in our Conference."

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, in a statement made public on April 11, 1944 likewise completely rejected the charges leveled against it. While maintaining its adherence to the essential principles of Reform, it refused to withdraw from the American Jewish Conference, as demanded, or to employ exclusively anti-Zionist professional workers, or indeed, to submit to any of the demands made upon it by the Houston congregation.

Despite these rebukes the Houston congregation persisted in its stand, and continued to issue statements in defense of its action, and designed to influence other Reform congregations to follow its course.

Meanwhile, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations continued its accustomed round of activities. On October 4, 1943 Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath was elected executive director, a post he had been occupying temporarily



until then. A Federation of Reform Synagogues, comprising thirteen congregations, came into being in Chicago on January 18, paralleling the recently formed New York Federation of Reform Synagogues. The Union continued the publication of its new periodical, *Liberal Judaism*, appointing Louis Rittenberg of New York City to the post of editor-in-chief. The pension plan for rabbis, which had been under discussion for several years, finally went into effect, and congregations began enrolling their rabbis under the plan. Another project inaugurated during the year, after long preparation, was the American Institute for Jewish Studies, to promote Jewish ideals and stimulate Jewish studies among adults and young people. The Union's Commissions on Synagogue Activities, Jewish Education, and Information about Judaism, published a variety of educational and informational pamphlets and books for use in schools, synagogues and camps, and continued the development of new rituals and ceremonies for the synagogue. The Brotherhoods, Sisterhoods and Youth groups were similarly active during the year.

In connection with the observance of Race Relations Week, during February, the Central Conference of American Rabbis issued a message calling attention to the union of all races in the current struggle against tyranny, and expressing the hope that "the evil of race prejudice will be cleansed from every phase of our national life." The message appealed especially for the cessation of discrimination against Negroes in this country.

At its fifty-fifth annual convention at Cincinnati, on June 23-26, 1944 the Central Conference reviewed the events of the year, and approved both the reply of its president to the Beth Israel Congregation of Houston, and the action of its representatives at the American Jewish Conference. Approval, however, of this latter was coupled with the stipulation that the vote of these delegates on the Palestine resolution represented their individual convictions, and the Conference retained its position of benevolent neutrality with respect to Zionism. Commending the formation of the National Community Relations Advisory Council as "a step in the

direction of complete unity" for Jewish defense, the Conference urged the "inclusion on the Council of representatives of the three main religious movements in America" as a further move in this direction.

The convention also adopted a number of recommendations of its Justice and Peace Commission, among which were the following: that the American Red Cross be appealed to to end segregation of blood of Negro donors; that appeal be made for justice to Japanese-Americans; that the Conference deplore strikes which have occurred in many sections of the country but, at the same time, caution the public not to condemn all labor for the acts of a few; that the federal Fair Employment Practice Committee be made a permanent agency.

Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver were re-elected president and vice president, respectively, of the Conference.

### United Action

The Synagogue Council of America, representing Orthodox, Conservative and Reform lay and rabbinic organizations, continued its efforts to establish an effective united religious representation in Jewish affairs. It maintained contacts with, and participated in the activities of, a variety of interdenominational groups, sharing in the sponsorship of such projects as the United Church Canvass, Boy Scout Sabbath, National Family Week, the Red Cross Drive, etc. It also represented the Jewish community on the Church Representative Advisory Committee to the United States Government, and was consulted by a number of non-Jewish agencies on subjects of Jewish religious interest. At the instance of the American Jewish Conference, the Synagogue Council lent its aid to the nation-wide commemoration of the battle of the Warsaw ghetto, on April 19, 1944 preparing prayers and programs for use in synagogues on this occasion, and urging congregations to observe the date appropriately.

In addition to sponsoring national broadcasts on the occasion of the Jewish holidays, and short-wave programs

addressed to the Jews of Europe, Asia and North Africa, during the High Holidays and Passover, through the courtesy of the Office of War Information, the Synagogue Council intervened with government and military agencies to facilitate the observance of these holidays in industry and military camps. It was successful in securing the approval of selective service authorities of its recommendations for membership on the panel to review Jewish claimants for exemption as ministers or theological students, and in connection with this work engaged in the preparation of a directory of rabbis and theological institutions. On behalf of the Jewish population in liberated areas of Europe the Synagogue Council submitted a memorandum, on November 17, 1943 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration urging that provision be made to satisfy their religious needs, particularly with respect to kosher feeding, reconstitution of synagogue communities, and reestablishment of rabbinical and religious educational functions.

The Textbook Commission, which served as a consultative agency for authors and publishers of works dealing with Jewish religious subjects, became a permanent adjunct of the Synagogue Council during the year.

An outstanding accomplishment was the calling of a conference on religious education and the public school, at New York, on March 29, 1944, the first meeting of this character on a national scale. Representatives of Jewish religious, educational and civic-protective agencies participated in the discussions, which emphasized the traditional Jewish opposition to the introduction of religious education in the public schools, and brought out the growing dissatisfaction with the release-time plan and the general preference for the dismissal-time plan as a more democratic and more effective program for religious education.

After two years of energetic leadership of the Council, Dr. Israel Goldstein was succeeded in the presidency by Dr. Herbert S. Goldstein.

## Educational Activities

By BEN ROSEN\*

THIS review of Jewish education during the past year is based essentially upon self-surveys made in some twenty-five communities scattered throughout the country. These studies gave particular attention to the effects of the war upon Jewish communal endeavor, inclusive of Jewish education, and stressed the interrelationship of Jewish education and other aspects of the community program. In the main, therefore, the article is devoted to the highlights of these community studies.

### Central Community Organization

In quite a number of communities, steps have been taken to have Jewish education become a community-wide enterprise, with a central community organization to supervise and promote it. Studies have been completed in the following communities: Philadelphia, Pa.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Miami, Fla.; New Haven, Conn.; Canton, Ohio; Trenton, Camden, and Paterson, N. J.; Duluth, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Louisville, Ky., and Southern Illinois. There appears to be a greater willingness to include *all* types of elementary Jewish schools, youth and adult education—formal and informal—within the purview of this program. This attitude is accompanied in some communities by less questioning of the need for educational service, and in others by a tendency to reevaluate the aims and objectives of the program of Jewish education as a basis for winning wider community support; also by a readiness to appraise the effectiveness and the interrelationship of the various educational agencies in the community in terms of its total needs, with a view to increased support of Jewish education. On the whole, it may be said that there is a more definite interest on the part of Jewish families in Jewish education; there is adjustment to the

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inconveniences of the war situation; and the parents are more responsive to the solicitation for new pupils.

To cite but one example of the experience of a central educational agency, Jewish communal leaders in New York City gathered at an annual dinner marking the festival of Hanukkah, sponsored by the Jewish Education Committee, Inc., to urge the support and development of a sound community program of Jewish education to preserve in Jewish children Jewish spiritual ideals, the same as those for which the free nations of the world are fighting today. "The neglect of Jewish education," said Prof. Shalom Spiegel, "makes the modern Jew a victim and even an accomplice of the ignorant and bigoted crank or fanatic. The sounder the kernel of spiritual health and integrity, the richer is the individual and the society at large which he will serve as a citizen."

Among the activities sponsored during the year by the Jewish Education Committee were the Annual Pedagogic Conference; the setting up of a Youth Department for Reform Synagogues; the first city-wide contest in Hebrew Culture and Civilization participated in by over 1,000 students of 84 high schools of New York City, designed to promote better understanding and fellowship among the Jewish and non-Jewish students of the city schools; an annual music and art festival, involving the choirs of 35 schools; an exhibition of art work by children in Jewish schools, held at the American Museum of Natural History, attracting 7,000 visitors; a children's community assembly, attended by over 2,000 pupils, representing several hundred Jewish schools, to demand the abrogation of the Palestine White Paper; a conference of teachers of Workmen's Circle and Shalom Aleichem Schools, which respectively completed twenty-five and thirty years of their existence; the Annual Ayin Festival, at which awards were made to students of Hebrew in thirteen public high schools, with an enrollment of over 3,000; the launching of a new publication *Our Children* for parents of pupils in Hebrew Schools; the publication of a number of teacher's guides, pupil's study aids, syllabi, standardized texts, etc; the issue of an attractive brochure, "Jewish Education For Our Children," in conjunction with the fund-raising dinner tendered in June to Samuel S. Schneierson, president, attended by 2,400 guests.

The progress made in the development of communally organized Jewish education is evidenced by three anniversaries observed during the year: the twenty-fifth anniversary in April, 1944 of the United Hebrew Schools of Detroit; the twentieth anniversary of the Board of Jewish Education of Chicago, in February, and the twentieth anniversary of the Bureau of Jewish Education of Cleveland, in April.

Jewish education sustained an irreparable loss in the death on July 9, 1944, of Dr. Samson Benderly, founder of the Bureau of Jewish Education of New York in 1910, and father of modern Jewish education in America. He fostered the profession of American Jewish education, and developed a host of devoted lay and professional leaders. He pioneered in establishing community responsibility for Jewish education, the improvement of methods of teaching, and the advancement of standards of Jewish learning in Jewish elementary and secondary schools.

### Interpretation

The educational agencies are giving greater attention, since the war, to the interpretation of their program to the community through exhibits, the distribution of leaflets, motion pictures, and public meetings. Both in this interpretive program from the community angle, and in the curricula,—particularly on the youth and adult level—greater emphasis is being placed upon the utilization of Jewish education to fortify the character of the individual to bear bravely the strain of war conditions, as an aid in preserving our religious and democratic ideals and in realizing our war aims. The need is being stressed for making clearer the religious ideals which infuse democracy.

### Interrelationships

There seems to be a greater awareness of the need for a closer relationship between Jewish schools and synagogues on the one hand, and community centers and social agencies on the other hand. Here and there one finds that the antagonism to the unification of the schools, inclusive of congre-



gational units, is weakening. This better understanding seems to arise, in part, from beneficial examples of such closer cooperation, particularly in the field of service to the Armed Forces. This desire for better integration is reflected in some communities by a greater readiness to correlate the work of the teachers and educational workers in child care institutions, in foster homes, in community centers, etc.

### **Expansion of Facilities and Activities**

Because the war has made the community more Jewish education conscious,—whether as a result of external pressures or because of a desire to strengthen inner resources—new activities are being inaugurated and plans are being made for the expansion of physical facilities. Schools have been opened in new areas of Jewish population, to replace those in areas from which Jews have moved away. New high school departments have been opened and institutes for adult Jewish education have been established, despite the fact that enrollment on this level has suffered considerably as a result of the draft and diversion of interest to war activities. In more than a half dozen communities, funds have been raised for the construction of new buildings after the war, or campaigns are projected for the erection of new school buildings, either to replace or to expand existing facilities.

An Institute of Jewish Studies, sponsored by five leading Jewish religious organizations, was inaugurated this year by the Commission on Jewish Education of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, under the chairmanship of Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, to help adults and young people apply Jewish principles to the problems of everyday life. The first course issued is "How Can Jews Survive in the Present Crisis?" The president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Dr. Solomon B. Freehof, recommended at its 55th annual convention, held in Cincinnati, that the Commission on Jewish Education "be instructed to consider and undertake the task of publishing a number of books of general appeal for children of public school and high school age, on the place and contribution of Israel in world civilization and in American history."



The National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies, under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, has continued to guide and to stimulate the development of institutes established by Conservative congregations. In conjunction with the Jewish Welfare Board, the Academy has stimulated the organization of Jewish study courses among men and women of the Jewish faith in the service of our country, and has published a series of popular tracts of an inspirational and informational character. The most widely distributed tract is "Ideals of the Jewish Prayer Book" by Dr. Simon Greenberg. Five new textbooks were published during the year, bringing the total number up to sixteen.

The past year witnessed a notable development in the opening of all-day Jewish schools, which now total 65 throughout the country, with an annual expenditure of \$1,250,000. Of these 37 are in New York City, with an enrollment of approximately 7,000 pupils. The establishment of these schools is being promoted by four national agencies, namely, the United Yeshivoth Foundation, the Yeshivah Tomchei Temimim, the Zionist Orthodox Organization Mizrachi, and the Torah U'Msorah group. They have published textbooks, particularly on tractates of the Talmud, and have undertaken the preparation of programs of study. The United Yeshivoth Foundation has engaged a superintendent to supervise the secular departments of affiliated institutions.

Henry Monsky, President of B'nai B'rith, announced the establishment of a Chair of Jewish Studies in the Graduate School of Duke University, Durham, N. C. with Dr. Judah I. Goldin as the first incumbent. The chair was established primarily to encourage a better understanding of the rabbinic period during which Christianity grew out of Judaism.

### **Pupil Enrollment and Turnover**

About one-half of all children receiving a Jewish education attend weekday schools; one-third Sunday Schools; one-fifteenth Yiddish schools; and about one-twentieth all-day schools.

Changes in enrollment, particularly on the elementary school level, were varied. A few communities showed a slight decrease in enrollment, particularly of children in the upper grades; but on the whole, the trend seems to be upwards, especially in war production centers. On the other hand, the turnover in school enrollment has been affected, particularly in those areas where both parents are at work and where opportunities for employment have drawn off students of the upper ages. In order to reduce this turnover, propaganda has been intensified to retain children longer in school; adjustments have been made in schedules to offset transportation difficulties.

## Personnel

One of the most serious problems is the rapid loss of administrative and teaching personnel, because of the draft; the difficulty of attracting and holding qualified personnel, because of the comparatively lower scale of salaries for teachers; the lack of a sufficiently large reservoir of qualified persons, even women, and the resulting necessity for lowering qualitative standards, leading to dissatisfaction on the part of the older teachers. This state of affairs pointed up the need to expand the facilities for teacher-training and to provide a more variegated preparation for persons who wish to be professionally engaged in Jewish education—to include training in club work and group work; an introductory course in social work; courses in the principles and techniques of adult Jewish education, in addition to specialized training in dramatics and music, etc. Increasing salaries, not necessarily on the basis of a higher salary scale, but in the form of a bonus to cover increased cost of living, while salutary in effect, have not stayed sufficiently the depletion of the ranks.

## War Activities

Practically all educational institutions have become involved in participation in war activities, through sale of bonds and stamps, civilian defense, victory gardens, scrap paper collections, etc. This program of war service has di-

rected attention to the need to keep Jews informed of events which affect them and their brethren more directly, so that they are prepared to carry the extra burdens imposed upon them.

### **Finances**

On the whole, there is evidence of a greater readiness of central fund-raising agencies to increase appropriations for Jewish educational programs; not only to meet the need for increased salaries, but to hasten the process of coordination and integration of the total educational program, and to strengthen the work which is being done by the various units of schools. These increased grants were made in some communities not only because more money was available, but also in the hope that Welfare Funds will be in a stronger position to insist upon a more intelligent approach to the solution of the educational problem, than heretofore. There has been, moreover, a considerable increase in income from tuition fees all along the line, which, if sustained, may lead to greater stability and greater interest on the part of parents.

### **Standards**

There has been an unmistakable lowering of standards in Jewish education. The difficulty of attracting and holding qualified personnel, already referred to, and exigencies of the war have compelled schools to lower their standards in the recruiting of personnel, to consolidate classes and reduce the number of hours of instruction. Such losses are not easily retrieved when the conditions which have caused them no longer obtain.

### **Religious Instruction and the Public School**

Jews have always held that religious education is an essential aspect of the complete and harmonious educational development of the individual. The primary responsibility for religious education rests, however, upon the various re-

ligious communities; not on the general public. Despite the fact that the number of cities which have adopted the "released time" plan for religious education has increased, evidently the plan has not solved the problem of attendance, to say nothing of the question of qualitative results. Because of these shortcomings in the released time plan the movement to introduce the teaching of religion into the public schools is gathering strength throughout the country. Generally speaking, responsible Jewish bodies are definitely opposed to specific religious instruction as part of the public school curriculum.

### National Stimulation and Guidance

The war has intensified the recognition of the need to increase the services which national educational agencies, such as the departments of education of the three major Jewish religious organizations, can render to communities large and small. Such agencies can do much to stimulate the organization of Jewish education on a community-wide basis, *as a community responsibility*; to gather comparative data on Jewish education, and to conduct research projects on a nation-wide basis; to formulate more definitely the aims and objectives of Jewish education on the American scene. In this respect, the outstanding development is the expanded program undertaken by the American Association for Jewish Education, upon the engagement of the writer of this article as its first full time executive director. At its meeting in Pittsburgh in February, 1944, the Association undertook to federate bureaus of Jewish education and kindred agencies as a functioning arm of the Association, and inaugurated a seven-point program to become a national clearing house, a stimulating and coordinating body, a research and information agency, a bureau of standards, guidance and service for Jewish education. As an indication of the extent of Jewish educational endeavor throughout the country, it was reported that on the elementary level alone, there are 2,200 school units, taught by 7,000 teachers, with an annual expenditure of more than \$6,000,000.

The National Council for Jewish Education, in which professionals are organized, held its Seventeenth Annual

Conference in May jointly with the National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare and the National Association of Jewish Center Workers. The central theme was "The Effect of the War Upon Jewish Community Programs." A tribute was paid to Prof. Zevi Scharfstein, professor of education at the Teacher's Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary author of textbooks for Jewish schools, editor of *Shevile Hahinuch*, upon his sixtieth anniversary. Dr. Azriel Eisenberg, of Cleveland, was elected President of the Council.

### [Cultural Activities

By SAMUEL DININ\*

THIS section deals not with culture generally, but with Jewish culture — with Jewish literature, art, music, the theatre, and the dance. What *Jewish* culture is, is not easy to define. There are Jewish writers and artists and musicians who create as Americans or as citizens of the world and whose specific Jewish contributions are difficult to determine. On the other hand, there are non-Jews who use Jewish thematical material, as does Thomas Mann in his Joseph series, and in a sense contribute to Jewish culture. To essay an appraisal of Jewish culture in its widest aspects is impossible in an *annual* review of this nature. Neither is it possible in such a review to chart trends or to indicate the direction of significant movements. What will be attempted, therefore, is a record of the significant events which occurred in the world of the arts, which can serve as sign-posts and symbols for more leisurely trend-spotting in future years.

### Anglo-Jewish Literature

Two literary events during the past season caused considerable comment; in the case of the second, acrimonious controversy as well. One was the symposium "Under Forty:

\* Associate professor of Jewish Education, Teachers Institute, Jewish Theological Seminary of America. The author wishes to thank Mr. Harry Coopersmith, Mr. Mark Schweid, Mrs. Dvora Lapson, Mr. Yudel Mark, Mr. Elias Newman, who granted me personal interviews. I am also indebted to the writers of the many articles, quoted and unquoted, which were the source of the information summarized here.

American Literature and the Younger Generation of American Jews," which appeared in the *Contemporary Jewish Record* of February 1944; the other was the appearance of Sholem Asch's "The Apostle." Each of eleven writers "under forty" was asked whether he had formed a conscious attitude toward his Jewish heritage, or whether it was reflected in a passive and largely unconscious fashion; whether there were any differences between Jews and non-Jews as to the choice of literary material and the imaginative use made of it; whether there were themes or ideas characteristic of modern literature as a whole toward which the Jew is either more responsive or responsive in a different way than his Christian colleagues, and to what extent his awareness of his position as artist or citizen had been modified or changed by the revival of anti-Semitism as a powerful force in the political history of our time. The eleven who participated in the symposium were Muriel Rukeyser, Alfred Kazin, Delmore Schwartz, Lionel Trilling, Ben Field, Louis Kronenberger, Albert Halper, Howard Fast, David Daiches, Clement Greenberg, and Isaac Rosenfeld. None of these evinced any desire to hide or escape his true identity; to several it was a source of pride and honor. The Jewish religious heritage seems to have had little influence on any of them, though several attribute to the Bible specifically and to the Jewish heritage generally a passion for justice and a heightened moral awareness. The impact of the war and the renewal of anti-Semitism have made them as a whole peculiarly sensitive to injustice and discrimination, but for the most part their Jewishness has little meaning beyond that.

The symposium evoked a good deal of comment in the Anglo-Jewish and Yiddish press, and was the subject of countless sermons and addresses. Symposia were held on the Symposium "Under Forty." There was a general feeling that the symposium revealed that we had lost a generation of Jews in America, and that the American Jewish youth was drifting away from Jews and Judaism. Some critics consoled themselves with the thought that the writers represented only themselves, and did not reflect the state of mind of American Jews. There was recognition of the fact that none of these writers wanted to run away from his Jewishness and that most of them spoke with love and



tenderness of their Jewish heritage. The sober appraisals viewed the Symposium as a challenge to American Jewry, the crucial question being how to give sustenance to the artist or intellectual who is born a Jew, how to reconstruct our life and our thought in such a way that the talented Jew will *want* Judaism, will want to know it and to live by it, in order that he may become a richer personality.

When Sholem Asch published his novel about Jews called "The Nazarene," he aroused the resentment of a considerable number of Jews. The appearance of "The Apostle" dealing with the life of Paul increased this resentment. The sensational interview he granted Mr. Frank J. Mead, the editor of the *Christian Herald*, raised to a boiling point the hostility against Asch. In many Jewish circles cries arose for anathematization of this "renegade."

In his review of "The Apostle" in the *Contemporary Jewish Record* of February 1944, Harold Rosenberg gives the book its due as a "huge colorful history, fictionalized to the minimum and faithful in the extreme to the generally accepted account of the life and thinking of St. Paul." He writes that "Mr. Asch combines sensuousness and showmanship with scholarship and a rare capacity for the simple exposition of doctrinal questions." But Mr. Rosenberg takes care to point out that his "lack of an imaginative apparatus for grasping the inner tensions of the past causes Mr. Asch to build too strong a case for the Christian position." In the intellectual controversies between Paul and the Jews, Paul is always the winner. Departures from Mosaic practice are presented from the New Testament perspective. "Asch's Jews seem incapable of convincingly supporting their resistance to the new beliefs, and this is connected . . . with the author's failure to penetrate the drama immanent in the emergence of the Christian sect. For the historical justification of the Jewish attitude consisted not in what Jews might have said in answer to Christian arguments but in the fact that they were fighting to maintain their national existence under circumstances that made victory impossible . . ."

Although a number of critics said some nice things about "The Apostle," most reviewers were not so kind. Asch's work was compared unfavorably with that of Klausner's



"From Jesus to Paul," and with historical works of fiction dealing with Christianity written in Hebrew by Avigdor Hameiri and Kabak.

In his interview with Mr. Mead, Asch tells of searching for "that surety, that faith, that spiritual content in my living which would bring me peace," and finding it in the "Nazarene," whom he considers "the outstanding personality of all time, all history, both as Son of God and Son of Man." The quotation continues: "Everything He ever said or did has value for us today, and that is something you can say of no other man, alive or dead." "Who knows," Asch is quoted as saying, "maybe, some day, we shall be worshipping under the same roof." Later Asch disclaimed mentioning the words "the Son of God," but reaffirmed the view that to his mind Jesus was not a rupture with Judaism, but a continuation of its high ideals. He also disclaimed any thought of leaving the faith of his ancestors.

All was not controversy in the literary world, however. Maurice Samuel won deserved recognition in winning the Anisfield Prize for the best book of 1943 on racial relations for his "The World of Sholem Aleichem," which he describes as a "pilgrimage among the cities and inhabitants of a world which only yesterday — as history goes — harboured the grandfathers and grandmothers of some millions of American citizens." Mr. Samuel's new and fascinating book "Harvest in the Desert," the story of the Jewish national awakening in Palestine, has recently appeared. The first edition of this book — 22,000 — is the largest ever printed of a Jewish book. Samuel's books are also listed as the first two volumes in the Hillel Library Series.

The Jewish Book Council of America continued its excellent work for the third year. Jewish Book Month and Week have become established institutions and are being observed by all the larger Jewish communities. The last Book Month was observed from November 20 through December 19, 1943, and was ushered in by a series of Jewish book programs conducted on the air, in libraries, schools, clubs, societies, centers and religious institutions throughout the country. In connection with the observance of Book Month, the Jewish Book Council published its second

printed *Jewish Book Annual* in English, Hebrew, and Yiddish, containing articles in all three languages, giving biographical material on outstanding Jewish authors, and containing reviews and appraisals of the outstanding books of the year published in the three languages in the United States. The Annual was edited by Dr. Solomon Grayzel, editor of the Jewish Publication Society of America.

The Jewish Publication Society, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, the Hebrew Publishing Co., Bloch Publishing Co., Behrman's Jewish Book House, and other publishing houses continued to issue some excellent volumes. Possibly the outstanding book of the year was Ismar Elbogen's "A Century of Jewish Life," published by the Jewish Publication Society of America. The work was conceived as a supplement to Graetz's "History of the Jews," which was completed in 1870, but it can stand by itself as a comprehensive history of one hundred critical and fateful years in Jewish history. Dr. Elbogen died August 2, 1943, just after completing the manuscript of his massive volume, of over 800 pages.

The Jewish Publication Society of America expanded its work during its fifty-sixth year and distributed a total of 107,317 books.\* During the present year, the Press of the Society, now in its twenty-fourth year, experienced its greatest growth, and had the largest output in its history. The year's production included 557,865 copies of an Abridged Prayer Book and 175,695 copies of a High Holy Day Prayer Book, printed for the National Jewish Welfare Board. At the same time, the Press continued to print books and periodicals for most of the Jewish educational institutions in the country, and is rapidly developing into one of the finest Semitic presses in the world.

Jewish literature suffered another loss when Philip M. Raskin, the poet, passed away, February 5, 1944. He was author of ten volumes of verse in three languages. One of his last volumes was "We Shall Not Die," an anti-Hitler book, which appeared in 1941. He was one of the few Anglo-Jewish poets whose writing was almost exclusively inspired by, and devoted to, Jewish themes.

\* See the Report of the Jewish Publication Society of America, in this volume.

The tenth and last volume of the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia made its appearance during the past year. Edited by Dr. Isaac Landman, with Louis Rittenberg as executive and literary editor, the Encyclopedia represents the work of 15 years and 600 scholars. This last volume is dedicated to the "hallowed memory of Europe's martyred Jews" and contains a striking four-color panel facing the title page by Arthur Szyk.

The Army and Navy Division of the National Jewish Welfare Board, which caters to the needs of the Jewish men and women in the armed forces, has become the largest publisher of Jewish literature. During 1943 it printed and distributed three million pieces of literature. 550,000 copies of the new edition of the Abridged Prayer Book for Jews in the Armed Forces were distributed in 1943. In addition to abridged prayer books for the festivals, and readings from the Holy Scripture, it has distributed Dr. Joseph H. Hertz's "A Book of Jewish Thoughts," "The Story of the Jews in the United States," "Democracy and the Jew," "Fighting for America," a stirring account of Jewish men in the armed forces, as well as pamphlets, periodicals, bulletins, and the like.

Hadassah published through Harper & Bros. "The American Jew," edited by Oscar I. Janowsky. Eight thousand copies of the book were sold; and it went through four printings.

## Hebrew and Yiddish Literature

Mention has already been made of the *Jewish Book Annual*, published in English, Hebrew, and Yiddish. This happy tri-lingual compilation has been one of the encouraging developments of the past few years. Particularly heartening are the close relationships which have been established between Hebrew and Yiddish writers. Practically all literary celebrations involving authors who have been creative both in Hebrew and in Yiddish are now celebrated jointly and bilingually. This marriage of literatures and authors was facilitated by Louis LaMed and the Literary Foundation which he established. On November 25, 1943, the Third Annual Awards were made of the best works in Hebrew and

Yiddish literature published during 1942. The winners were B. Glazman, Yiddish novelist and short story writer, for his collection of short stories entitled "Fugitive and Wanderer"; I. J. Schwartz, Yiddish poet and translator, for his "Anthology of Hebrew Poetry"; Isaac Silberschlag, Hebrew poet, for his poems entitled "Rise World In Song;" and Menahem Ribalow, Hebrew essayist and literary critic, for his book of essays "Letters and Scrolls."

The Louis LaMed Foundation also made possible the publication of another joint Hebrew-Yiddish venture — "Ahisefer," edited by S. Niger and M. Ribalow, devoted to studies in the literature and languages of the Jews, to short stories and especially to translations from Yiddish poetry. Thirty-three Yiddish poets are presented in Hebrew translation. The volume contains a long monograph by M. Ribalow on Hebrew literature in America during the past twenty-five years and a similar essay by S. Niger on Yiddish literature in America.

There are now several Hebrew publishing houses in America: Ogen, publishing agency of the Histadruth Ivrit of America; the Hebrew Publication Society of Palestine and America (*Sefarim*); Shulsinger Bros.; *Shilo* House; and the Hebrew Publishing Co. *Ogen* has announced its intention of publishing a book a month and, in keeping with its schedule, has already published four works. "Ha-mussar v'ha-Mishpat b'Yisrael" by Dr. S. Federbusch is an exposition of Jewish ethics on the basis of a scientific use of biblical and talmudic sources; "Am, Olam, v'Eretz" by Dr. Solomon Goldman is a translation of essays and studies on Judaism and the Jewish question; "Sefer Hamahazot" by Harry Sackler is a collection of plays many of which have been produced in Hebrew by the Habimah Theatre in Palestine, and in Yiddish by the Yiddish Art Theatre in this country. Sackler's sixtieth birthday was made the occasion for a gala celebration on January 17, 1944, at which addresses were delivered by Professors Shalom Spiegel, Chaim Tchernowitz and N. Touroff and by S. Niger and M. Ribalow. The fourth of the volumes published by Ogen was "B'yad Hagoral" by S. L. Blank.

Two other Hebrew books deserve mention—Elfenbein's

edition of "Teshuvot Rashi," (Rashi's responsa) gathered from manuscripts and early halakhic works, and Ladiger's "Ha-Luach ha-Ivri," a book on the Jewish calendar, explaining its principles and calculations, written in the form of rules and short principles. The Histadruth Ivri'ith also began during the year the publication of *The Hebrew World*, a periodical in English whose purpose is to stimulate an interest in Hebrew culture among American Jews, and to revive the publication of *Niv*, a bi-monthly publication for the youth.

### Yiddish Literature

Several notable volumes appeared in Yiddish during the past year, most of them memoirs of Jewish life in, or anthologies of literature produced in Eastern Europe, in recent years. In the light of the destruction of practically all the great centers of Jewish life in Eastern Europe, the desire to record what can be remembered of a life that may never return, before memory of the past and recent past is completely blotted out, can be readily understood. In this category can be placed Opatoshu's "When Poland Fell," a collection of stories of the years 1939-40 when Poland fell and with it Polish Jewry; D. Tcharni's "What a Decade," J. J. Trunk's "Poil" memories of Polish Jewish life; Ossip Dymov's two volumes of memoirs; and the series of lectures on the history of Jewish communities in Eastern Europe — Warsaw, Vilna, etc. arranged by Yivo (the Yiddish Scientific Institute) in New York City. Also being projected are anthologies of short stories, novels and poetry of East European Jewish writers. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Yivo has established a museum of Jewish life in Eastern Europe to preserve the objects and pictures of life and institutions of a community which for so long was the center of Jewish life. Yivo also arranged a remarkable exhibition of Moses Lilienblum's life and works on the occasion of the commemoration of the centenary of his birth; and an exhibition of 200 photographs of scenes of Jewish life in pre-war Poland by Roman Vishniac.

Other notable publications and events deserve mention. The past year witnessed the appearance of the fourth volume

of the Yiddish Encyclopedia and the publication of a short Yiddish Encyclopedia edited by S. Pietrushka. M. S. Shklarsky made possible the publication of Zimberg's monumental history of Jewish literature in ten volumes, reproduced by means of the photo offset process. J. J. Trunk published a critical study of Shalom Aleichem, and Hayim Schauss published a volume of Jewish legends, the first of a series made possible through the establishment of the Kronstadt Fund.

A great deal of this literary productivity has been made possible through "Zika," the publishing agency and cultural arm of the Workmen's Circle, the Jewish National Workers Alliance and many individual writers, and teachers. The periodical *Zukunft*, which increased its circulation from 3,000 to 8,000 (incidentally there are 700 Jewish soldiers in the U. S. Armed Forces who receive this magazine), the Encyclopedia to which reference was made above, and the volumes by Opatoshu, Tcharni, and others were published by "Zika."

The Yiddish Scientific Institute (Yivo) has also been instrumental in furthering Yiddish and Yiddish literature. Reference has already been made to some of its activities during the past year. It has stimulated the publication of autobiographies of Jewish immigrants and made possible the publication of a history of the Jewish labor movement in the United States. It also conducts a research training department to train scholars in all fields of Jewish research, and serves as the repository of as much of the totality of Yiddish literature, in all its forms, as it can acquire.

The Yivo published five issues of the *Yivo Bletter*, five issues of *Yidishe Schriften*, and four issues of a new periodical *Yedies fun Yivo* (a newsletter). The Yivo published also a book by Dr. Jacob Shatsky on "Jewish Educational Policies in Poland from 1806 to 1866;" "Khumeshtaitch" by Dr. Shlomo Noble, a study of Yiddish translations of the Pentateuch; S. Mendelsohn's "The Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto" (in Yiddish and English), Jacob Lestchinsky's "The Jews in the Cities of the Republic of Poland" and "Jewish Migration During the Past Hundred Years;" and other volumes.



## The Theatre

Neither the vernacular theatre nor the Yiddish theatre contributed much to the enrichment of Jewish culture during the past season. The only play, written by a Jew and having a Jewish character, which won acclaim, was "Jacobowsky and the Colonel." Franz Werfel originally wrote the story and the Broadway production was a readaptation by S. N. Behrman of an adaptation begun by Clifford Odets.

The Studio Theatre of the New School for Social Research, revived Gotthold Lessing's "Nathan the Wise," in an English version by Ferdinand Buckner. The production was staged by James Light with Erwin Piscator as director, and ran for several weeks. In the light of the spread of anti-Jewish agitation during recent years, Lessing's eloquent plea against intolerance had timely significance.

A national one-act playwriting contest on a Jewish theme was sponsored by Aleph Zedek Aleph, B'nai B'rith youth organization, in cooperation with the Women's Supreme Council of B'nai B'rith and the American Association for Jewish Education. Winners were announced May 1, 1944. First prize was awarded to Charles Becker for his "Pastor Knoll." Second prize went to Rabbi Louis I. Newman for his "The Pangs of the Messiah." Private Harold Franklin, former staff member of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, was voted third prize.

The Yiddish Theatre continued its sad state of decline, and produced nothing that was notable during the past season. Maurice Schwartz started the season of the Yiddish Art Theatre with Singer's "Family Carnovsky," but, although it ran for 15 weeks in New York and for as many weeks elsewhere, it was not received with any acclaim.

The presentation of the "Family Carnovsky" marked the opening of the twenty-fifth season of the Yiddish Art Theatre. Beginning on the East Side of New York City, in 1918, with Peretz Hirshbein's "An Abandoned Nook" as its first successful venture, the Yiddish Art Theatre, with Maurice Schwartz as its guiding spirit, has brought the best of the Yiddish Theatre to audiences not only in New York but also in many other places in this country and abroad. Since its inception, the Yiddish Art Theatre has



produced more than 150 plays comprising original works, translations, adaptations and dramatizations of novels. Incidentally I. J. Singer, author of "Family Carnovsky," died during the year and with him died the greatest of the Yiddish playwrights of the past decade, who, almost single-handed, gave strength and sustenance to the Yiddish Theatre. Sholem Asch, whose plays once found a great reception in the Yiddish Theatre has not written a play in years nor has Harry Sackler.

There were nine Yiddish Theatres still open in New York City last year, but three of them were vaudeville houses (featuring Yiddish songs, monologues and comedy and usually a Yiddish motion picture), and one, the Bronx Art Theatre, was an amateur group. Chicago and Detroit still maintained permanent companies with "stars" from New York, with a theatrical season running anywhere from two to four weeks, while Newark maintained a theatre in which only week-end performances were given. Permanent theatres which once existed in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Toronto and Newark have given up the ghost. Yiddish theatrical companies appeared for from 10 to 30 performances in nine of the larger cities—Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Hartford, and for fewer performances in a number of the smaller communities.

There was one group which evoked mild interest during the past season, and that an amateur group directed by Jacob Rothbaum. Itzik Manger, a Yiddish poet, put together a melange of Goldfaden plots and themes and called it "Goldfaden's Dream." The "Folksbiene" produced it in an intimate little theatre off Broadway but only on week-ends. The enthusiasm of the company, the decor, the nostalgia created by Goldfaden's music, attracted some attention in a season artistically barren.

Another promising amateur venture which is worthy of note is "Pargod," the Hebrew Youth theatre of the Hebrew Arts Committee of the Histadrut Ivrit. During the past year the Hebrew Arts Committee put on several productions in which all of their art groups participated—the choir, the string orchestra, Pargod (the theatrical group) and the dance group. These groups, which have appeared on the

radio and before many Jewish organizations, are developing from year to year and give promise of being a genuine "little Hebrew theatre." The Hebrew Arts Committee has now been taken over by the Zionist Organization of America. The Vaad Ivri Merkazi representing all the departments of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America also has art groups—a choir, a dance group, and a theatrical group which put on annual productions. The production this year on May 24 and 25 featured a short play by Sholem Aleichem "Mazol Tov." There is a "Pargod" in Chicago too. On June 4 and June 7 the Chicago "Pargod," under the direction of Ben Aronin, presented H. Leivick's "The Golem" at Thorne Hall, Northwestern University.

The Jewish Education Committee of New York has a drama department under the direction of Mark Schweid, the noted Jewish actor and writer. The Jewish Education Committee Library now has a complete collection of everything published in English, in Hebrew, and in Yiddish of dramatic value to children. The drama department serves all the schools connected with the Jewish Education Committee and tries to encourage the use of dramatics as an educational and artistic medium.

## Music

The Jewish music season was as a whole quiescent, but there were several significant contributions to Jewish music, and one notable discovery. The notable discovery was young Leonard Bernstein who won acclaim as both conductor and composer. Substituting at the last moment for Bruno Walter, who was indisposed, Bernstein won instantaneous recognition as conductor, and subsequently appeared more frequently as leader of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and other orchestras. He conducted his own Symphony No. 1, "Jeremiah," at one of the Philharmonic Symphony Concerts, and it was voted, by the Music Critics Circle of New York, the outstanding orchestral work by an American composer introduced in New York concert halls during the past season. It was performed for the first time by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra on Jan. 28. At the March meeting of the Jewish Music Forum, Bernstein presented the

symphonic score of "Jeremiah" and related how he had come to compose the symphony. Although, as a whole, it is not derived from Jewish melody, certain strains of such melody serve as basic material. The first movement, called "Prophecy," is built up largely on a motif of three tones, the tones of the "Amen" in the liturgy of the Three Festivals. The third movement, called "Lamentation," utilizes verses from various parts of the Book of Lamentations for the solo parts, and fragments of the Ekkah chants recited on Tisha b'Ab.

Another first for an American Symphony on a Jewish theme, was the world premiere of Eric Werner's Symphony called "Haskarah" (Memorial). Werner is professor of music at the Hebrew Union College, and his symphony was performed by Eugene Goossens and the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra January 21 and 22. The symphony makes use of two ancient Hebrew melodies: The "Tal Kaddish," and the solemn intonation of the "Alenu" on the High Holidays.

The recital of compositions by Mordecai Sandberg in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, New York City, on November 10, evoked considerable interest before the event. Sandberg is a physician, a vegetarian, a mystic and a scholar in the science of acoustics, who is attempting to complete a musical setting for the entire book of Psalms. The work was initiated 20 years ago in Palestine, where the composer became acquainted with the music of the Orient, specifically of the Arabs, and of Jews from strange parts of the world.

An interesting revival in the operatic field was that of Halévy's "La Juive," which was performed at the Madison Square Garden on June 14 on the occasion of Flag Day. It was chosen because it is a musical plea for inter-racial and inter-religious tolerance. The story is concerned with the bigotry and persecution which arises because of lack of mutual understanding between Jews and Christians in Italy of the 15th century.

There are several outstanding choirs which offer annual concerts and appear frequently at Jewish celebrations, at some of which new compositions are often introduced. There are also individuals like Siegfried Landau, Ruth Kisch-Arndt, Saul Meisels, Edgar Mills, Masha Benya, Sidor Belarsky, and others who tour the country, and whose

concerts are devoted almost exclusively to Jewish music. The Friedmans (Susie Michael and Maurice Friedman) presented their "Cavalcade of Hebrew Music" in over seventy Jewish centers. The National Jewish Welfare Board, through its Concert Bureau, has sent these and other recitalists in the field of the dance, music, and drama on tours all over the country.

Zilberts' choir celebrated its twentieth anniversary with a concert of Jewish music May 7, at Town Hall, New York City, devoted in part to selections by Zilberts himself based on poems by Frug Reisin, and others. The Workmen's Circle Choir, directed by Lazar Wiener, made its appearance on the same evening at Town Hall. The Jewish Culture Choir, of which Vladimir Heifetz is conductor, celebrated its tenth anniversary with a concert at Town Hall, May 13. Other choirs appearing in concert and on the radio were those conducted by Harry Coopersmith, Professor A. W. Binder and Chemjo Vinaver. Binder's Choir devoted a whole concert to the rendition of Bloch's "Avodat Hakodesh." Coopersmith's and Vinaver's Choirs featured Palestinian and folk music.

The month of May, 1944, also witnessed a concert in Town Hall to honor the memory of Joseph Achron, noted composer, who died a year ago. Achron epitomized the Russo-Jewish nationalist movement, which was the first to attempt to create a national Jewish music. His violin pieces included melodies based on Hasidic song and Ghetto folklore.

There were several "Festivals of Jewish music" held during the past season. At these Festivals an attempt was made at variety—choir selections, vocal and instrumental soloists, dancing, and occasionally dramatic readings. Professor Jacob Weinberg, was able this year, with the help of the Jewish Education Committee, to stage his fourth consecutive Festival of Jewish Arts, February 6, 1944 at Town Hall, New York City. The *Synagogue Light* in conjunction with the American Chapter of the Religious Emergency Council of the Chief Rabbi of Great Britain sponsored its second Festival of Jewish Music on June 18, 1944, at Town Hall. The selections included Edward Moritz's "Yemenite Suite," Joel Engel's "Chabad," Julius Chajes' "Hebrew Suite" and

Sholom Altman's "Palestinian Suite." The joint sponsors announced the formation of a permanent Jewish Academy of Music, Letters and Art.

A program of Jewish Music and Folklore was offered by the Jewish Community Council of Cleveland in collaboration with the Intercultural Library on February 13, 1944, featuring the playing of a violin piece by a Polish refugee, Henoch Kon, called "Hitlahavut" (Ecstasy).

The "Bikkurim" Festivals of the Hebrew Arts Committee, as well as those of the Vaad Merkazi, to which reference was made above, feature Jewish music. They both have choirs under the direction of Chemjo Vinaver. The Hebrew Arts Committee also has a "String Symphony," "Kinor Sinfonetta," conducted by Siegfried Landau. Both the choir and the string symphony have appeared on the radio and before many Jewish organizations. There are children's choirs in many of the Jewish schools. Under the direction of Mr. Harry Coopersmith of the Jewish Education Committee, these choirs have appeared jointly in some excellent recitals. An inter-school solo song contest was conducted on April 10, 11, and 12, at the Education Hall of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, in connection with the exhibition of the art work by children in Jewish schools and Jewish centers. The Jewish Education Committee also sponsored a third annual inter-school "Children's Festival of Jewish Arts" on May 30, at the auditorium of Hunter College, New York City, in which thirty children's choirs appeared separately and together.

The Jewish Music Forum is an association of musicologists, conductors, composers, teachers of music, etc., whose aim is to advance Jewish musical culture. It publishes a magazine from time to time in which the work of the year is summarized and which features articles on Jewish music. It conducts monthly meetings at which aspects of Jewish music are discussed.

At a meeting of the Jewish Music Forum on June 20, an important decision was reached—to organize an Academy for Jewish Music for cantors, teachers, musicologists, choir directors, singers, etc. At the convention of the Cantors Association, in Atlantic City, on June 28, a resolution was adopted to open a seminary for the training of cantors.

## The Dance

There are several dancers whose work is almost exclusively based on Jewish themes and who frequently appear in dance recitals at Jewish centers and synagogues, at meetings of Zionist districts and regions, at festivals of Jewish arts, etc. Among these are Benjamin Zemach, formerly of Habimah, who conducts dance groups at the 92nd Street YMHA, New York City; Dvora Lapson, a dance-mime, who heads the dance department of the Jewish Education Committee; Naomi Aleh-Leaf, whose themes are drawn from the Bible and the Near East; Corinne Chochem, who conducts dance groups for several youth organizations; and Delakova and Berger. Lillian Shapiro, a disciple of Martha Graham, arranges dances for the Yiddish theatre (she was responsible for the excellent dancing in "Yoshe Kalb"). In addition to all these, there are several Jewish dancers such as Pauline Koner, Belle Didjah, Anna Sokolow and others, who include some Jewish dances in their recitals.

Two books on the Jewish dance appeared recently, though prior to July, 1943. Corinne Chochem has written "Palestine Dances," a book which sets down and discusses for the first time some of the newer Palestinian dances and makes them available for use by dance teachers everywhere. Nathan Vizonsky has written "Ten Jewish Folk Dances—A Manual for Teachers and Leaders"; all ten are East European Jewish dances.

The war has affected the Jewish dance as it has affected all of the Jewish arts. Palestine continues to be a source of inspiration for Jewish dancers. The Yishuv's contribution to the war, its participation in the defense of the Near East and in the battle of Africa, as told in such books as Van Paassen's "The Forgotten Ally," have served as thematic material for the Jewish dance. Similarly the heroic stand of the Warsaw Ghetto, the tragic tale of extermination of European Jews, and other events connected with the war have inspired Jewish dancers. It should be noted in this connection that with the destruction of the East European Jewish communities, there have been destroyed great centers of Jewish life which were an inexhaustible source of inspiration to Jewish artists in every medium.



Jewish dancers are contributing, too, to the morale work connected with the war. Dvora Lapson, for example, has appeared at the recreation centers, and in hospitals and camps, in and around New York, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, and whenever she has so appeared, she has offered Jewish dances, even before non-Jewish soldiers. Delakova and Berger and others have appeared at USO centers.

Mrs. Lapson has also tried to further the work of inter-cultural education through the Jewish Dance. She gave a course called "Psalms in Dance Form" to a mixed group of Jews and non-Jews at the Inter-cultural Workshop of which Mrs. Rachel Davis-Dubois is director. The Jewish dance also found a place in the festival project. Starting with the American Festivals, common elements were selected from them and from other folk festivals, including the Jewish. The ritual and dance movements found in the festivals of the different groups were used as source for new forms and all of it together fused into a new unity.

The dance has become an integral aspect of the art work of the Jewish youth groups and schools. The Hebrew Arts Committee and the Vaad Merkazi of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America both have dance groups conducted by Miss Corinne Chochem, which appear in recitals several times a year.

The Jewish Education Committee has a dance department which, under Mrs. Lapson's direction, trains teachers of dancing for Jewish religious schools, and conducts a course for religious school teachers who wish to use the dance as an educational medium. The department further tries to stimulate schools to incorporate the dance as an integral part of the curriculum, and to collect and write out materials that can be used in the Jewish religious school at various age levels.

The Jewish dance has been introduced in those New York City public junior and senior high schools where Hebrew is taught and where Jewish culture councils exist. Jewish folk dancing is taught in preparation for school assemblies, and has been introduced into the gymnasium periods, where formerly it was excluded. A course was given during the past year to health education teachers on the Jewish dance,



so that Jewish folk dancing will now find a more frequent place in the gymnasium work of the high schools.

The Jewish dance is finding its way also into Jewish camps. A course in Jewish dancing for camp counsellors attracted representatives of 35 camps.

## Art

A large number of Jewish artists exhibited their work during the past season, including Max Weber, Chaim Gross, the Sover brothers, Jacques Zucker, and many others. The works of some of these artists were purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, and museums in cities other than New York. Several Jewish artists were selected in the *Art News* choice of the ten outstanding one-man shows by living artists in 1943—Chagall, Berman, Kuhn, Bayer, and others. Aaron Bohrod's paintings, particularly those dealing with the fighting on the war fronts were reproduced in *Life* and gained wide attention. Peter Blume's series of paintings on healing methods, also connected with the War, attracted favorable notice. But though these artists were Jewish, their works can not for the most part be classed as Jewish art, as limited, at the beginning of this article.

During the past few years a great many refugee Jewish artists have come to this country and gradually are being integrated into its life and art. Chagall, about whom a book has been written by Raissa Maritain; Kisling, Menkes, Reder, and others have become familiar figures in American galleries. A memorial exhibition of the art of Max Liebermann, the leader of the impressionist school in Germany, who died in 1935, and whose work was prohibited by the Nazis, was held at the Galerie St. Etienne, New York City. Paintings, pastels, drawings and etchings by Liebermann owned in this country were borrowed from many collections, for this exhibition.

Arthur Szyk's fiftieth birthday received considerable notice in both the general and Jewish press. His cartoons satirizing the bestiality of the Nazis have been widely displayed. Szyk was born in Lodz, Poland, and first came to the United States on a visit in 1933 when he had a one-man exhibit at

the Library of Congress. At that time he painted the set of 38 miniatures depicting the history of the American Revolution, which the President Raczkiewicz of Poland presented to President Roosevelt in 1935, and which are now in the President's Hyde Park Library. His major creation before turning to cartooning was an illuminated edition of the "Haggadah"—dedicated to King George VI. Szyk worked four years on this creation; it took the printer three years to produce the large blue leather, vellum-paged volume before its appearance in 1939. The London *Times* called it the most beautiful book ever produced by human hand.

Max Band, a French Jewish artist, who spent some time in Palestine and now lives in California, exhibited in New York during the past season. Several of his paintings dealt with contemporary Jewish themes, the most memorable being the "Destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto." Isac Friedlaender, Naoum Aronson, Mane Katz, Minna Winkel, were other refugees who exhibited during the past season. An exhibition of "Religious Art Today" was held during Easter at the Dayton Art Institute. A similar exhibition was held in the Boston Institute of Modern Art through February 12. Chagall, Epstein, Zorach, Bechman and other Jewish artists, were represented, Chagall exhibiting Old Testament etchings. In the Boston exhibit were to be seen Hyman Bloom's "Synagogue," Max Weber's "The Talmudists," Mane Katz's "The Rabbi In Meditation," and the sculptor Ben Schmuël's "Job."

The Educational Alliance Art School celebrated its 25th anniversary during the past year. This school, on the lower East Side in New York City, has produced a host of competent artists and a number of famous ones. Moses and Isaac Soyer, Peter Blume, Chaim Gross, Iver Rose, Maurice Glickman, Elias Grossman, Elias Newman and many other painters and sculptors acquired their first training and encouragement at that School. Jo Davidson, the famous sculptor, also a product of the Educational Alliance, was specially honored at a reception on April 26, 1944.

Several art works by Jews won prizes—Todros Geller for his Haggadah illustrations; Elias Grossman for his etching "The Wailing Wall." Isaac Soyer won the Albright Art Gallery Award for the finest oil painting at the Tenth

Annual Western New York Exhibition held at Buffalo, March 8-30, for the painting of his sister "Rebecca."

Exhibitions of the work of Jewish artists were held in numerous Y's, centers, synagogues, Hillel Centers, and the like. Occasionally there is a one-man exhibition such as that arranged by B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at the College of the City of New York from May 9 to May 31 of the works of William Wachtel. More often there is a collection of paintings and sculptures contributed by a number of artists. Thus at an exhibition at the Jewish Community Center of Yonkers there were exhibited during the month of May the works of William Auerbach-Levy, Joseph and Saul Raskin, Moise Kisling, Minna Harkavy, Minna Citron, Maurice Becker, Max Weber, Marc Chagall, Ida Cordey Chagall, Alexander Dobkin, Louis Ferstadt, Ben-Zion, Aaron Goodelman, David Immerman, Morris Kellem, Louis Lozowick, Lev Landau, and others.

Art has been receiving more and more attention in the Jewish school and in the Jewish center. The Jewish Education Committee has a department of art, of which Mrs. Temima Gezari is the Director. She conducts courses for classroom teachers, trains special arts and crafts teachers, and encourages the introduction of art work into Jewish schools. The art work of children in Jewish schools and Jewish centers was exhibited at the American Museum of Natural History, April 2-16, 1944. It was a remarkable display of what has been done and can be done in the field of art in such institutions. During the exhibition period, a workshop for children was conducted in Education Hall, where any child could come to work with colors or clay. There was also a symposium, for teachers and principals, on the use of art in Jewish schools.

### Miscellaneous

In a review of Jewish culture, mention should be made of the movies, architecture, radio and other cultural media. Unfortunately, there is little to report from these media. No new Yiddish or Hebrew motion picture has appeared during the past year. Hollywood still shies away from Jewish themes. When a Jewish character is introduced, as

in "None Shall Escape," it is as a stereotype—a bearded rabbi who fraternizes with the village priest, with whom he plays chess, and who in the end, singing the "Kaddish" or the "Shema," is killed by the Nazis.

As for architecture, there is little to report because there has been little or no building during the war. It is encouraging, however, to see that some Jewish architects are beginning to think ahead. Ely Jacques Kahn, who is president of the Municipal Art Society, contributed a "Note on Synagogue Architecture" to the December, 1943 issue of the *Contemporary Jewish Record*. He feels that the Jews have something special to express in architecture, for they are a people who have placed spirit above material things, a thing which ought to intrigue an architect.

The past season in radio saw a number of Jewish novelties. Of course the old stand-bys continued to be heard—"The Goldbergs," the Yiddish programs, the Jewish Jazz, the Jewish Philosopher, the Jewish news programs, the cantorial programs, the Good-Will Hours, the Message of Israel, etc. These programs have been heard for the most part on the smaller stations. During the past year the major broadcasting networks have begun to feature special Jewish programs, in addition to the many new anti-fascist features. The American Jewish Committee has sponsored several of these, notably "The Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto," on the NBC chain on October 3, repeated on December 12, 1943. Jewish holidays are being made the occasion for this purpose. Thus on March 5, the NBC broadcast, "Courage Is Their Badge" a Purim drama by Liza Barrett Drew; WOR had a special Passover broadcast April 1, based on Franz Werfel's "The Third Commandment," the story of a modern Exodus, with Philip Merivale as narrator; The NBC arranged a Shavuoth broadcast of the "Golden Calf" May 28, 1944. These three programs were sponsored by the American Jewish Committee. Palestine has come in for increased attention by the major broadcasting programs. Norman Corwin's "Tel Aviv" was the most notable of the programs devoted to Palestine. At the request of Jewish soldiers overseas, Abe Lyman broadcasts a program of popular Jewish music weekly. Records of each broadcast are sent overseas.

A final word might be said about one other item which deals with horticulture in relation to culture. In the Public Park of Cleveland there is an Intercultural Garden. The planting of the original gardens for each ethnic group was made possible through contributions of the various nationalities, but the city itself cares for and maintains these gardens. In the Jewish Garden there is a floral arrangement in the shape of a Magen David, and trees planted in honor of great Jews with commemorative plaques on each tree. The benches near these trees are in a real sense seats of learning, providing occasions for esthetic and cultural enjoyment. Other cities could well follow Cleveland's example.

### **Jews in the Armed Forces**

By LOUIS KRAFT\*

THE past year has witnessed the intensification of combat service by the armed forces of the United States. There is hardly a Jewish family that is not represented among our gallant American men and women, fighting in the onward march to victory. The heroic deeds of the Jewish members of the armed forces are building a glorious chapter in the history of our people. Bravery in action, merit in performance, devotion to duty even unto the supreme sacrifice, are, as in other eras of our country's history, characteristic of their contribution in this far-flung and difficult war. Over 2800 have received decorations for bravery in action. Of these 30 have won 10 awards or more each, or a total of 345 decorations. The names are recorded by the Bureau of War Records of the National Jewish Welfare Board and are listed in another section of this volume.

The record is being made on every battle front. During the past year, special missions were arranged by the J.W.B. to these combat zones, to bring a word of friendly greeting from the Jews of America to their gallant sons. Walter Rothschild, Chairman of the National Army and Navy Committee of the J.W.B., saw them on the flying fields of

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Britain, in the many camps of that island and Ireland. He learned of their needs and helped the Jewish community of Great Britain to organize the Jewish Hospitality Committee, with local committees in 160 cities, to provide social and religious services. The work is all-embracing, including cooperation with the Jewish chaplains in the American forces. The outpouring of friendship towards the Jewish boys from the United States is a heartwarming example of the spirit of Jewish service that prevails wherever the men are stationed and a Jewish community or even a single family resides. The J.W.B. has had a professional director stationed in England for some time. With the cooperation of the Jewish chaplains and the Jewish Hospitality Committee, he has provided for a full program of service to the men, a program which is following them to Normandy.

Another representative of the J.W.B., Moritz M. Gottlieb, toured the Pacific area including Australia, New Guinea, Hawaii and other localities. He developed further the organization already established in the South Pacific. The principal communities of Australia are organized in one representative Jewish body, serving the members of the American armed forces, with the active assistance of the Y.M.H.A. of Australia, a member organization of the J.W.B. In Hawaii, where large forces are located, the J.W.B. has always maintained quarters and a full-time worker. At present, it serves through the U.S.O. in Hawaii and also has a special program designed to meet the needs of the Jewish men. An important element of the program here, as in other areas, is the assistance given to the Jewish chaplains.

A religious commission, consisting of Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Administrative Chairman of the Committee on Army and Navy Religious Activities of the J.W.B., and Major Aryeh Lev, a Jewish chaplain stationed in the office of the Chief of Chaplains of the U.S. Army, toured the Carribbean and South American stations, the camps and air bases in England, Ireland, Italy, North Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Iran and India. Wherever they went they inquired into the provisions for religious and welfare activities for the Jewish men, spoke to countless numbers of our boys, met with military authorities and with the Jewish chaplains and local Jewish leaders. As a result of their efforts, the provision



for Jewish chaplains was increased and the services of hospitality for Jewish men in these far-off lands improved.

Wherever the special commissioners visited, they found the spirits of the men high and their interest in Jewish life keen. This is evidenced by the large attendance at religious services in all parts of the world. The High Holy Days of 1943 afford a good illustration. The reported attendance was 335,000. In this country alone 2,579 High Holy Day services were held at army and navy chapels and in local synagogues made available to the men.

The Jewish chaplains are largely responsible for the provision of religious and personal service to the men. The J. W. B. Army and Navy Committee on Religious Activities which recruits and endorses rabbis for the chaplaincy, reports that 900 rabbis, more than half of the total eligible, have applied for the service. At present there are 214 Jewish chaplains in the Army, 36 in the Navy and Marine Corps, and one in the Maritime Service. Of this number 96 are serving overseas. The number is still growing, a clear evidence of the splendid devotion and sacrifice of the rabbis of the country. Four of the chaplains have died in the service, two of them in the line of duty.

The chaplains are aided by the 305 J.W.B. workers on U.S.O. service and other branches of J.W.B., and by 639 local J.W.B. Committees in the United States and in foreign lands. They receive an endless stream of supplies from the J.W.B., to aid them in carrying on their tasks. The cooperation which prevails among all the forces of the community that have been mobilized in the work of the J.W.B. represents one of the outstanding accomplishments of the war effort of the Jews of the country. It is a fact that is deeply appreciated by our men in the service. It is a constant source of satisfaction to them to find that, wherever they may be, a fraternal welcome awaits them, in true exemplification of the Jewish traditional concept that "all Jews are brethren." Even when they are in isolated posts, reminders reach them of the unflagging interest of the Jewish community back home. They receive a variety of materials. Those that desire Kosher food are supplied as often as is feasible by the J.W.B. In addition, through the system of Serve-A-Camp committees of women's organizations, formed by the Women's



Division of the J.W.B., in many cities of the country, supplies of much needed comfort articles and recreational material, reach even the most isolated station.

This country has already suffered a greater number of casualties than in World War I, and among them are many brave men of the Jewish faith. Most of the wounded recover and are restored to duty. Others require prolonged treatment and are transferred to army and navy general hospitals and to reconditioning centers in the United States. Wherever they may be, they are visited by the J.W.B. worker, the local committee and, where available, the Jewish chaplain, who provide everything possible to increase their physical comfort and sustain their spirits. At the present time the J. W. B. serves 93 general hospitals.

Some of these men are eventually discharged. A large number who have not been in battle action have also been discharged for various reasons. There are, therefore, already a very considerable number of discharged veterans of this war, and the number grows daily. Most of the men make a normal readjustment to civilian life. Some have difficulty and, at times, their difficulties involve members of their families. When hostilities cease and large scale demobilization begins, the problem of the adjustment of the returned veteran will be magnified. It is, therefore, a matter of concern that the Jewish community should be prepared to serve those who will need its aid.

Because the J.W.B. is an officially accredited agency of the U. S. Veterans Administration, it has always served the needs of the Jewish veteran and his family. Services are provided all sick and disabled veterans in veterans hospitals. The J.W.B. serves as their legal representative in handling claims for benefits provided by law. The resources of the community are at present being organized by the J.W.B. in the principal cities, through the establishment of Veterans' Service Committees, so that every Jewish veteran who needs help may be aided to return to civilian life with the least amount of dislocation. Already 42 veterans' service committees have been established and the J. W. B. staff, mainly rabbis, serve at 88 veterans hospitals.

As the climax of the war in Europe approaches, the men in the armed forces think only of making the supreme effort

to attain victory. Many will die in the attempt. Others will return bearing the scars of battle. They are prepared to do their part. They are not certain how long it will be before they are reunited with their families. They are looking forward to the day. This is the critical period for all—soldier and civilian. We can do but little to sustain the spirit and to make brighter the hopes of those in the service. The work of the J.W.B. is symbolic of the minimum that civilians can do to strengthen the hands of those who fight. That service is being maintained and expanded to meet new needs—those of the able-bodied fighting men, the wounded, the discharged veteran. It is the least a grateful Jewish community can do for the noblest and bravest of its cherished representatives—the Jews in the armed forces of the country.

### **Anti-Jewish Manifestations**

By ELLEN H. POSNER\*

THE upsurge of “super-nationalism” accompanied by sporadic organized anti-Semitism in the United States during the period under review can be attributed to the feeling that the war will soon be over and to the approach of the 1944 Presidential election campaign. Seeing victory for the allies close at hand, the nationalist network seems to have become convinced that it could be bolder and more outspoken with less danger of criticism or imprisonment. Its energies were largely directed toward the political scene.

An important event of this period was the return of a third indictment by a Federal Grand Jury on January 3, 1944, in which the Department of Justice, under the direction of Special Prosecutor O. John Rogge, charged thirty individuals with “unlawful and willful” conspiracy with the Nazis for the purpose of establishing a national socialist form of government in the United States, and with a nationwide conspiracy to impair the morale of, and cause insubordination among the armed forces of the nation. The previous

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two indictments based some of their contentions upon the manifestation of anti-Semitism. This indictment was considered stronger in that it charged the alleged seditionists with conspiracy with an enemy nation rather than with native Americans alone.

Of the thirty listed in the new indictment, the twenty-two individuals who were reindicted included the well-known names of Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, Gerald B. Winrod, George E. Deatherage, Edward James Smythe, James True, George Sylvester Viereck, Eugene Nelson Sanctuary and William Dudley Pelley. Named for the first time were Joseph E. McWilliams, one-time organizer of the Christian Mobilizers and the American Destiny Party, who served a short sentence in New York City, in October 1940, for "violently violating freedom of speech and freedom of assembly in making anti-Semitic and anti-American speeches"; Lawrence Dennis, often described as the "intellectual leader" of American fascism; E. J. Parker Sage and Garland L. Alderman, indicted in Detroit in 1940 for inciting to riot, who were officers of the National Workers League, which is the alleged successor to the notorious Black Legion, and which, it is charged, has openly cheered Japanese victories and preached fascism since the United States' entry into the war; Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze and August Klapprott, respectively national leader and deputy national leader of the German American Bund, who were sentenced in 1943; Ernest Frederick Elmhurst who was honored during his attendance, in August, 1937, at the international anti-Semitic congress of *Welt Dienst* (Nazi propaganda agency) in Germany; and Peter Stahrenberg, publisher of *The National American*, official organ of the American National Socialist Party.

The trial was scheduled to begin on April 17, 1944, in Washington, D. C., but one month elapsed before a jury could be chosen. Encouraged by widespread publicity, the defense used every tactic of obstructionism to delay, hamper and impede the trial.

Another group indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Newark on October 5, 1943, engaged the attention of the Department of Justice. This indictment charged the German American Vocational League, one of its subsidiary corporations, and a number of its officers and members with

illegally conspiring to act as agents of the German Reich without proper "notification" to the government of the United States. Nine defendants, including the German American Vocational League, were found guilty in May, 1944.

Of those agitators who have not been reindicted, the following are continuing along the old familiar pattern: Court Asher is still publishing his hysterically anti-Semitic *X-Ray* from Muncie, Indiana. C. Leon de Aryan, publisher and editor of *The Broom*, San Diego, California, a mystic depending on numerology and astrology for self-confidence and inspiration also continues his anti-Semitic diatribes. As his adopted name indicates, he considers himself "an official representative of the Aryan clan."

The term "nationalist" has replaced "isolationist" in the terminology of the native fascist movement. Chicago, in which many seditious organizations have their headquarters, is recognized as the center of "nationalism." From it radiate streams of scurrilous publications and scores of lecturers, to it are drawn individuals of like mind. Ostensibly, these groups are independent, but their membership is overlapping; their energies are all directed to the 1944 Presidential election. The Citizens U. S. A. Committee is by far the largest and most active organization of this kind in Chicago. Led by William J. Grace, it was called, before Pearl Harbor, the Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee. Except for the name, Grace's group has not changed. It busily continues its disruptive activities, preaching hate of our allies, vehemently opposing the lend-lease policy and advocating disobedience to the war-time measures, opposing international collaboration, pathologically attacking the Administration and viciously preaching racial hatred. Earl Southard, an organizer for Gerald L. K. Smith, is secretary of this organization. Most prominent amongst the speakers at its meetings have been Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, now under indictment; Carl H. Mote, anti-Semitic telephone magnate from Indiana; and Gerald L. K. Smith with whom the group is closely collaborating.

An out-and-out political organization, at whose first big meeting on May 20, 1943, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R., N. D.) was the principal speaker, was launched by William J. Grace, with headquarters in Chicago. With this Republican

Nationalist Revival Committee were associated Earl Southard and Roger Faherty—the latter a prominent “nationalist.” It appeared to be a well-financed campaign to build a strong isolationist bloc and was directed to the prevention of the Republican Party’s nominating a candidate pledged to post-war international cooperation with the United Nations. The Committee launched a campaign for the nomination of Colonel Robert C. McCormick, editor and publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*, for president, but on February 11, 1944, McCormick withdrew his name from the Illinois preference primary. Associated with the Committee were isolationist pressure groups such as Gerald L. K. Smith and his America First Party. With such a platform and leaders, it was not surprising that the Committee attracted the support of anti-Semites, obstructionists and suspected secessionists. Ex-Congressman P. H. Moynihan was president of the Revival Committee. Representative Paul W. Shafer (R., Mich.) was a featured speaker, and delegates from We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, one of the largest super-patriotic “mothers” groups which has demanded a negotiated peace, were in the audience at its meetings.

Holding wild demonstrations in Chicago every Friday night was the Constitutional Americans under the leadership of George T. Foster and of Mary Leach; the latter was one of Mrs. Dilling’s former lieutenants. In July, 1943 Mrs. Dilling, whose *Patriotic Research Bureau Newsletter* emanates from Chicago, was the principal speaker at one of the meetings of this organization.

Ralph Frank Keeling ran his Institute of American Economics in conjunction with Willis Overholser in Chicago. Another “nationalist” outfit, the Institute was once called the Midwest Monetary Federation and, before Pearl Harbor, engaged the now indicted Joseph E. McWilliams as a lecturer. Merwin K. Hart opened a branch office of his National Economic Council in Chicago.

Not far from Chicago, is the important munitions center of Detroit where race riots occurred in the middle of 1943 and where racial tensions still exist. Detroit is the home of Father Charles E. Coughlin, Gerald L. K. Smith, Mrs. Beatrice Knowles’ American Mothers, the Christocrats, the National

Workers League, the United Sons of America and the Roseville Rifle Club Southern Society of Michigan and their Michigan Patriots—regroupings of the Ku Klux Klan. In the November, 1943 Detroit mayoralty elections, Edward A. Carey ran on an openly anti-Semitic platform.

Long active in the Midwest, the America First Party, personal organ of Gerald L. K. Smith, launched an organizing campaign, holding rallies from St. Louis to Baltimore. Smith has allied himself with Coughlinites and isolationist congressmen. At a meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, on November 9, 1943, he warned Jews to quit attacking "Gerald Smith, Father Coughlin, Senator Wheeler, Senator Nye and other true Americans." Writing in his *Cross and the Flag*, November, 1943, of the then recent outburst of anti-Semitic hoodlumism in Boston, Smith said: "What has taken place in Boston is just a pimple on the skin of our body politic. Similar outbreaks can be expected in every great center." He threatened to organize a party which would nominate a true "nationalist" if neither of the major parties chose an America Firster for President, and advocated the nomination of such men as Colonel Charles E. Lindbergh, Senators Robert Rice Reynolds (D., N. C.), Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.) and Nye.

Associated with Smith have been the Reverend Harvey H. Springer, "authoritarian fundamentalist" preacher from Englewood, Colorado, editor of the anti-democratic weekly *Western Voice*, who organized a committee for the defense of Christian Americans from persecution; Earl Southard of the Citizens U. S. A. Committee; Carl H. Mote; and Mrs. Ernest Lundeen, widow of Senator Lundeen, who has frequently spoken at America First Party meetings. Representative Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) was a speaker at the Party's rallies.

Father Charles E. Coughlin has avoided the limelight until recently, but his friends and followers have kept his name alive by continuing to pay tribute to him. Urging loyalty to Father Coughlin in the *Gaelic American* of July 3, 1943, Father Edward Lodge Curran of Brooklyn, N. Y., expressed faith in his Detroit colleague, and stated "that we shall continue to pray for his return to the microphone and the press and the public platform of America." Similarly, Gerald L. K. Smith's *Cross and the Flag*, in its July, 1943



issue, looked forward to the day when Father Coughlin could speak again over the radio and before public gatherings. In August, 1943 some two thousand people attended a celebration in Coughlin's honor in Brooklyn. In Boston, on October 26, 1943, the revived Christian Front under the auspices of a group called Friends of Father Coughlin, sponsored a banquet celebrating his fifty-second birthday. In the spring of 1944, Curran made many speeches in various cities of the East and Midwest lauding Father Coughlin and promising him support. On April 30, 1944, at a meeting sponsored by The American Citizens Committee in Brooklyn, Curran launched a new organization called the National Committee for the Preservation of Americanism. His demand that Father Coughlin be allowed to resume his former role was seconded by William B. Gallagher, leader of the Christian Front in Boston. Another speaker was William J. Grace, before whose Citizen's U. S. A. Committee on February 2, 1944, Father Curran was introduced as the "successor to Father Coughlin who was liquidated." Late in February, 1944, Father Coughlin launched a series of weekly political talks in his Church of Royal Oak, which were defeatist in tone. They seemed to be directed at courting Midwest isolationist and labor support. On March 15, he asserted, before a large audience: "it matters not what military force wins this war" and charged that "we are fighting this war for a lost cause." After having received widespread publicity, Father Coughlin's speeches were abruptly discontinued. Archbishop Edward Mooney, his superior, in what was interpreted as a public rebuke of the priest, denounced anti-Semitism in June, 1944 as "directly opposed to Christian teaching" and bitterly assailed professional anti-Semites.

Closely allied to the "nationalist" network are the so-called mothers groups, which are front organizations for the dissemination of fanatically anti-Semitic and subversive propaganda through the exploitation of the sincere anxiety of women for their loved ones in the American armed forces. The most active of the "mothers" organizations were found in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Cleveland. The largest national group was We, The Mothers Mobilize for America, located in Chicago and led by Mrs. Lyril Clark Van Hyning,



a former active member of the America First Committee and frequent visitor of German nationalist groups. This group held a convention of "mothers clubs" in Chicago on January 31, 1944, at which Donald Shea, former head of the National Gentile League, who had been excluded from three defense areas as dangerous to national defense, spoke. The convention's purpose was to call for an immediate armistice and a negotiated peace with Germany. A national convention was called by We, the Mothers Mobilize for America, for June 12-13, 1944, in Chicago. The meeting was held behind closed doors. Resolutions were passed opposing cooperation with other nations, demanding suspension of immigration for ten years, deploring the current sedition trial at Washington, and accusing America's "moneycrats" of having started the war. *Women's Voice*, the monthly organ of We, the Mothers charged that the Administration "provoked and precipitated" the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Crusading Mothers of Pennsylvania, which was organized by Father Coughlin's followers in Philadelphia, was the most active of these groups in the East. They were old hands at "nationalism" and anti-Semitism; such anti-Semitic speakers as Elizabeth Dilling have addressed them, and the forged Protocols of the Elders of Zion have been distributed at their meetings. On November 12, 1943, Gerald L. K. Smith was brought to Philadelphia to address a meeting sponsored by the Crusading Mothers of Pennsylvania and the Blue Star Mothers of Philadelphia, not to be confused with the Blue Star Mothers of America, a loyal and patriotic organization. Again on March 2, 1944, Smith spoke at a Blue Star Mothers' meeting. Mrs. Catherine V. Brown, who led both groups, used to work with Social Justice units and was associated with the thirteen Christian Fronters who were arrested in Philadelphia a few years ago. She was reported to have been working with H. L. Smith, a liaison between the Nazis and American fascists. Mrs. Lillian Parks, secretary of the Blue Star Mothers, had a well-stocked library of "literature," distributed by the "mothers" and other groups.

The meetings of the Mothers of Sons Forum, Cincinnati, Ohio, of which Mrs. Lucinda E. Bengé was president,

as well as the United Mothers of America, a Cleveland, Ohio, group, led by Mrs. David K. Stanley, which has been frequent host to Gerald L. K. Smith were viciously anti-Semitic.

A movement has been afoot for some time to organize the "mothers" groups on a national scale. So far, it has been unsuccessful.

Still another reactionary organization has entered the political arena under the chairmanship of former secretary of war Harry H. Woodring—the American Democratic National Committee. Although not avowedly anti-Semitic the records of some of its leaders indicate its potential influence. William J. Goodwin, Christian Fronter and leader of the American Rock Party of Queens County, New York, was chosen New York representative. Robert M. Harriss, Father Coughlin's financial adviser, ex-Senator Edward R. Burke who praised the Nazi regime on his return from a visit to Germany in 1938, and Mrs. Lyril Van Hyning of We, the Mothers Mobilize for America—all were invited to join Woodring's conferences in Chicago. Admitting defeat in mustering anti-New Deal support, Woodring resigned as chairman and withdrew as a member of the Committee on April 2, 1944. Dr. Gleason L. Archer, president of Suffolk University, Boston, was elected to succeed him as chairman. The key position of treasurer is held by William J. Goodwin.

Simultaneously, on January 20, 1944, two "Gentile" associations were incorporated in the Midwest,—the Gentile League, in Watertown, Wisconsin, and the Gentile Co-operative Association, in Chicago, Illinois. The programs of both were insidiously anti-Semitic.

Governor Walter S. Goodland of Wisconsin directed the Attorney General on February 21, 1944, to institute proceedings against the charter of the League, on the ground that the group "seeks to foster racial prejudice and deprive the Jewish people of rights which are guaranteed to all persons under the state constitution." The Attorney General filed a suit in the courts on March 17 to revoke the League's charter. The Circuit Court revoked the charter.

The stronger of these two anti-Jewish groups was the Gentile Co-operative Association of Chicago. The purpose of this group, as disclosed in its application for a charter, was to pro-

mote various "gentile objectives," including the compilation of a "gentile directory" of business for each of the forty-eight states of the Union. Eugene R. Flitcraft, the organizer, stated that he started the movement "to halt growing Jewish power." *Gentile News*, the organ of this group, is filled with negative anti-Semitism. It is alleged to be written in the style and tone of the Coughlinites' "buy Christian" pre-war propaganda which provoked street corner riots. The State of Illinois, through its Attorney General, secured an order, which must still be sustained by the courts, revoking the charter of the Association, on the ground that its purposes are "subversive and directed against racial and religious groups or faiths."

Widely publicized in the "nationalist" press were the charges of associating with anti-Semites made against James LeRoy Drew, a New York City policeman. Despite strong protests by civic groups and in the City Council, Commissioner of Police Lewis J. Valentine acquitted and reinstated Drew. The case caused Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia to issue orders to all city departments making association with active anti-Semites ground for removal.

During the year under review anti-Semitic disturbances by young hoodlums were reported in the suburbs of Boston, in Hartford, Bridgeport, and New York City. Only in Boston where the incidents were not isolated, was there a suspicion of adult organization. Governor Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, acted quickly to institute a statewide investigation. Widespread dissemination of anti-Semitic printed matter was also reported in Boston. At Boston Navy Yard, scurrilous doggerel verses and parodies, printed on official Navy paper, were found in November, 1943. Anti-Jewish verses appeared also in newspapers and magazines published by and for the personnel of at least fifteen army and navy camps throughout the United States. In addition, pro-Nazi leaflets have been distributed in thousands of war factories. The late Secretary of the Navy Knox and Secretary of War Stimson issued orders to Navy and Army officers throughout the country to halt circulation of anti-Semitic publications in all military and naval posts.

The race riots, in Detroit and Southern cities, gave rise to much spirited debate in the halls of Congress. Repre-

sentative John Rankin (D., Miss.), to whom anti-Semitic slanders are second nature, blamed the Detroit bloodshed on the "Communistic Jews."

Another time consuming subject, Walter Winchell, was considered in the House. There, Representatives Dies, Rankin, and Hoffman vied with each other in attacking the commentator and columnist. The debates on the Fair Employment Practices Commission, the C. I. O. Political Actions Committee, the Soldiers' vote bill, and the poll-tax, were also occasions for anti-Semitic diatribes in the House.

Senator Reynolds, who was proposed by Gerald L. K. Smith as a "nationalist" candidate for President, has announced his intention not to seek re-election to the Senate. Ardent advocate of anti-labor, anti-alien, and anti-immigration legislation, the Senator publishes *The National Record*, a monthly periodical which does not differ from other "nationalist" sheets. The March, 1944 issue of *The National Record* announced the formation of a new group, the American Nationalist Committee of Independent Voters, of which Reynolds is temporary national chairman. In a letter to Gerald B. Winrod on October 9, 1943, Reynolds warned that "a day of reckoning will arrive" for those who have attacked Winrod.

With the beginning of the last phase of the war, various "nationalists" have begun to bid for the support of war veterans. Joseph E. McWilliams had started the movement with his *Serviceman's Reconstruction Plan* which promised a \$7,500 bonus to each returning soldier in addition to other lavish benefits; Gerald L. K. Smith announced early in 1944 the creation of a special veteran's division of the America First Party and invited present members to enroll service men, promising \$1,000 in cash to each veteran as he is mustered out, plus a "rehabilitation bonus." The Gentile Co-operative Association has set up a Gentile Servicemen's Bureau as part of its drive for veterans. Similar plans have been reported in the process of organization in many parts of the country.

In addition to those periodicals already mentioned, the following were still being sent through the mails: Charles B. Hudson's *America In Danger*, which dwells continuously on the alleged control of the world by the Jews; *The Defender*,

which has been very subdued since the indictment of its editor, Gerald B. Winrod; *The Constitutionalist*, mouthpiece of the Constitutional Government League which has been recommending the impeachment of President Roosevelt; Edward A. Koch's *Guildsman* which frankly and implicitly advocates fascism as a cure for America's "ills"; and *Destiny*, the organ of the anti-Semitic Anglo-Saxon Federation.

### Interfaith Activities

By LOUIS MINSKY

Highlight in a year of intensified interfaith activity was the seven-point Declaration on World Peace sponsored in October, 1943, by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the Synagogue Council of America. The first interfaith statement of its kind in this country, the manifesto, signed by 146 top-ranking religious leaders, was intended to codify the more than 100 declarations of peace essentials issued by Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish religious bodies during the present war. Defining political, moral, social, and economic fundamentals, the declaration stressed as essential to world peace the repudiation of racial and religious discrimination in nations everywhere.

The impact of the declaration was attested by widespread publicity in the secular and religious press, and the holding of mass civic meetings under religious auspices in Syracuse, N. Y., Gary, Ind., San Antonio, Tex., Detroit, Mich., and elsewhere, for discussion of its principles. The Roman Catholic hierarchy, at its annual meeting in November, urged that the interfaith peace pattern "be carefully studied by all men of goodwill," while a similar appeal addressed to constituent Protestant churches, was made on behalf of the Federal Council of Churches by its president, the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker. Meeting at Milwaukee in May, the Catholic Press Association pledged itself to make the peace points better known among readers of Catholic newspapers.

A significant development was the statement issued in June by seven Roman Catholic bishops of Texas and Oklahoma, headed by the Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, Archbishop of San Antonio, commending the objectives of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and other "wholesome" goodwill movements. The declaration appealed to the nearly one million Catholics in the area to cooperate with men of various faiths "to overcome bigotry, to draw all citizens together in the bonds of fraternal charity," and "to hasten the day of enduring peace . . . and goodwill."

War tensions, combined with outbreaks of racial violence and juvenile delinquency manifested in anti-Jewish hooliganism in several cities, gave unusual emphasis to the eleventh annual observance of Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews during February, 1944. Ushered in with a message by President Roosevelt, which was read in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives and beamed by the Office of War Information to all parts of the world, the observance was given nationwide promotion through goodwill committees in 3,000 communities.

The concentration of large forces of men in military training camps continued to provide opportunity to stress brotherhood among men of different races and creeds both now and in the post-war years. The Army and Navy Commission of the National Conference of Christians and Jews reported that up to last May goodwill programs had been presented in 517 military establishments before audiences totaling 4,500,000 men by volunteer trios of priests, ministers, and rabbis, or laymen.

A plan was announced by the National Conference under which some 60 prominent clergymen of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths will devote from one to four months addressing military units in this country and overseas during the post-war demobilization period. A similar plan of formulating a transitional psychology among war workers is also being stressed. New offices have been opened by the Conference in San Francisco, Boston, Providence, Baltimore, Miami, Atlanta, Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Denver, and Portland, Ore. In addition, scores of part-time



officers have been appointed who soon may become full-time.

Church bodies, spurred by anti-Jewish manifestations in Boston and other centers, adopted resolutions or statements condemning anti-Semitism. The Northern Baptist Convention called for use of all possible means "to encourage the spirit of brotherhood and goodwill," and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. urged local churches "to cultivate understanding and friendly relations with rabbis and members of synagogues." Similar resolutions were adopted by the Church Peace Union in New York, the American Unitarian Association, the Southern Ohio Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, the Northeastern Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church, and the Congregational Conference of Minnesota. A recommendation for "greater emphasis throughout the educational program of the church in understanding of the Jewish people" was made by the quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Church at Kansas City in May, while the Universalist Church of America called on members to unite in a "great and consecrated movement" to "combat racial and religious prejudice."

In January, 1944, William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of the Boston area of the Methodist Church, jointly condemned anti-Jewish outrages and racial discrimination in Boston. Subsequently, a committee representing 300 ministers in the area launched a campaign of preaching and lecturing to combat anti-Jewish propaganda.

A statement denouncing discriminations against racial minorities as "grave and cruel abuses" was adopted by the National Council of Catholic Women in Washington, D. C. In New York, Archbishop Francis J. Spellman endorsed a four-point program to combat racial disunity written by the Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee. Further expressing his uncompromising disapproval of racial and religious intolerance the Archbishop, in an article entitled, "Bigotry is un-American," published in the March issue of the *American Magazine*, declared that "if we are real Americans, we must cooperate in checking the spread of bigotry, which is a contagious,



virulent disease." Copies of the article were distributed in Manhattan and Bronx churches, and circulated by the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus, as well as by other organizations all over the nation.

The Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, chairman of the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, denounced anti-Semitism at a civic mass meeting sponsored by the Jewish Community Council of Detroit during June, to honor the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto. Archbishop Mooney stressed particularly the point that "the Catholic prophylaxis against anti-Semitism" is to be found in "a better understanding of the Church's teaching, and a better observance of the moral precepts she inculcates."

Following the formation, by Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, of an interfaith committee to study the anti-Semitic disorders in Boston, a similar group was set up in New York City by Mayor F. H. La Guardia as an outcome of the report by Investigation Commissioner William B. Herlands on hooliganism in certain metropolitan areas. In Hartford, Conn., Governor Raymond H. Baldwin named a group of clergymen of the three faiths to map a program of action in the field of interfaith understanding. Representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths in Lansing, Mich., were reported planning a permanent interracial committee. A Council for Civic Unity was launched in Los Angeles to promote interfaith and interracial cooperation among citizens during the war and post-war years. In April, Professor Emmanuel Chapman, of Fordham University, pointing to a resurgence of intolerance, announced the revival of the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights, which suspended activities at the outbreak of the war. Portland, Ore., leaders announced a plan for a non-denominational religious civic center to house under one roof chapels and offices for the three faiths.

Among interfaith developments during the year were: the inauguration of the Chicago Institute as the first extension outside New York of the Institute for Religious Studies, of the Jewish Theological Seminary which brings different religious organizations together for the discussion of common problems; the formation of an Interfaith Council at the

University of North Carolina to promote cooperation and goodwill among religious and secular groups; the organization of an Interreligious Council at Yale University to foster understanding among undergraduates of different faiths; a series of interfaith meetings at Kansas City, Mo., last May, in which the entire clergy of the city joined in the study of the Judeo-Christian origins of democracy; the attendance by nearly 150 Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish clergymen at the first Institute for Ministers held at San Antonio, Tex.; the participation by 65 clergymen of the three faiths and high ranking Army and Navy chaplains in a clergy institute in Miami, Fla.; the holding of an Institute for Post-war Planning at Philadelphia attended by educational leaders of all faiths; and the establishment of permanent interfaith fellowships by the Hillel Foundation at the Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maryland, and Kansas.

Religious leaders of all faiths sent congratulatory messages when the Sara Delano Roosevelt Memorial House in New York was dedicated as an interfaith center for Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish students attending Hunter College.

The movement for interfaith amity was dramatized by the conferment of awards for services in promoting it. Among the recipients of such awards were Professor Arthur H. Compton, noted physicist, co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, honored by the Jewish Education Committee of New York City; Bernard M. Baruch, special advisor to the Office of War Mobilization, who received the sixth annual Churchman Award; Franz Werfel, author of "The Song of Bernadette," cited by the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, President of the American Jewish Committee, named by the New York Round Table of the N. C. C. J.; Justice Meier Steinbrink, of the New York State Supreme Court, given the annual scroll award of the Interfaith Movement, Inc.; and the Rev. Father Thomas F. Hayes, honored by the Hartford, Conn., Post of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States. In Freeport, N. Y., citizens awarded silver badges to members of the Interfaith Clergy Council at a testimonial dinner.

Recipients of honorary degrees at a special interfaith convocation at Columbia University last February were

Dr. George A. Buttrick, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; and Dr. Louis Finkelstein, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York.

## Reaction to Overseas Events

By MARTHA JELENKO\*

AS THE position of the Nazis became increasingly precarious due to sharp reverses on all battlefronts, their hope for victory waned. However, their campaign of terror and destruction continued unabated. Consequently, efforts of Jews and non-Jews in the United States were bent upon finding methods and means for the rescue of Europe's destitute Jews, and to formulate a practical program for post-war peace.

Through vigorous and repeated protests, Jews and liberal groups generally attempted to awaken the conscience of the world. These expressions of indignation and sympathy were then followed by concrete proposals, ranging from feeding these unfortunates to facilitating their admission to the United States and other havens of refuge. As a result, a great number of suggestions were offered and discussed by government officials, political parties, labor groups, non-Jewish and Jewish organizations, and echoed by the press of the country.

## Rescue Programs

One of the first proposals was made at the final session of the American Jewish Conference, held in New York City from August 29 to September 2, 1943. Its six-point rescue program for immediate action was to be as follows: The democracies were to issue warnings that crimes perpetrated against the Jews would be punished after the war; to this end, the Allied Commission on War Crimes was to be con-

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voked; temporary asylum was to be given at once to Jews able to escape; those fortunate enough to reach Palestine were to be guaranteed the right of permanent sojourn; neutral nations bordering Axis countries were to receive financial aid and guarantees of the ultimate disposition of refugees to prevent prohibition of further entry; the United Nations were to create a special intergovernmental agency to work with Jewish organizations in sending arms and supplies for self-defense to Jews in Axis-occupied countries.

Subsequently, the Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe was called in New York from July 20 to 25, 1943, by a group of Revisionist leaders who had gained the support of many well-meaning non-Jews, moved by the apparently humanitarian considerations of this conference. The Conference proposed the removal of as many Jews as possible to neutral countries and to havens under United Nations' control. To achieve this goal, the United States Government was asked to co-operate with the other United Nations in creating an official agency to deal with this problem, to demand guarantees from Axis countries for the safety and the release of Jews, and to institute some form of relief for them.

In a message to the Conference on July 25, President Roosevelt expressed the interest of the Government "in the terrible condition of the European Jews, and of our repeated endeavors to save those who could be saved . . ." "These endeavors," he stated, "will not cease until the Nazi Power is crushed." Secretary of State Cordell Hull added that the governments of Great Britain and of the United States had agreed on practical measures for rescue which were being put into effect.

Another campaign for the salvage of Nazi victims was instituted by a number of eminent non-Jews who, on the eleventh anniversary of Hitler's rise to power (January 30, 1944) established the National Committee Against Nazi Persecution and Extermination of the Jews. Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the Supreme Court is chairman of this Committee, whose officers include distinguished officials of the Federal government, several governors, and leaders of both Catholic and Protestant churches.

Asserting that "while many peoples in many lands have

suffered there is no more shocking violation of human conscience than the persecution and threatened extermination of the Jews in Europe," Justice Murphy outlined the purpose of the committee as: 1) to obtain the full support of American public opinion in condemnation of the Nazi persecution and extermination of the Jews in Europe, and in backing vigorous action on the part of our Government and the United Nations to rescue those still alive; 2) to expose and combat anti-Semitic propaganda in the United States as a powerful secret weapon of the enemy; 3) to bring public opinion to bear in cases where officials either "condone, commit or fail to oppose the persecution of Jews, old and young;" 4) to cooperate with similar organizations elsewhere, such as the National Committee for Rescue from the Nazi Terror, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is a member, in mobilizing the United Nations in support of a rescue program and in warn-Hitler and his pawns in Axis and satellite countries that they would be punished for their crimes. It is noteworthy that in addition to its life-saving tasks, this Committee pledged itself to fight domestic anti-Semitism as well, which it recognized as a historically known spearhead of an attack upon democracy.

A fourth comprehensive blueprint for rescue was prepared by the International Labor Organization at its conference in Philadelphia in May, 1944, attended by labor delegates from twenty-four countries. Calling for a strong stand by the United Nations with regard to aid to Hitler victims, the ILO adopted a resolution which requested the Allied governments to repeat the warnings to the Nazis that they would be held strictly accountable for their crimes against innocent people. The resolution also urged that Jews still alive in Nazi-held territories be recognized as prisoners of war; that Palestine be kept open for Jewish immigration; and that "free ports" be established in democratic countries for refugees from Nazi terror.

### **The British White Paper**

Pleas for the abrogation of the British White Paper which closed Palestine to Jewish immigration after May 31, 1944, came from many other groups, both non-Zionist and Zion-

ist, all of whom considered the closing of this frontier a major calamity for European Jews. Memoranda were presented to British diplomatic representatives and resolutions were submitted to the United States State Department, asking our Government to use its good offices to bring about the unrestricted entry of Jews into Palestine. Resolutions advocating full opportunity for colonization and the ultimate reconstruction of Palestine as a "free and democratic Jewish commonwealth," were introduced in the House of Representatives on January 27, 1944 by James Wright (D., Pa.) and Ranulf Compton (R., Conn.) A similar resolution was introduced in the Senate on February 1, by Senators Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.) and Robert Taft (R., Ohio). After a number of hearings the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted on March 17 to defer action on the Wright-Compton resolution upon the recommendation of Gen. George C. Marshall who urged postponement for military reasons, and the opinion of Secretary of War Stimson that further action on the Palestine resolutions at this time "would be prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war."\*)

### War Refugee Board

Upon the recommendation of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jews of Europe, identical resolutions were introduced on November 9, 1943, by Will Rogers, Jr. (D., Cal.) in the House of Representatives, and Guy M. Gillette in the Senate, providing that the President establish a commission of diplomatic, economic and military experts charged with the responsibility of effecting "the rescue of the Jewish people of Europe." During the hearings on the resolutions before the House Foreign Affairs Committee the proposal was approved by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City; Dean Alfange, the American Labor Party leader; Wendell L. Willkie; and spokesmen of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and of the American Federation of Labor. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise criticized the resolution as "inadequate in its failure to recommend the opening of Palestine

\*For details, see article "Zionist and Pro-Palestine Activities" in this volume.



to unrestricted Jewish immigration." The climax of the hearings was secret testimony given by Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge Long on November 26, but not made public until December 10, in which he incorrectly stated that during the decade 1933-1943, 580,000 refugees from Europe, the majority of them Jews, had been admitted to the United States. Mr. Long also asserted equally erroneously that the Anglo-American Bermuda Conference had ceded increased powers to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees at London to work "within and without Germany and the occupied territories," so that there no longer seemed to be need for a new commission. His statements, however, were rejected by the Intergovernmental Committee, as well as by a number of Jewish organizations which issued statements correcting Mr. Long's figures and their implications.<sup>1</sup>

After approval of the resolution by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, numerous messages urging its adoption were received. Simultaneously, resolutions urging the government to rescue the Jews and to give them full immigration opportunities were adopted by the C. I. O. convention, United Automobile Workers, Aircraft and Agricultural Implements Workers, the Women's League of the United Synagogue of America and the HIAS convention.

These resolutions were withdrawn when, on January 22, 1944, President Roosevelt set up by Executive Order a War Refugee Board composed of the Secretaries of State, War and Treasury "to take action for the immediate rescue from the Nazis of as many as possible of the persecuted minorities of Europe, racial, religious or political, all civilian victims of enemy savagery." The preamble of the Order discussed the policy of our Government toward the refugee problem in the following words:

"It is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war."

<sup>1</sup> For details, see article on "The Refugee Problem" in this volume.



In co-operation with the United Nations and neutral governments, with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and with "other interested international organizations," the Board was to prepare plans and to inaugurate effective measures for "the rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief of the victims of enemy oppression and the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims." President Roosevelt, to whom the Board is directly responsible, was quoted in a White House statement as stressing the urgency for immediate action "to forestall the plan of the Nazis to exterminate all the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe."

This step, so urgently needed, was received with expressions of enthusiastic appreciation by a number of organizations and civic leaders. The HIAS accompanied its statement of "profound appreciation" with a check for \$100,000 "as a contribution for furthering your efforts to save the victims of enemy oppression and the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims."

Several weeks after the founding of the War Refugee Board, John W. Pehle, its executive director, reported that his agency had enlisted the aid of all United States diplomatic, fiscal and military agencies, as well as the facilities of the Office of War Information and of the War Shipping Administration. The Board also stressed the importance of co-operation from private agencies.<sup>1</sup>

## Free Ports

An important step toward the rapid rescue of some of these unfortunates was the acceptance and implementation of the "free port" suggestion by President Roosevelt and the War Refugee Board. The idea was first suggested by Samuel Grafton, the newspaper and radio commentator, in April, 1944, when he wrote: "A free port is a place where you can put things down for a while without having to make a final decision about them . . . Why couldn't we have a system of free ports for refugees fleeing the Hitler terror?"

<sup>1</sup> For further details, see article "The Refugee Problem" in this volume.

At a press conference held jointly by John W. Pehle and Ira Hirschmann, the War Refugee Board's special representative at Ankara, Turkey, it was announced that serious consideration was given to such a plan. It calls for the creation of reserved areas near Eastern ports where refugees, having no other place to go, could be kept until arrangements had been made for their permanent disposition. The area would be fenced, and refugees residing there would not be considered as legal residents of the country and, for this reason, would not be subject to immigration quota restrictions. The importance of this procedure, it was pointed out, lies not only in affording asylum in the United States to a number of refugees, but also in encouraging other countries to take similar action.

Public reaction to this idea was favorable; in some quarters, enthusiastic. The major newspapers championed it vigorously, citing arguments in refutation of expected opposition on the premise that it is a circumvention of the United States immigration laws. The objection of those, moved by humanitarian attitudes, that "free ports" would be tantamount to concentration camps, was countered with assertions that refugees would be only too happy to accept a safe haven where they would be well cared for and out of Nazi reach.

Appeals from numerous organizations and groups, Jewish and non-Jewish, for the immediate establishment of "free ports" were received by the President. In addition, many distinguished publicists, including a group of seventy-two Christian leaders, gave unequivocal approval to the plan. A mass meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York, on April 19, called by the American Jewish Conference in observance of the first anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto battle, joined in urging among other things the creation of "free ports" and refugee rescue camps. Other meetings, commemorating the same event, expressed similar views.

Public opinion was so strongly in favor of the scheme that action on it was proposed in Congress. Resolutions favoring the immediate establishment of such free ports were introduced in both Houses by members of both major parties and of the American Labor Party.

On June 9, however, President Roosevelt announced that

the United States would accept a total of one thousand refugees from Italy who should immediately be brought to this country, outside of regular immigration procedure, and placed in an "emergency refugee shelter" to be established at Fort Ontario near Oswego, New York, where they would remain for the duration of the war. Preference was to be given to those refugees for whom no other havens are at present available, and the selection and procedure of bringing them here is to be as simple and expeditious as possible, and unhampered by the usual immigration procedure. Responsibility for the execution of the program was vested in the War and Navy Departments, and in the War Relocation Authority which is to handle the actual administration of the camp; the Bureau of the Budget is to make arrangements for financing the project.

President Roosevelt formally notified Congress of his action three days later. Stressing the need to help Hitler's victims by citing as example the "insane desire" of the Nazis "to wipe out the Jewish race in Europe," he stated that the War Refugee Board was "entrusted with the solemn duty of translating this Government's humanitarian policy into prompt action." He made it quite clear that, "upon the termination of the war, they [the refugees in question] will be sent back to their homelands."

All well-meaning people admitted that a start had been made, but many, including members of Congress, criticized the small number to be admitted. But no action for expansion of the plan could be taken by Congress because hearings on the various resolutions scheduled for June 21, were postponed when Congress recessed on June 23, in order to give members the opportunity to attend the national political conventions.

### **Punishment of War Criminals**

While headway was being made in finding methods to save the surviving victims of Hitlerism, Axis and satellite countries were being warned to desist from further cruelty because the perpetrators of the crimes would be punished at the conclusion of hostilities. President Roosevelt, on July 30, 1943, reiterated his statement on this point of a year ago

and simultaneously warned neutral nations to refuse asylum to leaders of these countries. He stated unequivocally that the Government of the United States would regard such action "as inconsistent with the principles for which the United Nations are fighting, and that the United States Government hopes that no neutral government will permit its territory to be used as a place of refuge or otherwise assist such persons in any effort to escape their just deserts." A second warning by President Roosevelt followed on August 29. Again, at the Moscow Conference on November 1, 1943, a joint statement signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin warned that those responsible for crimes would be "sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be erected therein."

When the nearly one million Jews of Hungary suddenly fell prey to the Nazis in March, 1944, the American Jewish Committee in a telegram to Secretary of State Hull on March 23, urged the leaders of the United Nations to issue a joint statement reaffirming previous pledges of punishment of "those guilty of initiating or participating in inhuman treatment of civilians" in order to prevent or lessen the persecution of these new victims. A day later, President Roosevelt, referring particularly to Hungary and the Balkans, appealed to the peoples of Nazi Europe to assist the escape of Jews and other persecuted. While pledging continued rescue efforts by the United States, and again stressing the determination of the United Nations "that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished"—a statement that had the approval of Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin,—he called upon "the free peoples of Europe and Asia temporarily to open their frontiers to all victims of oppression."

Public approval and commendation of this statement were followed by highly unusual action in Congress. In a statement condemning the threatened extermination of Hungary's Jews, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 3, suggested to Hungarians that "they can hide the Jews until

such time as they may help them to safety across the borders." This appeal went on to say: "They can refuse to purchase property stolen from the Jews. They can obstruct the Nazis and those Hungarians who are in league with the Nazis. They can keep watch and remember those who are accessories to murder and those who extend mercy, until the time when guilt and innocence will weigh heavily in the balance." The text of the statement was broadcast by the Office of War Information in a number of foreign languages for relay to the Continent. On June 21, the House Foreign Affairs Committee too, called upon Hungary to "stem the tide of inhumanity" toward the helpless Jews, and a resolution embodying this appeal was formally introduced in the House, a day later, by Sol Bloom (Dem. N. Y.), the chairman of the Committee. Commenting upon the House Resolution, Secretary of State Hull, on June 26, said that he felt that there can never be too many persons, officials or groups joining in such strong and indignant protest. He took this occasion to repeat in part the warning issued to war criminals at the Moscow conference.

Christian religious leaders, too, joined in the general appeal. In a broadcast beamed to Hungary on June 27, Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York emphasized that the persecution of the Jews in Hungary "is in direct contradiction of the doctrines of the Catholic faith professed by the vast majority of the Hungarian people." Similarly, two days later, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its general secretary, Samuel McCrea Cavert, urged American Christians to pray for Hungary's persecuted Jews and appealed to "our Christian brethren in Hungary to refuse to be silent in the presence of this crime and to do everything possible to aid and comfort the Jewish victims."

### Post-War Planning

In spite of the fact that the energies of Jewish groups and the general public were concentrated largely on the immediate task of saving as many Jews as possible from destruction, much thought was given also to the reconstruction of Jewish

life in the post-war period. Numerous plans dealing with the restitution of the rights of the Jews as citizens, and their economic rehabilitation in the liberated countries, as well as with the administration of immediate relief, were forwarded to government officials and agencies.

Among the major pronouncements were the resolutions adopted at the American Jewish Conference at the end of last summer, asking for "a world order based on the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter"; calling the United Nations' attention to the needs of Jews in liberated areas; demanding the immediate scrapping of all discriminatory legislation "including all acts of denaturalization"; and asking the outlawing of anti-Semitism by international action. In what was hailed as "the first American inter-faith pronouncement on world order," 144 leaders of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths issued, on October 7, a "declaration on world peace" which asked equal rights for minorities, the oppressed, weak, or colonial people, and suggested the establishment of an international organization to preserve peace. The American Jewish Committee, at its 37th annual meeting, on January 30, 1944, proposed a program for the solution of the post-war Jewish problem which includes guarantees for the complete equality of Jews in their respective countries, and in the administration of relief, repatriation and rehabilitation, the facilitation of their emigration wherever necessary under the most favorable conditions, and the development of Palestine as an economic, religious and cultural center for Jews who desire to settle there. As part of this program, the Committee, in March, 1944, addressed letters to the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army and to the various governments-in-exile, asking that complete equality of rationing be immediately instituted for Jews in the liberated areas. The Adjutant General's answer indicated that Government policy calls for the prompt elimination of Nazi discriminatory practices in the liberated countries.

A hopeful augury for the prompt reestablishment of democracy in all Nazi-occupied territories upon their liberation from the Hitler yoke was the revocation of the abrogation of the Cremieux Decree on October 21, 1943, thus restoring



to the native Jews of Algeria the full French citizenship which they had enjoyed since 1870. This action was greeted with satisfaction by American Jewish organizations as well as by liberal groups in general.

## UNRRA

Of special interest to the Jews in this country was the work mapped out by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), for the relief of victims of war in areas liberated from Axis control. Although some Jewish groups demanded that the needs of Jewish war victims be given special consideration, no such provisions were made at the first session of the UNRRA Council, at Atlantic City, November 10 to 29, 1943. However, promise of action was given by Sir George Rendel, member of the British delegation to the conference, who stated that UNRRA would do everything in its power to repatriate Jews driven out of their homelands by the war. It should be the responsibility of this agency, he asserted, to assist, for a reasonable period, those refugees who cannot return to their countries of origin, until such a time as the Inter-Governmental Committee can remove them to new places of settlement. Under UNRRA agreement, private charity can work in liberated areas only under UNRRA direction, and the agency has announced its intention to "enlist the cooperation of any . . . voluntary relief agencies and seek their participation in relief and rehabilitation measures which they have the competence, personnel and other resources to administer . . ." It is therefore, to be expected that the activities of the Joint Distribution Committee, the HIAS, ORT and other Jewish organizations will be integrated with the UNRRA program as a whole. According to an interpretation by Assistant Secretary of State, Dean Acheson of an UNRRA resolution which provides that "in determining the relative needs of the population there may be taken into account the diverse needs caused by discriminatory treatment by the enemy during its occupation of the area," these Jewish welfare agencies will be able to specify that their funds be used specifically to help Jewish war victims in liberated regions.



## Overseas Relief

By GERALDINE ROSENFELD\*

IN NOVEMBER, 1942 allied armies made the first breach in Nazi lines, setting on its way the process of the liberation of Nazi-enslaved countries. The liberation of North Africa and parts of Italy was immediately followed by steps by governments and private agencies to bring relief to the populations left destitute after years of Nazi enslavement and months of military action.

As the Allied armies continue on their eastward push toward Berlin, the millions of impoverished inhabitants released from Nazi tyranny will look, to an increasingly greater extent, to America for emergency relief and for aid in rehabilitation and reconstruction.

A large share of the work of rehabilitation of the Jewish victims of Nazi oppression has fallen and will continue to fall on the communally supported agencies in the United States and in the British Commonwealth. This may be considered the most important overseas task facing these organizations and the communities supporting them for a number of years. Pending the arrival of the opportunity to perform the huge tasks which lie ahead, these organizations are continuing to afford aid to refugees living in neutral and even in occupied areas, and to assist as many as possible to emigrate.

These functions are performed in conjunction with the United States War Refugee Board, the International Red Cross, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees,—agencies dealing with the problem of refugees but not equipped to give attention to special Jewish needs.

Recognizing the urgent needs of Jews remaining in Europe and the many and difficult problems of those who emigrated, American Jews contributed generously during the past year to the various relief funds. Thus they expressed wholehearted agreement with the endorsement of the United Jewish Appeal for 1944 by President Roosevelt, in which he characterized

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the U.J.A. as "one of the agencies through which the American people can make their contribution to the fight for decency, human dignity and freedom for all to live."

The United Jewish Appeal has, since January, 1939, been the single fund-raising instrument for far-flung rescue and reconstruction programs, including war relief and rehabilitation in overseas lands, the upbuilding of Palestine, and assistance and adjustment aid for refugees in the United States. In a summary of its activities during the five years of its existence the U.J.A. announced, in December, 1943, that since its inception it had raised approximately \$75,000,000 which benefitted almost 2,000,000 Jews in many parts of the world. As in the past, receipts for 1943 were distributed among the three organizations active in the various phases of relief work, the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal, and the National Refugee Service. The total funds raised during the 1943 U.J.A. campaign in a record number of 4,500 communities was approximately \$18,000,000.

According to prior agreement, \$9,100,000 of this sum was divided as follows: \$4,840,000 to the J.D.C., \$2,760,000 to the U.P.A., and \$1,500,000 to the N.R.S. According to the decision of the allotment committee, announced on December 17, 1943, the \$6,400,000 receipts in excess of \$9,100,000 were distributed between the J.D.C. and the U.P.A., the former receiving \$3,520,000, and the latter, \$2,880,000. The N.R.S. made no application for funds to supplement its initial allocation.

Due to the pressing demands created by developing war conditions the U.J.A. set its quota for 1944 at the sum of \$32,000,000, the highest figure ever sought in any drive carried on by American Jews. Of the first \$15,000,000 raised, the J.D.C. is to receive \$8,640,000; the U.P.A., \$5,360,000; and the N.R.S., \$1,000,000.

A statement issued by the executive committee of the U.J.A. said: "In 1944, the Jews in the United States will be confronted with a dual challenge—that of saving from destruction large numbers of victims still in the grip of oppression and enlarging the tasks of reconstruction for those who have already been liberated by the allied armies." Responding generously to the appeal, 3,250 Jewish communi-

ties throughout the country raised more than half of the \$32,000,000 quota during the first five months of the year.

During the first six months of 1944 the record sum of \$20,600,000 was disbursed by the three constituent organizations of the U.J.A.

The Joint Distribution Committee, largest unified overseas relief agency of American Jews, embarked in 1944 on its thirtieth year of uninterrupted service to distressed Jews abroad. Since its formation in 1914, the J.D.C. has disbursed a total of \$142,000,000 for overseas relief, rescue and rehabilitation. At the 29th annual meeting held in New York City in December, 1943, nearly 6,000 members unanimously approved the largest budget in the history of the J.D.C., \$17,000,000 for 1944.

For the period under review, the total expenditures of the J.D.C. were \$16,853,571, almost double those of the preceding twelve months. In recognition of the greatly expanded needs resulting from the changing situation was the allotment of \$10,459,477 to the J.D.C. by the U.J.A. for the first six months of 1944, an amount exceeding the total expenditures of the J.D.C. for the entire year 1943. Seventy per cent of the \$10,459,477, over seven million dollars, went for the rescue of Jews from war-torn Europe and for the feeding and maintenance of destitute Jews in occupied territories or in allied or neutral countries without local relief sources.

Working closely with the War Refugee Board, with the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and with the UNRRA, the J.D.C. has accomplished a multitude of tasks. In January, 1944, the J.D.C. chartered the *S. S. Nyassa* and transported 750 refugees from Spain and Portugal to Palestine. In addition several hundred children were brought by the J.D.C. to the Western Hemisphere; refugees, numbering several hundred, were emigrated to Central and South America; others were transported from Spain and Portugal to Canada; and additional groups in Tangiers and Spain are now being assembled for a Canadian immigration project.

Despite the fact that the J.D.C. cannot directly enter occupied countries, Jews in those countries have not been abandoned. Cooperating committees in the occupied areas were authorized to borrow funds or facilities from local sources in the name of the J.D.C. and to administer aid with

these borrowed funds or equipment. In France, some 6,500 children have been fed through all the months of Nazi occupation. Laura Margolis, J.D.C.'s Shanghai representative, who returned on the *S. S. Gripsholm* in December, 1943, reported that from December 7, 1941 to October, 1943, she had committed the J.D.C. to the extent of \$500,000 on the basis of borrowing in Shanghai. Such loans will be repaid after the war.

Another phase of the J.D.C. program in occupied countries consists of sending food through international relief agencies. During the first six months of 1944, \$21,000 was spent on food packages sent from Portugal and Switzerland to Holland and Poland, as well as into Transnistria and the concentration camps in Theresienstadt. During the first six months of 1944, a total of \$748,000 was allotted to the care of refugees in Switzerland and Spain.

Relief in the form of food, medicine and clothing was sent from Teheran by the J.D.C. to Jewish refugees who had fled before the Nazi armies, from Poland, Lithuania and Latvia, into Russia. By June, 1944, the rate of parcel shipments had reached 10,000 a month and the total expenditure for the first half of 1944, was \$300,000. Five hundred thousand dollars worth of food and clothing has also been made available by the J.D.C. to the Russian Red Cross for distribution in areas of the Soviet Union where the Jewish population is large.

The J.D.C. also provided medical care, food, shelter and clothing for 3,000 Yemenite Jews stranded in Aden, and for local Jewish communities in the Near East, Tunisia, Tripoli, Algeria, Morocco, and Tangier.

From July, 1943 to June, 1944 the J.D.C. spent \$510,000 for the care of refugees and rehabilitation work in Latin America.

In many cases sums were allocated for cultural and religious purposes as well as for physical relief. Between July 1, 1943 and June 30, 1944 a total of \$331,200 was contributed to the support of schools, yeshivoh, hospitals and old-age homes overseas.

As soon as Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and Tangier were liberated by the allied armies, the J.D.C. engaged in programs of immediate assistance. Communities were helped

to reestablish their schools, other cultural institutions, and economic life. As soon as they were freed from internment, Jews who, during the Vichy rule had lived in concentration camps, were cared for until they could join the allied forces or find employment.

In liberated southern Italy, the J.D.C. operates under the Inter-governmental Committee for Refugees, with the approval of the Allied Control Commission. Since the allied invasion, the J.D.C. has allocated \$66,300 for immediate emergency relief of Jews in that area. The J.D.C. budget allocation for occupied Italy was \$120,000 for the first six months of 1944.

J.D.C. representatives are now stationed in Lisbon, Barcelona, Madrid, southern Italy, Rome, Cairo, Teheran, Algiers, Istanbul, Jerusalem, London, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Havana. One member of the overseas staff is interned in Shanghai.

In May, 1944, the J.D.C. and six other prominent overseas relief agencies pooled their overseas facilities to establish a Central Location Index which will accelerate the location of persons displaced by war. The Index will serve as a central channel for the registration, clearance and identification of thousands of displaced Europeans, in whose whereabouts relatives and friends may be interested. In this project the J.D.C. works with the American Friends Service Committee, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, the National Refugee Service, the American Committee for Christian Refugees, the National Council of Jewish Women and the International Migration Service.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), pioneer American Jewish organization in the field of emigrant and immigrant aid service, expended during the year 1943 a sum of \$990,253.62 for the rescue and immigration of refugees. Its income during the same period, derived from dues by its nationwide membership, contributions by co-operating organizations, and allocations from Jewish federations and welfare funds, amounted to \$971,241.90.

At its annual convention, held on March 5, 1944, in New York City, HIAS voted a budget of \$1,500,000 for the year 1944 to enable the organization and its European adjunct, the HIAS-ICA Emigration Association (HICEM) to carry on

their rescue work in accordance with the program of the United States War Refugee Board. A detailed report of the activities of the Society was submitted by Abraham Herman, president, and Isaac L. Asofsky, executive director. Summarizing Jewish immigration figures for the first four years of World War II, the report showed that 117,205 Jewish refugees from Europe had succeeded in finding asylum in other parts of the world from 1940 to 1943. The report pointed out that 1944 is witnessing the lowest ebb of Jewish emigration from Europe during the war period.

Additional activities of the HICEM, cited in the annual report, revealed that through its European affiliate, the Society continued during the year 1943 to engage in the complex and difficult tasks of the "Rescue Through Immigration" program in Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, and South and Central America. The refugee population in Portugal, numbering at the present time 1,450 persons, receives the services of the HICEM office in Lisbon. During 1943 this office aided more than 1,500 refugees to emigrate overseas, at a cost of \$298,550 for transportation; it also answered 13,500 personal inquiries on migration, handled 18,104 mailed requests for information, service and assistance, arranged for 2,400 navicerts, and acted on 6,000 requests to locate relatives.

In North Africa, the HICEM affiliate in Casablanca was the only Jewish organization operating in that area when it was liberated. A small group of refugees was helped to emigrate from North Africa during 1943. The South American HICEM committees concentrated, in 1943, on achieving two objectives: legalization of the residence of persons who entered in previous years as non-immigrants, and investigation of means for enlarging the absorptive capacity of the interior of the continent for post-war Jewish immigration. South American countries in which the HICEM carried on its activities are Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia; the organization also aided about 3,000 refugees in Mexico, Cuba and Jamaica (the majority in Cuba).

At the request of the Government Committee for War Refugees in Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, HIAS made a special contribution of \$10,000 to cover the travelling expenses of about 200 non-Dutch Jewish refugees from Lisbon



who are to remain in Paramaribo for the duration of the war.

In the latter part of 1943, the United States Treasury Department granted the HIAS a license to transmit funds to Switzerland to provide guarantees of maintenance for refugees interned in labor camps, thus making possible the release of such refugees. In March, 1944, in cooperation with the J.D.C. the HIAS resumed its service of sending food and clothing packages to refugees in the Soviet Union. In April, 1944, an office of the HICEM was established in Turkey to aid the emigration of Jews from Balkan countries.

Rescue work of emigrants also entailed the meeting of 308 ships which docked in the United States, the feeding and temporary shelter of immigrants, action upon legal difficulties concerning entry into the United States, and the investigation of lost or separated relatives. In connection with the latter work, the HIAS initiated a Refugee Relatives Registration Program to ascertain and keep records of the whereabouts of refugees, to enable them to establish contact with relatives and friends in other lands.

The American ORT Federation, an affiliate of the World ORT Union founded in Russia in 1880, is pursuing its policy of "organization and rehabilitation through training" and devoting itself to the creation of a new occupational existence for refugees from Europe. Before World War II, the ORT maintained training institutions in industry and agriculture for Jews in several European Countries. Since 1940, the ORT has consistently and continuously spread its centers over the Western Hemisphere.

In a report of activities for 1944, Louis B. Boudin, chairman of the board of directors of the American ORT Federation, announced that the World ORT financial requirements for the year 1944 would total \$653,000; of this sum \$166,500 will be sought outside the United States. The quota for the American ORT, \$486,500, represents an increase of \$141,000 over the American ORT budget of 1943.

In 1943, the ORT enlarged the program of work in South America initiated, in 1941, by the Latin-American Confederation of ORT with headquarters in Buenos Aires. A total of



231 applicants were admitted to the Buenos Aires ORT School of metal work, mechanics, electricity, and welding. Plans were set under way to establish an agricultural school for the children of Jewish colonists who wish to study scientific farming. In July, 1943, the Technical ORT School was opened in São Paulo, Brazil, offering courses in mechanics and electrical engineering for boys, and dressmaking, for girls. Trade schools in Uruguay and Chile have recently been opened; others are in the process of organization at La Paz, Bolivia, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The Mexican ORT Committee provides skilled refugees with tools, equipment, and loans of money to enable them to become self-supporting. The school in Havana, Cuba, during the first half of 1943, opened two new courses in technical drawing and bookbinding.

Schools in Montreal, Canada, and in New York City provide training in various types of machine work.

In Switzerland, ORT maintains 14 workshops in Zurich and in Basle. During 1943, these ORT shops repaired clothes and shoes for 5,000 refugees. Plans are under way for the establishment of 17 additional workshops in internment camps and children's homes. In occupied countries, local ORT committees are continuing their work, using borrowed funds which will be reimbursed by the ORT Union after the war.

The American OSE (Organization for the protection of the health of Jews) Committee has, since the Nazi occupation of most European countries, been serving as the Central Committee of the World Union OSE, and has channeled its activities along two main directions: physical aid to the Jewish population of Europe, and organization of medical institutions in areas where there is need for Jewish health service.

The first task was accomplished mainly by the National Committee of OSE in Switzerland, where, because of Switzerland's neutral status, the OSE is able to extend aid to Jews in occupied countries. In its work, the Committee has received substantial support from the Union of Jewish Communities in Switzerland. Under the supervision of the Red

Cross the OSE has purchased and shipped medicines, vaccines, vitamins, milk, and other needed products to Jewish community councils in Cracow, Theresienstadt, Belgrade, Bucharest, Zagreb, Czernowitz, Lyon, Marseilles, Montpellier, Limoges and other European cities.

Wherever it was possible to reach the Jewish population, aid was organized for the setting up of medical mobile units and first aid centers. Large quantities of medical equipment and nutritive products were sent to needy communities. In 1943 shipments valued at more than three hundred thousand Swiss francs (\$75,000), were sent by the OSE to various countries. A report from Cracow confirmed the receipt, in March, 1944, of 67 transports of drugs and 23 parcels of nutritive products which were distributed among the Jews in labor camps in Poland.

In recent months the OSE in Switzerland has been concerned with the problem of 6,500 homeless children in southern France. Deportations of children made it necessary to close 16 OSE children's homes and to place the children with private families, removing them from exposed locations. The OSE has succeeded, with the help of other interested organizations, in saving 700 children by bringing them over the French border into Switzerland, where there is a children's home maintained by OSE. The Committee regularly supplies medical and sanitary aid to the Jewish inmates of Swiss internment camps.

During the period under review new medical institutions were opened by the OSE in Buenos Aires and in Montevideo. New branches of the OSE were established in Palestine, Chile, and Panama. The Jewish Nurses School was founded in Buenos Aires to help relieve the scarcity of trained nurses in Argentina and neighboring countries. The polyclinic in Montevideo provides assistance for expectant mothers, babies, school children, and patients with chronic ailments. The Mexican OSE continues operation of its medical center in Mexico City.

During the year 1943-44, the American OSE Committee allocated \$72,000 to its several affiliates throughout the world.

## **Zionist and Pro-Palestine Activities**

By SAMUEL DININ

THE year 1943-4 was a critical and fateful year for the Zionist movement in the United States. It was a year which witnessed a number of significant events, — the adoption by the American Jewish Conference, a body representing 64 national Jewish organizations and many local communities, of a resolution urging the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine; a vigorous campaign to get Great Britain to abrogate the White Paper; the introduction of a resolution in Congress which would have put the United States on record in favor of the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine; the unprecedented growth in Zionist membership; the launching of a Jordan Valley Authority project which would do for Palestine what the TVA has done for the Tennessee Valley in the United States. It was a year during which Palestine was in the forefront of Jewish affairs and controversies, marked by clashes between Zionists and anti-Zionists on the one hand, and Zionists and “new” Zionists on the other.

### **Palestine at the American Jewish Conference**

The American Jewish Conference, convened August 31-September 2, 1943 in New York City, adopted by an overwhelming vote a resolution on Palestine. The resolution called for 1) the fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate, “whose intent and underlying purpose . . . was to reconstitute Palestine as the Jewish Commonwealth”; 2) demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Palestine White Paper of 1939; and 3) demanded that the Jewish Agency for Palestine be vested with authority to direct and regulate Jewish immigration into Palestine and to develop, to the maximum, the agricultural and industrial possibilities of the country.

The Jewish Labor Committee abstained from voting on the grounds that there was no unanimity among its members in regard to the ultimate constitutional status of Palestine. However, it too favored the abrogation of the White Paper.

The American Jewish Committee dissented from the resolution on the ground that "when the gravest and most delicate military and world-wide political questions are involved, the present issuance of these proposals contained in the resolution is unwise because it may carry with it embarrassment to the governments of the United Nations, and is calculated to jeopardize the status of Jews and even prejudice the fullest development of the Jewish settlement in Palestine itself. At this time it is our duty to concentrate on victory for the United Nations." However, the dissenting statement of the American Jewish Committee also asked for the abrogation of the White Paper.

The Jewish Commonwealth resolution was responsible for the decision reached by a majority of the executive members of the American Jewish Committee, at a meeting held in New York City on October 24, 1943, to withdraw from the American Jewish Conference. The withdrawal of the American Jewish Committee from the Conference let loose a torrent of comment, some of it bitterly adverse, and some of it favorable. Several prominent leaders and some of the affiliated organizations resigned from the American Jewish Committee in protest. Behind the scenes attempts were made to reconcile the differences between the representatives of the American Jewish Committee and the Conference, but to no avail.

On the eve of the American Jewish Conference, August 30, the American Council for Judaism published a statement of principles repudiating Zionist claims completely. For Palestine, it called for a "democratic, autonomous government . . . wherein Jews, Moslems and Christians shall be justly represented." The following day, the delegates at the American Jewish Conference, by a rising vote, characterized this move as an "attempt to sabotage the collective Jewish will to achieve a unified program" by a small body of men speaking for only themselves.

### **The American Zionist Emergency Council**

At the convention of the Zionist Organization of America held September 11-13, 1943 in Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Israel Goldstein was elected president. At the Hadassah convention

held October 25, Mrs. Judith Epstein of New York was elected president. Both organizations initiated vigorous action to increase their membership and to bring about the abrogation of the White Paper. The Z. O. A., which had about 67,000 members at the end of the summer of 1943, increased its membership to over 100,000 by the end of June 1944 and to 120,000 by the end of the summer of 1944. Hadassah likewise grew from a membership of 88,000 to over 111,000.

The political work of both the Z. O. A. and Hadassah became channelled through the American Zionist Emergency Council which was reconstituted, with Dr. Abba Hillel Silver as co-chairman (with Dr. Stephen S. Wise remaining as chairman). The Council represents, besides the Z. O. A. and Hadassah, the Mizrachi and the Poalei Zion organizations.

Under the vigorous leadership of Dr. Silver, the work of the Emergency Council was stepped up. A dynamic organization was set up, whose first objective was "to mobilize the Jews of the United States and Christian sympathizers to prevail upon our Government to help in eliminating the British White Paper on Palestine."

### **The Campaign Against the White Paper**

The opening gun in the campaign against the White Paper was the appeal made to the government on October 3, 1943, asking direct intervention to secure abrogation of the White Paper. Nationwide protest rallies were held during Balfour Week beginning October 31 all over the country, in observance of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Balfour declaration. Typical was the Balfour Day meeting held in New York City on November 1, which adopted a resolution urging the President of the United States to take "all appropriate action . . . . to ensure the withdrawal in its entirety of the Palestine White Paper of May, 1939 with its unjustifiable restrictions on immigration and land settlement." The resolution also urged that Palestine "be reconstituted as a Jewish Commonwealth."

The Emergency Council set about organizing in every major Jewish community local emergency councils, which

soon numbered over 200, as well as state and county committees. These local councils have been responsible for the passage of resolutions against the White Paper and in favor of Zionist aims by hundreds of Jewish and non-Jewish organizations—labor unions, Rotary clubs, Christian churches, municipal and county councils, conferences of mayors, etc. The national Emergency Council initiated also the passing of resolutions by Jewish and non-Jewish national organizations. Editorials condemning the White Paper appeared in newspapers all over the country.

On December 1, 1943, the Emergency Council opened a Washington office with Rabbi Leon Feuer as director. During the Christmas recess of Congress, meetings with Representatives and Senators were arranged to enlighten them on general Jewish problems and on the position of Palestine, with a view to enlisting support for the pro-Zionist resolution which was about to be introduced in Congress.

### **The Palestine Resolution in Congress**

On January 27, Representatives James A. Wright (D., Pa.) and Ranulf Compton (R., Conn.) introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution recalling the adoption by Congress on June 30, 1922 of a resolution endorsing the Balfour Declaration, citing the present-day persecution of the Jews of Europe as demonstrating the need for a haven for large numbers made homeless by this persecution, and urging "that the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth."

An identical resolution was introduced in the United States Senate on February 1, 1944, by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.) and Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio).

Public hearings on the Wright-Compton Resolution were held before the House Foreign Affairs Committee between February 8 and 16. Passage of the resolution was urged by Zionist leaders, many Congressmen of both parties, in state-



ments from the A.F. of L. and C.I.O., Dr. Henry A. Atkinson of the Church Peace Union, Prof. Carl T. Friedrich, director of Harvard University School of Overseas Administration, Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, reclamation expert, and many others. Lessing Rosenwald, president, and other officials of the American Council for Judaism, argued against that part of the Resolution dealing with the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. The American Jewish Committee presented a written memorandum recommending deferment of "the controversial question of the Jewish Commonwealth," but supporting the provision calling for free Jewish immigration into Palestine. It also suggested that the resolution be amended to express approval of placing Palestine under an international trusteeship responsible to the United Nations for safeguarding the Jewish settlement in, and Jewish immigration into, Palestine; guaranteeing "adequate scope for future growth and development to the full extent of the economic absorptive capacity of the country"; safeguarding and protecting the fundamental rights of all inhabitants and the holy places of all religions; and preparing "the country to become, within a reasonable number of years, a self-governing commonwealth under a constitution and a bill of rights that will safeguard and protect these purposes and basic rights for all."

The point of view of the Arabs in this country who were opposed to the resolution was expressed by Philip K. Hitti, professor of Semitic literature at Princeton University and Fares S. Malouf, president of the Syrian and Lebanese-American Federation. The Arab world too raised its voice in protest. The Egyptian Government protested in a note to the United States Minister to Egypt, reported February 28. On March 1, similar representations were made by the governments of Iraq, Saudi-Arabia, Syria and Lebanon. On February 29, leaders of the Iraq Parliament cabled protests to Senators Wagner, Taft, and Connally. Senator Wagner expressed sharp resentment against the request of the Iraq officials that he withdraw the resolution, advising them that the United States has long been able "to reach its own conclusions without advice from officials of foreign nations."



Although 19 States had passed resolutions of the same tenor as the Wright-Compton resolution, and although sentiment in both Houses of Congress and in the press seemed to be overwhelmingly in favor of it, action on it was tabled for "military reasons" at the request of Secretary of War Stimson, and of Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall. Secretary Stimson declared in his letter that "without reference to the merits of these resolutions," the War Department believes "further action on them at this time would be prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war."

The keen disappointment in Zionist ranks over this development was tempered by the knowledge that Chief of Staff Marshall had asked for the deferment and not the rejection of the Resolution, and also by a statement which President Roosevelt authorized Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver to make to the National Conference on Palestine, held on March 9 in Washington, D. C. under the sponsorship of the American Committee for Palestine headed by Senator Wagner and the late Senator McNary, with the cooperation of the A. F. of L., the Christian Council on Palestine, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Free World Association, the Union for Democratic Action, the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, and the United Christian Council for Democracy. The statement of the President was:

"The President authorized us to say that the American Government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939. The President is happy that the doors of Palestine are open to Jewish refugees, and that when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish National Home, for which our Government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy and today more than ever, in view of the tragic plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees."

The President's statement was regarded in Zionist circles as the first official American expression explicitly disapproving the White Paper of 1939.

The National Conference on Palestine, at which the President's statement was delivered, was one of the largest

gatherings of Christian leaders in religion, education, government, labor and industry in support of the Zionist goal. Over 800 came to the concluding dinner at which Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Senators Wagner and Taft, the Hon. Paul V. McNutt, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the *Christian Herald*, and others spoke. The American Palestine Committee, Sponsor of the Conference, includes over 2,000 distinguished American government officials, legislators, educators, labor leaders, etc. The Christian Council on Palestine, one of the sponsors of the Conference, consists of some 1,100 Christian ministers headed by Dr. Henry A. Atkinson. (By the end of June both organizations together had over 5,000 members). The Conference adopted a resolution urging the abrogation of the White Paper and the passage of the resolutions then before both houses of Congress.

In the meantime, the campaign to bring about the abrogation of the White Paper continued unabated. Under the auspices of the Committee on Religious Forces of the Emergency Council, of which Rabbi Wolf Gold is chairman, there took place in New York on January 30 and 31 a national conference of Orthodox Jews for Palestine and rescue of Jews still left in Europe. The conference was attended by over 1,200 delegates, and its sponsors included every important Orthodox group in the country. At this meeting, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, head of the World's Christian Endeavor Union and the President's emissary to the American fighting forces, who spoke, called on Christians to aid in the rescue of European Jewry, to combat anti-Semitism, and to support "the return to their Promised Land of all those who would return."

A large mass meeting was held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 21, as a final protest before March 31, the day on which the immigration bar decreed by the White Paper was to come into force. Speakers at this meeting included Senators Wagner, Barkley and Taft, Matthew Woll, and Dorothy Thompson. The resolution adopted at this meeting urged the passage of the Wright-Compton Resolution "at the earliest moment consistent with the exigencies of the war effort."

Efforts to bring about the abrogation of the White Paper

were not restricted to Zionist groups. Although it opposed the present demand for a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, the American Jewish Committee, nevertheless, favored free Jewish immigration into that country. It had so declared in its Statement of Views adopted at its thirty-seventh annual meeting on January 31, 1943, and this position was reiterated in its statement of withdrawal from the American Jewish Conference in October, 1943.

On January 17, 1944, the Committee submitted a detailed memorandum on the White Paper to Viscount Halifax, Ambassador of Great Britain. This memorandum stated that though the American Jewish Committee did not urge at that time determination of the final constitutional status of Palestine, it did urge a re-examination of the White Paper.\*

On Friday March 31, the eve of the ban, 1,500 American university professors from 180 schools of higher learning in 41 states sent a petition to President Roosevelt, urging him to act in behalf of free entry of Jews into Palestine, "that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

Because all the immigration certificates were not used up, Great Britain did not have to put a complete ban on immigration after that date. Earlier in the year she had announced that 31,078 certificates, the unused balance of the 75,000 allotted under the White Paper, would be honored beyond March 31. The fight against the White Paper continued. With the improvement in the military situation in Europe, it was hoped that Great Britain, with the approval of the United States, might even make a definite pronouncement on the future of Palestine.

### Opposition to the Jewish Commonwealth

The American Council for Judaism became more and more articulate in its opposition to political Zionism. Announcing that the "basis of unity among Jews is religion,"

\* For complete text of the Committee's memorandum, see Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the American Jewish Committee, in this volume.

it launched a membership drive on October 29, 1943. The Zionist Organization of America appointed a special committee to combat the American Council for Judaism, with Rabbi James G. Heller as chairman.

Arabs in the United States conducted a campaign of counter-Zionist propaganda. It was launched September 17, 1943, in Detroit, by the League of Arab-Americans for the Defense of Democracy. On October 4, Emir Feisal, foreign minister of Saudi Arabia told the Overseas News Agency that King Ibn Saud, his father, hoped soon to establish a "United States of Arabia," to include Palestine, Egypt, Iraq and Syria. A Major Haddad was appointed Military Attache to the Iraq Legation. His real function, it was averred, was to conduct propaganda against the Zionist cause in the United States. A feature article by him against Zionism appeared in a Sunday issue of the *New York Herald Tribune*. Five representative Arab journalists in Egypt were invited to visit the United States.

The visit of the son of Ibn Saud was ascribed to pending negotiations regarding an oil pipeline across Arabia. The pipeline deal precipitated a storm both in Congress and in the press, and encountered the opposition of the 55 oil companies not included in the deal. Later the Arab countries revised their terms, the United States government reconsidered its offer, and announced the dropping of the project.

### Activities of New Zionists

A group of Revisionists or New Zionists, using several "Committees" and "Conferences" as "fronts" carried on a vigorous campaign all year to save the Jews of Europe, and for the abrogation of the White Paper. The Committee for a Jewish Army and the sponsoring committee of the "Proclamation on the Moral Rights of Stateless and Palestinian Jews" called a six-day Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe, in New York City, on July 20. The Conference adopted several resolutions with regard to saving the Jews of Europe and called for the recognition of Palestine as an accessible haven. The Committee for a Jewish Army soon disappeared. In its place an "Emergency Committee for the Rescue of European Jews"

appeared in full-page newspaper advertisements calling for the rescue of the Jews of Europe and for other measures. In one advertisement, the name used was "The American Resettlement Committee for Uprooted American Jewry," in which the proposal was made that Palestine Arabs be transferred to Iraq, leaving Palestine to the Jews. This proposal was characterized by Zionist leaders as irresponsible and extremely dangerous.

The Emergency Committee was denounced by the American Jewish Conference, all the Zionist organizations and other national Jewish organizations. It was accused of not representing any constituency, of lacking a mandate, of appealing for funds for which it gave no accounting. Other committees used as "fronts" by the New Zionists have been "The American Friends of New Palestine," and the latest "The Hebrew Committee for National Liberation." These committees have taken independent and often sensational action. The "Committee for the Jewish Army" in a full-page display advertisement on February 16, 1943, appealed for funds to save the Jews of Europe with the slogan: "For Sale to Humanity—70,000 Jews, Guaranteed Human Beings at \$50. a piece . . . Roumania will now give Jews away practically for nothing." Reprints of this advertisement were mailed out with requests for \$300 contributions. Many people were led to believe that a \$50 contribution would save a Jewish life. No accounting was ever made of money collected.

These tactics and fronts and irresponsible actions brought forth upon the New Zionists a heap of abuse. Many, like Pierre Van Paassen, resigned from the Committee. But the height of the sensational campaign of the New Zionists was reached when on May 18, a new committee called "Hebrew Committee for National Liberation" set up an unofficial "embassy" of a "Hebrew nation" in Washington, D. C., and announced plans for seeking for the "Hebrew nation" a "co-belligerent" status with the United Nations in fighting the Axis powers. The Committee consisted of a group of seven calling themselves Palestinian or stateless Jews, with Peter Bergson as head. At a press conference attended by about 20 newspaper and radio correspondents, Bergson revealed that the "embassy" had been bought for \$63,000

and that he expected its activities to be financed by sympathetic Americans through the sale of 10-year bonds of the proposed Hebrew nation, to yield \$1,000,000. He stated further the Committee did not expect any naturalized Jews in any of the United Nations to seek affiliation with the proposed "Hebrew nation."

The opening of the "embassy" was characterized by the various Zionist organizations as a colossal hoax by a "lunatic fringe" and by a group of "stuntists." The American Zionist Emergency Council said it was "made up of half a dozen adventurers from Palestine with no standing, no credentials, no mandate from anyone unless from the Irgun Zevai Leumi in Palestine, an insignificantly small, pistol-packing group of extremists who are claiming credit for the recent terror outrages." The Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Jewish National Council of Palestine also cabled a warning to American Jews against being "misled and confused by freak bodies assuming high sounding titles and enunciating policies for which none but their authors are responsible."

### The "Jordan Valley Authority" Project for Palestine

A giant project calling for large scale irrigation and hydro-electric development in Palestine, which would require an investment of between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 was announced early in the spring of 1944. The plans were first prepared by Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, reclamation expert and Assistant Chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service, in a memorandum entitled "The Jordan Valley Authority" and incorporated in his book "Palestine, Land of Promise." Dr. Lowdermilk had gone to Palestine originally at the request of the Department of Agriculture in the interests of land conservation in the United States. He motored extensively in Palestine and flew over most of it and thus was able to study the topography of the entire area lying in the Jordan Basin.

The memorandum on the J. V. A. was prepared at the request of the Commission on Palestine Surveys, appointed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency, with Emanuel Neumann as directing head. The Esco



Foundation, a privately financed group, took the first steps in the preliminary planning.

The JVA would compare in magnitude to the Grand Coulee and Boulder Dam developments. The plan calls for diversion of existing waters and the building of a network of artificial streams to irrigate arid and semi-arid regions covering an area of 600,000 acres, and for the erection of power plants with an installed capacity of approximately 250,000 kilowatts, generating more than 1,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric current a year. The proposals were reviewed by the late Col. Theodore B. Parker, formerly chief engineer of the T. V. A., and by other American engineers and scientists and pronounced worthwhile. Like the T. V. A., the J. V. A. calls for "unified development" of all the resources of the region, providing not only for power and irrigation, but also for soil conservation, swamp drainage, reforestation, improved farming and grazing and industrialization. Dr. Lowdermilk estimates that, if successful, the project would make possible the absorption of an additional four million immigrants.

### **Survey of Economic Potentialities of Palestine**

A survey of the economic potentialities of Palestine during the next decade is to be made by Robert R. Nathan, former chairman of the planning commission of the War Production Board, and associates, for the American Palestine Institute, a non-political and non-profit organization. The director of research on this project is Oscar Gass, formerly associated with the W. P. B. and the Treasury Department as an economist. Assisting Mr. Nathan and Mr. Gass will be Louis H. Bean, on leave of absence from the Bureau of the Budget.

The survey will consider both agricultural and industrial possibilities. A study will be made of the natural resources of Palestine and the Middle East, of industrial, commercial, and investment opportunities and of markets in that region.

An analysis will be made of the capacity of Palestine to absorb new settlers; the rate of absorption of immigrants under varying assumptions; the related capital investment required; and the probable direction of economic develop-



ment. Results of previous engineering and economic surveys will be utilized and the services of engineering consultants and industrial experts will be utilized.

### **The United Palestine Appeal**

The United Palestine Appeal, the joint fund-raising agency of the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth) and the Mizrahi Palestine Fund, is a constituent organization of the United Jewish Appeal, together with the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Refugee Service.

During the six months from October 1, 1943 to April, 1944 the United Palestine Appeal disbursed \$9,629,000 for refugee settlement, agricultural and industrial development and war mobilization in Palestine, as compared with \$6,122,064 for the similar period the year before. Of the \$9,629,000, disbursed from October, 1943 to April, 1944, about one-eighth (\$1,299,661) was devoted to the relief, retraining and adjustment of thousands of new refugees to Palestine; \$1,540,665 was appropriated for the establishment of seven new agricultural settlements, the launching of four others and for aid to 280 previously established rural centers; \$273,496 went for aid to families of the 39,000 Jewish soldiers in the British armed forces and invalided ex-service men; and \$2,776,000 was spent for purchase and reclamation of land in Palestine, and for expansion of industries producing war goods for the United Nations in the Middle East.

Of the \$10,459,477 spent by the Joint Distribution Committee during this period for its relief, rescue and rehabilitation activities, \$1,865,000 was spent to help 6,000 refugees to immigrate to Palestine and the Western Hemisphere.

### **The Jewish National Fund**

After the election of Dr. Israel Goldstein as president of the Z. O. A., Judge Morris Rothenberg, a former president, was elected successor to Dr. Goldstein as president of the Jewish National Fund. Together with him were elected Louis Segal as Honorary Secretary and Rabbi I.M. Kowalsky

and Jacob Sincoff, Treasurers. During the twelve months, from October 1, 1942 to September 30, 1943, the J. N. F. collected \$2,947,167.00, of which \$1,112,617.15 represents income from the Golden Book, J. N. F. boxes, trees, etc. and \$1,834,549.85 as its share of the United Palestine Appeal allotment from the proceeds of the United Jewish Appeal. During the period in which the land-purchase restrictions of the White Paper have been in effect, 200,000 new dunams of Palestine land have been acquired by the Keren Kayemeth bringing the total holdings to 700,000 dunams (175,000 acres).

Three new colonies were established or completed on J. N. F. land during the past year. The colony in memory of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, former member of the U. S. Supreme Court, was made possible through the Labor Department of the J. N. F., which is also undertaking the establishment of a colony in memory of Lord Josiah Wedgewood, British champion of Zionism. The establishment of a Stephen S. Wise Colony was announced on the occasion of the observance of the 70th birthday of that distinguished Zionist leader.

### **The American Friends of the Hebrew University**

The American Friends of the Hebrew University expects to cover about three-fourths of the \$892,000 budget of the Hebrew University for 1943-44.

On October 12, 1943, there was a gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roger N. Straus, in New York City, to pay tribute to the late Julian W. Mack, who was twice president of the organization, and to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the laying, on July 24, 1918, of the twelve foundation stones of the Hebrew University — one for each of the tribes — to the accompaniment of the guns on the battle-front in the Jordan Valley twenty miles away.

Three new chairs were established at the Hebrew University in honor of American Jews. A chair in Education was established in honor of Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan through a contribution made possible by Joseph M. Levy of New York, and his friends and associates. Dr. Kaplan spent two

years at the University as the first incumbent of the chair in Education and was instrumental in organizing the department. The establishment of a Julian W. Mack Chair was resolved at the meeting on October 12 referred to above. A Louis Lipsky Chair was founded as a tribute to forty years of distinguished service in the cause of American Zionism. This Chair was made possible through a Committee of friends of Louis Lipsky of which Henry Scherman is chairman.

### **The American Economic Committee for Palestine**

After a short period of inactivity, the American Economic Committee resumed service under the presidency of Sidney Musher.

The Committee is concentrating its entire efforts on providing more and more jobs for the thousands of immigrants who, it is convinced, will be flowing into Palestine at the close of the war or even before. The efforts of its technical and business specialists are devoted to being of practical assistance to Palestine industry, agriculture and commerce so that sound industrial, agricultural and commercial enterprises may be created affording employment for new immigrants.

The Committee specialists include experts in the fields of agronomy, poultry raising, food technology and processing, citriculture, patent arts, handicrafts, machinery and equipment, merchandising and marketing, and the manufacturing industries, such as textiles, plastics, glass and ceramics. The specialized knowledge and experience of these experts are at the disposal of businessmen in Palestine, through their representative, Dr. Kurt Grunwald, economist of Jerusalem, who transmits specific problems to the Committee, and disseminates to Palestine industry and agriculture the accumulated experience and knowledge of the technical men who serve the Committee in the United States.

At the same time, information and assistance are being given to individuals and groups in the United States who might be interested in the establishment of trade with, and in the investment of capital in, Palestine.

### **The American Fund for Palestinian Institutions**

The American Fund for Palestinian Institutions coordinates the fund-raising activities of 52 educational, cultural and welfare institutions in Palestine. These 52 agencies have a normal budget of \$1,200,000, of which approximately 70% is secured in Palestine, and the rest transmitted from America. For 1944, welfare funds will be asked to contribute \$240,000. Of the money raised, 33% will be used for educational purposes, 33% for social welfare, 25% for culture, and 9% for miscellaneous services. Lt. Edward A. Norman is president of the Fund, Louis E. Leventhal, Vice President; Alan M. Stroock, Secretary and Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, Treasurer.

### **Hadassah**

At Hadassah's convention on October 26, 1943, a campaign was launched for Freedom Village, an industrial settlement in Palestine for refugee children, with the presentation to Hadassah of \$100,000 raised by Frank Cohen of New York. At its closing session, the convention voted to plant two groves of trees in Palestine honoring King Christian X of Denmark and King Gustaf V of Sweden for their people's heroism in the rescue of Danish Jews. On February 14, 1944, the Hadassah cabled \$100,000 to Henrietta Szold, head of the youth immigration bureau of the Jewish Agency, as part of an international celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Youth Aliyah. One million dollars was raised for Youth Aliyah in 1943-4 by Hadassah chapters. About 1,200 refugee children were brought to Palestine and put under the guardianship of Youth Aliyah, between July 1943 and July 1944, making a total of over 11,000 children brought to Palestine since the Youth Aliyah project was launched in 1933.

Hadassah is expanding the work of its Medical Organization, the largest health organization in Palestine, now in its 26th year of service. Funds are being raised for the building of a large sanatorium and for a tuberculosis surgery wing to be added to the Rothschild-Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem, as part of a tuberculosis preventive and curative program. The budget of the Hadassah Medical Organization for 1944-5 will approximate \$900,000.

Hadassah's Child Welfare Department provides country-wide infant and child welfare stations for child and maternal care. The School Luncheon Committee which directs Palestine's school luncheon program for the Jewish schools, administered 30,000 luncheons daily during the past year. A nutrition education department directs the teaching of cooking and domestic science in the schools and trains dietitians for other institutions. A school hygiene department oversees the health of 75,000 school children. Hadassah has also inaugurated a program of vocational education in several schools and workshops, in connection with its Brandeis Vocational Center in Jerusalem.

### **The National Labor Committee for Palestine**

The National Labor Committee for Palestine is the sponsoring agency in America for the Histadruth, the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine. Its first campaign in 1923 covered 63 communities in the United States and Canada and yielded an income of \$51,000. In 1942-43 the "Gewerkschaften Campaign" as it is known, reached 500 communities in the United States and Canada and yielded an income of \$818,767. The 1943-44 drive is expected to bring in close to \$1,250,000.

A national convention was held in New York, on November 27 and 28, attended by 2,856 delegates. Regional conferences were held in Chicago, Boston, and other cities. There are now over 2,500 labor and other affiliates with the National Labor Committee, including all the important Jewish unions, all the branches of the Jewish National Workers Alliance, and the Poalei Zion, 1,000 general organizations and landsmanschaften, and many other groups.

The Committee also conducts an extensive educational program through the medium of a speakers bureau, a variegated literature, films, mass meetings, music festivals, holiday observances, and the like.

### **Palestine in Political Platforms**

For the first time in American history, Palestine was the subject of planks in the political platforms of both major parties in the United States. On June 27, at its convention

in Chicago, Ill., the Republican Party adopted its platform which included the following paragraph regarding Palestine:

"In order to give refuge to millions of distressed Jewish men, women and children driven from their homes by tyranny, we call for the opening of Palestine to their unrestricted immigration and land ownership, so that in accordance with the full intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the resolution of a Republican Congress in 1922, Palestine may be constituted as a free and democratic commonwealth. We condemn the failure of the President to insist that the mandatory of Palestine carry out the provision of the Balfour Declaration and of the mandate while he pretends to support them."

Three weeks later, on July 20, the Democratic Convention, also held in Chicago, adopted its platform which included the following paragraph referring to Palestine:

"We favor the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization, and such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

It will be seen from a comparison of these two declarations that that of the Democratic Party is close in phraseology to the Wright-Compton Resolution which was under consideration by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, in February and March, 1944, in that it calls for "such a policy as to result in the establishment there [in Palestine] of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth." The Republican plank envisages Palestine as a, free and democratic commonwealth."

According to the press, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Committee, attacked the criticism of President Roosevelt in the Republican platform as an "unjust aspersion." The Emergency Committee, however, hailed the Republican plank with satisfaction and Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, its officers, expressed gratification with the Palestine plank in the Democratic platform.



## PART TWO: FOREIGN COUNTRIES

## I. BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

## 1. Great Britain

By SHABTAI ROWSON\*

Behind last year's happenings is the increasing tempo of war. This country's transition from its status of beleaguered fortress to that of advanced outpost of the United Nations has given a sense of simultaneous urgency and unreality to many of the discussions and activities that have proceeded. In general the trends noted last year have continued: the record of English Jewry in 5704 is again one of effort rather than achievement, of activity rather than accomplishment.

The triennial elections to the Board of Deputies (June, 1943) resulted in a greatly increased Zionist representation. This was the fruit of an intensive campaign conducted by the English Zionist Federation—a Herzlian "Conquest of the Community," to assert Zionist principles in regard to the affairs of the community and to prevent a repetition of the incidents of 1917 when the leaders of the Board attempted to put obstacles in the way of the realization of Zionist aspiration. The first trial of strength occurred in July when, after prolonged discussion and by 154 votes to 148, the Board resolved to discontinue a 65 year old agreement with the Anglo-Jewish Association under which there had been a Joint Foreign Committee, and to establish its own Foreign Affairs Committee. Zionists also scored successes in the elections of the Board's officers (President, Prof. Selig Brodetsky and members of its committees.

The abrogation of the agreement was not, however, well received and, within a few days, informal talks were commenced between the two bodies. The Anglo-Jewish Association itself set up its own General Purposes and Foreign Affairs Committee. Notification of its appointment was sent to the Foreign Office in a letter dated October 28, 1943, in which the Anglo-Jewish Association expressed the hope that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be willing to

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extend to it the same facilities for placing its views before him as had been accorded in the past. The assurances were given. By the end of the year agreement had been reached, but a new obstacle intervened—the publication by the Board of a draft agreement with the World Jewish Congress. After sharp debate in January the two drafts were referred back for “textual amendment,” and, following more discussions, agreements were reached with both bodies in March. That with the Anglo-Jewish Association provided that the offices of the two bodies exchange information which, unless otherwise agreed, is to be treated as confidential; that delegates of the two organizations shall meet from time to time for exchange of views; that when major questions arise, the two bodies shall have “full consultation,” except in cases of emergency, when consultation is not practicable, when each body shall be free to act in its discretion; that there shall be a pool of the ideas and views of both organizations regarding post-war problems and policy, and that proposals by either of the two bodies shall be the subject of consultation before decisions are reached.

With the World Jewish Congress (European Division) the Board agreed to maintain contact for the exchange of information, such information to be treated as confidential. Both agreements remain in force for the duration of the current session of the Board (to 1946) unless either party in the meantime gives notice of withdrawal. Although it is too soon yet to see how they will work in practice, these agreements appear satisfactory because they take into account the reasons which led to the demand for the abrogation of the old, and they go a long way towards ensuring that the views of all elements are known before action is taken.

Behind the cleavage and the bitterness with which it was accompanied is the increasing democratization of the Board and the greater interest now taken in communal concerns, particularly foreign affairs. While the Board probably represents the rank and file of British Jewry, there are a number of sectional interests which feel themselves inadequately represented. It is impossible to be dogmatic about Anglo-Jewish organizations, but on the whole the Anglo-Jewish Association includes many of the old-established Anglo-Jewish houses, while in the World Jewish Congress are found

many of the recent arrivals from the Continent. Necessity makes strange bed-fellows: lined-up against the well organized Zionist caucus were the Anglo-Jewish Association, United Synagogue, Agudat Israel, Progressive Jews and Revisionists.

With this successful outcome the air has been cleared and communal life is returning to normal. Both the Board and the Anglo-Jewish Association are setting their own houses in order. Efforts are being made to overcome many of the defects that had become apparent in the constitution and procedure of the Board. The Anglo-Jewish Association has wakened from its lethargy and is becoming the focal point of non-Zionist activity. It claims a large increase in membership, though until now it has declined to publish any figures. All bodies are now actively preparing for post-war problems.

In foreign affairs activities were necessarily limited, though everything possible was done. Contacts have been maintained with Russian Jewry following the October visit of Prof. Mikhoels and Col. Pfeffer. In April, 1944 telegrams were exchanged between the Board and the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in the U. S. S. R. for the third meeting of the Representatives of the Jewish People in Russia. Strong protests against anti-Semitism in the Polish forces were made in April and May in Parliament and in the press and by all responsible Jewish bodies. It became clear that British public opinion would not tolerate such a state of affairs in the Polish or any other Allied army on British soil. This incident was also the occasion for renewed demands for Jewish military units. A brief statement of principles for the regularization of the status of European Jewry was sent by the Board to the conference of Empire Prime Ministers in May.

After D-Day the Board called on the Governments of the United Nations to hasten all measures for the rescue of continental Jewry and expressed the hope that the United Nations will provide asylum and opportunities for settlement in territories under their control and that no barrier would be placed in the way of a continuation of the task of rescue by Palestine. Numbers of Jewish youth are training for relief work overseas, one team already being in action in the Middle East. All youth movements are cooperating

in this work which is being carried out under the auspices of the Board. A Joint Distribution Committee office has been established in London for the relief of continental Jewry.

The position of aliens has improved. Most of the restrictions imposed in 1940 have been removed from friendly aliens and refugees from Nazi oppression, who are now liable for fire-watching duties. Nevertheless their legal status remains obscure; the Government still declines to grant British nationality to Austrian and German refugees serving in His Majesty's Forces, even if they are drafted for service overseas. The Guardianship (Refugee Children) Act was passed to provide for the guardianship of children who have come to the United Kingdom in consequence of war or persecution. In the debate on the bill it was revealed that of the 12,500 refugee children here, some 8,500 arrived in the years 1936-9. The intention is to use as guardians people who have been doing the voluntary work, and it is not essential that they be of British nationality. Lord Gorrell has been appointed guardian for children under the care of the Refugee Children's Movement. The Chief Rabbi will co-operate with him. Fears that refugee children were being converted to Christianity were set at rest by Prof. Brodetsky who stated that fewer than one half of one percent had been converted, in 50 cases out of 100 with the consent of their parents.

Public concern over the persecution of Jews on the Continent was widespread, and there was some impatience with the alleged inactivity of the Government. It was stated in the House of Lords on July 28, 1943, that Jews would be associated with the Intergovernmental Committee and, on the same day, Foreign Secretary Eden emphasized that the reason Jewish refugees were not entering Palestine was not shipping difficulties but the refusal of enemy governments to grant exit permits. In March, 1944, Parliament voted £50,000 as an installment of £500,000 to the Intergovernmental Committee and, in the debate, it was explained that for constitutional reasons (connected with the British doctrine of ministerial responsibility) a War Refugee Board could not be established here. There was, however, not the same need for it as in the United States owing to the existence of the Refugee Committee at the Foreign Office.

Strong condemnation of German anti-Jewish atrocities has been uttered by all Church leaders and by many others prominent in British public life as well as in the press and on the radio. The British Broadcasting Company has broadcast several special messages to European Jewry.

In March a debate took place in the House of Lords regarding European minorities. The Government spokesman said that the minorities themselves must play their part; they must not keep to themselves but must try to merge in the general population. The Government declined to make any unilateral declaration of policy. In a Lords foreign affairs debate on May 25, Viscount Cranbourne stated for the Government: "I am quite certain that His Majesty's Government will wish, in any way practicably possible, to afford the Jews some help in repairing the horrors they have gone through. If there are any steps they can take, in conjunction with other countries, to enable the Jews to recover from the suffering through which they have passed I feel certain they will be willing to do so."

In domestic affairs, the most important subject under discussion has been the Government's proposals for educational reconstruction. In the general recasting of the country's educational system after the war, religious instruction is to have a more defined place in the curriculum, and arrangements are to be made for denominational instruction where parents so desire. The Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, President of the Board of Education, personally explained the implications of his proposals to the Deputies. He welcomed the community's efforts to take full advantage of the new scheme. Prof. Brodetsky described the proposals as either a great challenge to outstanding effort of reconstruction, or a condemnation to spiritual death. Although the scheme was generally welcomed, doubts were expressed by the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations that it would only give the right to teach a syllabus agreed with the Church of England, and this could not be regarded as satisfactory. The National Council for Jewish Religious Education stressed difficulties arising from lack of accommodation. Other problems under consideration are the dearth of teachers and of funds. The Board of Deputies has set up an education committee to serve as a liaison with the authorized

Jewish educational bodies in the community. It will not be concerned with the conduct and administration of Jewish religious education.

There is little to report from religious life. Agreement has been reached with the Government's War Damage Commission regarding the payment of compensation for war damaged synagogues, of which the number has increased. The temporary structure for the Great Synagogue, destroyed in 1941, was consecrated in November, 1943. A complaint was made by the United Synagogue regarding certain undesirable trends among hazzanim and it was decided that in future no person shall be appointed hazzan unless he is both able and willing to carry out the traditional reading of the sacred scrolls. Sefardi efforts to reorganize are interesting; in February, 1944, the establishment was agreed to of a Board of Elders of the Sefardi Community of England to deliberate on matters of general Sefardi interest without interfering with the synagogue's individual autonomy. The presidency of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, which had been vacant since the death of Dr. Claude G. Montefiore in July, 1938, was filled by the election of Col. L. H. Gluckstein, M. P. At the annual general meeting in June a complaint was made that the relations between the synagogue and the rest of the community were not satisfactory. An important charitable merger took place in April when the old established Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women amalgamated with the Jewish Board of Guardians. It was felt that this would lead to increased efficiency and economy of work. The supply of kosher food was still not without its problems, and difficulties were added by an irresponsible strike of shohetim for a wage increase. The Food Ministry has continued its sympathetic attitude towards the problems of the Orthodox and has done its best to ease them. The problem of mixed marriages has been stated not to be of great dimensions. The Beth Din had taken a very firm stand and was not prepared to assist conversions in order to enable such marriages to take place.

Cultural activities have been maintained, albeit under difficulties. Two large Hebrew miscellanies, appropriately named *Metsuda* (Fortress) as well as a volume of Hebrew

studies from Manchester University entitled *Melila* have been published together with a number of Yiddish works. Very little of this writing is done by British born Jews. Hebrew and Yiddish letters suffered a great loss with the death of the printer, I. Narodiczky. An interesting experiment has been started by the Joint Emergency Council for Jewish Religious Education which has initiated elementary and advanced correspondence courses in Hebrew. Support for both has been good. The Jewish Historical Society has continued to meet and is working on a scheme for the restoration of Continental Jewish libraries.

Interfaith activities have increased. The Council of Christians and Jews (formed in September 1942) has made headway. On his visit here, Dr. Israel Goldstein of New York approached Christian and Jewish religious heads with a view to joint action on the lines of interfaith cooperation in the United States. The United Synagogue decided to make a contribution to the Council of Christians and Jews as a token of appreciation of good work done, and recommended synagogues affiliated with it to identify themselves with the work by taking up corporate associate membership.

Although anti-Jewish agitation is said to have increased after the release of certain persons detained under the Defence Regulations, it has not reached serious proportions, and anti-Semitism is more a war-time aberration than a deep-rooted feeling. The general public realizes more and more that anti-Semitism is inherently dangerous to national morale. The Board of Deputies Defence Committee has watched developments, and is giving special study to the new situation likely to arise after the war when many of the current restrictions are removed. It was revealed that as part of the effort to counteract anti-Jewish prejudice, over two million leaflets have been distributed, of which over 50% have been strategically placed in non-Jewish hands. Nevertheless there has been considerable adverse criticism of the Board's activities, and the whole organization of Jewish defence is under review. In October, 1943, a Board sub-committee was appointed to examine the question of the necessity and the advisability at the present time of seeking to promote legislation to make the defamation of commu-



nities a legal offense. This sub-committee has reached a negative conclusion and the matter has been left in abeyance.

For security reasons details about Jewish war service are not available, though it is believed that the proportion of Jews mobilized is higher than their ratio to the total population. War Secretary Grigg announced in Parliament that there are over 40,000 Jews in the British Army and local forces in the Middle East, but he declined to give particulars of the distribution of Jews in the various corps or the number of Jews killed at the front. News of the resignation of the Senior Jewish Chaplain, Dayan M. Gallop, T. D., owing to ill-health, was received with regret. His place was taken by Chaplain I. Brodie, formerly Senior R. A. F. Jewish Chaplain in the Middle East. There have been many complaints regarding the inadequacy of the chaplaincy services, and more chaplains have been commissioned. The first permanent synagogue for the R. A. F. was consecrated "somewhere in England." Liaison between the British and the U. S. A. Jewish communities for forces welfare has been maintained, and over 160 communal welfare efforts were established and correlated in the United Kingdom. Hospitality was provided for 20,000 British and Allied soldiers for the High Holy Days, 40,000 for Hanukkah, and over 80,000 for Passover. These figures exclude those who were able to make private arrangements. The Balfour Services Club has continued to function in London where it has been joined by the Wedgwood Services Club in the East End. It was revealed that the Army's scheme of battle training was invented by Major Lionel Wigram, M. C., a London Jew who lost his life fighting in Italy, and the whole country was amused when another Londoner, Sergeant Sidney Cohen, R. A. F., became the uncrowned King of Lampedusa when that Italian island surrendered to him.

A number of Jews, both in the forces and civilians, have been honored by the Sovereign. Sir Samuel Joseph, last year's Lord Mayor of London, has been raised to the peerage. The knighthoods bestowed upon Leon Simon, the Director of the Post Office Savings Bank, and on Simon Marks, prominent Anglo-Jewish business man, gave particular satisfaction. Incidentally both new Knights are very active Zionists. A number of great friends of Jewry



passed away during the year; we may mention Lord Wedgwood, Lieut.-Col. Victor A. Cazalet, Lord Snell, Lord Davies, W. P. Crozier, editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, and Brigadier Orde Wingate, D. S. O. The community too has lost many of its sons and daughters.

For Zionism the year has been one of hard work and solid progress, though it has not been marked by any spectacular events. In 1943 the English Zionist Federation aimed at a membership of 50,000. Its achievement of 20,000 over its initial 5,500 served as a spur for further endeavors. Its 43rd annual conference, in January, 1944, adopted important resolutions calling for the creation of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth, and declaring that the Federation would welcome a solution which would ultimately give the Jewish State a place within the framework of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It also called for the abrogation of the 1939 White Paper and protested against attempts to deprive the Jews of Palestine of the means of self-defence. Consisting of 742 delegates as against 439 last year, the conference was the largest in the history of English Zionism. The E. Z. F. now comprises 204 Zionist societies, 55 synagogues, and 25 Friendly Societies, together with 16 Poale Zion and 11 Hechalutz groups. Resolutions similar to the "Biltmore Resolution," adopted by the Extraordinary Zionist Conference held in New York City in May, 1942, were adopted by nearly all other Zionist bodies here. Of non-Zionist organizations, the Board of Deputies proposals regarding Palestine have not yet been made public. The A. J. A. has adopted a statement by its chairman Leonard Stein which, while asking for the withdrawal of the White Paper and of the restrictions on Jewish immigration, refrained from advancing any constitutional proposals. The Association has set up a Palestine sub-committee to consider its attitude.

In 1943, £740,000 was raised for Zionist funds, including J. N. F. (£384,000), Keren Hayesod (£238,000), and Youth Aliyah (£118,640). The E. Z. F. Conference resolved on the creation of a United Palestine Appeal with a first year's target of £1,000,000 for 1944. Of other pro-Palestine funds, the Old Yishuv War Fund sent £6,025, and the Friends of the Hebrew University over £17,000, to Palestine.

## 2. Canada

By DAVID ROME\*

The most significant interests of Canadian Jewry during the past year continued to be the effort for victory and the relief and rescue of Jewish war refugees. In all its activities, the Jewish community of Canada was encouraged by a diminution of anti-Semitism and the development of a widespread and sympathetic understanding by non-Jews of Jewish needs and of the identity of the interests of the Jewish community with those of the country as a whole.

### War Activity

During this period Canadian troops led the invasion of the continent of Europe from the south, through Sicily and Italy, and from the north through Normandy. Canada's air force, very popular among Jewish volunteers, struck heavy blows at Germany. Its navy participated in eliminating the menace of German undersea warfare.

In the achievement of the Canadian forces, the Jewish men and women of the Dominion played a significant part. Enlistments registered by the Bureau of War Records of the Canadian Jewish Congress, up to May 21, 1944, totaled 14,864; comprising 431 seamen, 9,289 soldiers, and 5,144 airmen. The exact number of Jews overseas with the Canadian forces is not available, but it is known to be high. The number of Jewish chaplains has increased during the past year from three to eight. Major S. Gershon Levi, pioneer Canadian chaplain, has been ministering to the Jewish men overseas since 1941 and last year was joined by three more rabbis: Capt. Isaac Bertram Rose who is now in Italy, Capt. David Monson, and Squadron Leader Jacob Eisen.

The record of the awards and decorations Jewish servicemen acquired during the year is testimony of their valor. Flying Officer Sydney S. Shulemson, R. C. A. F., of Montreal became the first Canadian Jew to be admitted to the Dis-

\* Press Officer, Canadian Jewish Congress.

tinguished Service Order; two more Canadian Jews were admitted to the Order of the British Empire (military division); one added the bar to his Distinguished Flying Cross; five more won the Distinguished Flying Cross and another won the U. S. decoration of the same name; two, the Distinguished Flying Medal; three, the British Empire Medal; one, the Air Force Medal; and six were cited in dispatches. This contribution to victory was not without tragic cost. Jewish casualties increased to 291 including 64 soldiers, 7 seamen, and 220 airmen. Of this number, 98 were killed, 61 are presumed dead, 38 are missing, 23 died, 33 were wounded, 38 are prisoners of war.

The press of the Dominion carried news reports concerning Jewish military and civilian activity and frequently editorialized concerning the extent of Jewish participation in all phases of patriotic endeavor. Overwhelming evidence to the contrary is gradually silencing the slander, current in earlier years, that Jews are not sharing in the war effort. A periodical *Jews in Uniform* is being published by the Congress to record the achievements of Jewish servicemen and an account of the part played by Canada's Jews in the war will soon be published in book form.

The Canadian Jewish Congress coordinated the war activity of Canada's civilian Jewish population. Hundreds of thousands of servicemen and women have benefited from the social centers which the Congress has established throughout the country. Six more centers were established during the past year, bringing the total to sixteen. In spite of the difficulty of obtaining furniture the Congress is continuing to furnish the recreational quarters of the Canadian army, navy and air force throughout the dominion; over 1,500 such quarters have been thus equipped.

The religious welfare committee of Congress continues to operate as the lay body cooperating with the chaplaincy. It publishes and distributes "The Book of Jewish Thoughts," edited by the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire; "Readings from the Scriptures"; a new religious calendar; and a series of tracts on Judaism and on Jewish holy days.

Typical of the civilian war effort of the community was the work of the Congress Patriotic Committee for the Red

Cross Blood Bank. Under the chairmanship of Allan Bronfman, this committee had embarked upon a program of enrolling 500 blood donors in Montreal; before the conclusion of the project it had secured 2,900.

### Refugee Settlement

Reports of the sad fate of Jews overseas stirred the Canadian community to its depths. The reaction was slightly mitigated because for the first time since the outbreak of the war the Jews of the Dominion were enabled to welcome several hundred Jewish refugees to whom the federal government gave asylum. Following representations by the Canadian Jewish Congress, T. H. Crerar, Minister of Mines, announced in the House of Commons, in November 1943, that Canada would admit a number of refugees from Spain and Portugal. Odillon Cormier, special representative of the Immigration Branch of the Canadian Government, was sent to the Iberian Peninsula to examine candidates for immigration and, on the eve of Passover, the first group of 274 refugees arrived aboard the *S. S. Serpa Pinto*, which docked at Philadelphia. Admission was for the duration of the war, and pledges for the support of the newcomers were forthcoming from the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies and the Canadian National Committee on Refugees with which the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada was associated. The transportation of the group was paid for by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the HICEM, but all costs of reception, settlement, and care of refugees were borne by the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies, an affiliate of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

The refugees were met on board ship, were assisted with their clearance papers, and escorted to Montreal and then to Toronto. Reception committees in these cities welcomed and housed them, completed arrangements regarding alien and national registration and assisted in their compliance in other wartime Dominion legislation. Few difficult adjustment problems arose and within a few weeks jobs were found for nearly all. Community organizations, notably the

National Council of Jewish Women and the free loan institutions, cooperated fully in the rehabilitation of these refugees. The press of the Dominion welcomed the newcomers, commended the government for admitting them, and urged that many more be permitted to enter the country.

Two months later, a smaller group of seventy-eight arrived, again aboard the *S. S. Serpa Pinto*. Their passage across the Atlantic was marred by a tragic incident. Although the ship bore a neutral flag and had a safe conduct, it was stopped on the high seas by a German submarine whose commander ordered the passengers into lifeboats. After a night on the open sea, the passengers were permitted to return to the ship and to continue their voyage. In the panic of debarkation, however, three lives were lost, one casualty being the baby daughter of a refugee family.

Several Jewish families were repatriated aboard the *S. S. Gripsholm* from Japanese civilian camps. In this group was General Morris Abraham Cohen, English-born Canadian Jew, who had achieved considerable fame because of his services in the military forces of the Chinese Republic. The integration into the community of the refugees who had been brought to Canada from Britain, where they had been interned after Dunkirk, continued during the year. One index of such progress was the removal of the special employment status of the refugees and their inclusion in the National Selective Service roster which has jurisdiction over the employment of all Canadians. A number secured permission to join the Canadian army. Representations are being made by the Central Committee for Refugees to facilitate their securing Canadian nationality.

Much of the credit for the improved attitude towards refugees in the Dominion is due to the non-sectarian Canadian National Committee on Refugees which, under the leadership of Senator Cairine Wilson, carried out a number of important projects during the past year. This committee not only cared for the non-Jewish refugees who reached the country but sponsored a mass petition favoring the admission of refugees from the Iberian peninsula.

The Canadian National Committee was successful in

securing several hundred thousand signatures endorsing this proposal. This effort helped shape public opinion on the refugee question and by enlisting the support of hundreds of community leaders, teachers, churchmen, labor leaders, journalists and political figures encouraged the government to admit some of those who sought a haven. A counter-petition sponsored by the Ligue Nationale of the province of Quebec urged the government to adhere strictly to the provisions of existing immigration legislation. The Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons that the identical wording of the anti-immigrant petitions submitted by some 1,600 municipalities and parishes in the province indicated that they emanated from an obvious source. Later, during the Quebec election campaign, Omer Cote, one of the Duplessis supporters, admitted that he had personally engineered the counter-petition.

French-speaking Canadians, who constitute a large proportion of the Dominion's population concentrated in, but by no means confined to, Quebec province, are almost unanimously opposed to immigration. This is true of nearly all groups among them but anti-immigration sentiment is more extreme among the more nationalistic elements in the Union Nationale and the Bloc Populaire. To a large extent, opposition is directed against immigration not only of Jews but also of any people whose presence would diminish the French-Canadian ethnic proportion in the Dominion. These people are, in a sense, as anti-Anglo-Saxon as they are anti-Semitic.

During the past year the anti-Jewish prejudices of the French-speaking element were stirred by the Hon. Maurice Duplessis, ex-Prime Minister of the Province, who circulated what he claimed was a letter addressed to the Zionist Organization in Canada "revealing" a plot by the "International Zionist Fraternity" to settle one hundred thousand Jews on farms in the province of Quebec. Although the letter was unmasked as a forgery, Duplessis continued to make use of it and the canard played a part in elections in the province in August, 1944. French Canadians who are not anti-immigrant are few, but their influence is probably far greater than their number. Jean Charles Harvey, editor of *Le Jour*, Montreal, is their spokesman.



## Fund Raising and Overseas Relief

Overseas relief needs were met by the Jewish community through the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies. The budget of this organization was increased during the past year to a record \$500,000. Except for relatively small expenditures for refugee settlement in the Dominion and the grant of \$15,000 to the World Jewish Congress relief program, most of this money was contributed to the international relief program of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. For the first time since the outbreak of the war, permission was secured from the federal authorities to transmit funds outside the sterling area; \$50,000 was sent to Teheran, largely to extend the Joint Distribution Committee program of sending parcels to Jewish refugees in the U. S. S. R.

Funds contributed to Palestinian causes last year reached a new height with the United Palestine Appeal collecting \$436,283; the Youth Aliyah, \$188,550; other Hadassah Funds, \$56,750; and the Jewish National Fund, \$111,390. The Labor Zionist groups, including the Pioneer Women's Organization, raised over \$100,000 during the year. The Canadian Friends of the Hebrew University were organized, under the chairmanship of Allan Bronfman of Montreal, following a tour across the Dominion by Professor Walter Fischel of the faculty of the Hebrew University. A considerable sum was collected for the University.

An interesting development in fund-raising for relief purposes was the extension of appeals among the broad Jewish masses. Typical are the Mo'ess Chittim drive which raised over \$30,000 in Montreal alone, and the Pidyon Nefesh project in that city in the course of which over six thousand homes were canvassed in one morning for contributions to United Jewish Relief. In the latter drive over \$10,000 was raised. In Toronto, the United Jewish Relief Conference similarly broadened the base of its financial support and, in Winnipeg, the People's Relief Committee continued its weekly house to house collections.

The Canadian Jewish Congress has been recognized as the official agency of the Canadian Jewish community in matters of refugee relief and Saul Hayes, the national



executive director, was appointed to the executive board of the official council of Canadian volunteer agencies in Ottawa which advises the Government in matters relating to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). The Canadian Jewish Congress has undertaken to supply the overseas staff of UNRRA with at least three workers. Sir Herbert Emerson, high commissioner for refugees of the League of Nations, and director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, also established relations with the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies.

Canadian interest in the fate of Jewry overseas was enhanced by the radio broadcast from the Rome synagogue on July 23, arranged by the American Jewish Committee and heard in Canada over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network.

### **Anti-Semitism**

Anti-Semitism in Canada declined considerably during the past year. There was scarcely any anti-Jewish propaganda in the press; on the contrary, newspaper editors commented concerning the evil and danger of anti-Semitism. They stressed also the horror of the German atrocities, as well as the contribution of the Dominion Jewish community to the national war effort. The favorable press reception given the arrival of the refugees is a reflection of this friendlier attitude.

Government officials in most provinces showed increasing awareness of the menace of anti-Semitism and were generally alert to manifestations of it. Although deviations from this policy were to a large extent localized in the province of Quebec, anti-Semitic propaganda and its effects were elsewhere apparent. The Social Credit party, which is in power in the province of Alberta, does not manifest any anti-Jewish prejudices there; but several of its spokesmen, including Norman Jacques, M. P., indulge in repeating Nazi libels.

Anti-Semitism in Quebec province continued to be more flagrant than in other parts of the country. Its most

sensational aspect was a fire set in the new synagogue of Quebec city on the eve of its consecration. This criminal act aroused the widest indignation throughout the country especially since it was well-known that the city council of Quebec had taken measures, including litigation, to prevent the erection of the synagogue. Even though responsible opinion is generally slow to express displeasure with anything that affects Quebec, one of the "touchy" problems of Canada, the English-language press was unanimous in condemning this act of arson. In the House of Commons, where the matter came up for discussion, the Prime Minister as well as leaders of opposition parties spoke out in no uncertain terms. In contrast to the attitude of forthright condemnation voiced by the English-language press, French-language newspapers sought to minimize the extent of the damages and protested against the "undue" publicity given to the fire. An inquiry commission was set up by the city, but it adjourned without publishing its findings.

The sensational statement by T. D. Bouchard, who was Minister of Transport in the Quebec cabinet before being elevated to the Dominion Senate, that a separatist secret society is using anti-Semitism as an instrument to achieve its ends aroused great interest and served to highlight the national importance of the anti-Jewish propaganda in Quebec. The outcome of the provincial elections in the province of Quebec in August with the return of Duplessis to the premiership though with a small majority after a campaign in which the "Jewish issue" appeared, did not lessen apprehension.

Two efforts were made to outlaw anti-Semitism by legislation. In the Province of Ontario, legislation was enacted to prohibit the publication of notices or advertisements that service or employment will be given to non-Jews only. This legislation was passed with little opposition in the legislature, despite some outcry against it by militant Protestant groups in the province. It has not yet been tested in the courts. In the field of federal legislation, Angus MacInnis, C. C. F. member, sought to introduce a measure banning anti-Jewish agitation in the Dominion. His proposal aroused great opposition as an infringement upon civil liberty and the bill did not reach a second reading.

## Other Communal Activities

As the end of the war approached, Canadian Jewry intensified its planning for the post-war period. An extensive organization was established for this purpose by the Canadian Jewish Congress and a number of surveys are now under way to ascertain the post-war needs of the Jewish community. These are concerned with the investigation of the contribution of refugees to the war and post-war economy of the Dominion; the feasibility of legislation to protect Jewish rights; and probable developments in anti-Semitism after the war. Special attention is being given to the problem of the rehabilitation of the Jewish servicemen after demobilization.

In the field of education, the Canadian Jewish Congress continued its research and advisory activities and published a number of teacher aid materials and reports of investigations. Typical of the latter was M. Menachovsky's survey of the influence of the war upon the interests and attitudes of pupils in Jewish schools. The Canadian Jewish Congress maintains close ties with the Youth Commission of the Dominion, and Ben Sadowski of Toronto and Saul Hayes of Montreal are members of this body.

A great deal of interest was aroused in the celebrations, sponsored by the Archives Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Canadian Jewish Historical Society, marking the centenary of Ezekiel Hart, first Jew to be elected (1809) to a legislature in the British Empire. Mayor Adhemar Raynault addressed the meeting in Montreal and newspapers throughout the country, French and English, devoted considerable editorial space to the proceedings. The visit to Montreal and Toronto of S. Michoels and I. Pfeffer, the first representatives of the Russian Jewish community to come to Canada in a quarter of a century, aroused great interest throughout the country.

The passing of Archibald J. Freiman of Ottawa, president of the Zionist Organization of Canada for more than a quarter of a century, marked the close of a great chapter in the history of Canadian Zionism. For many years Freiman was the universally recognized head of the entire Jew-

ish community and he was held in great esteem by all sections of the Canadian people. His devotion to Zionism and that of his wife, Mrs. Lillian Freiman, O. B. E., who pre-deceased him by three years, did much to contribute to the Zionist awareness of Canadian Jewry.

Shortly before his passing, the regular convention of the Zionist organization of Canada met in Montreal and elected a praesidium of Michael Garber, K. C., and Samuel E. Schwisberg, K. C. of Montreal, and Samuel J. Zacks of Toronto. Among the most important activities initiated by the Zionist movement during the past year was a very successful public relations program to draw attention to the iniquity of the British White Paper of 1939 on Palestine. A pro-Palestine committee composed of scores of leading Christians and a pro-Zionist ministerial group have been formed. Several leading Zionists toured the country and addressed various non-sectarian groups on Zionism and related problems.

### 3. South Africa

By EDWARD N. SAVETH\*

THE Commonwealth elections of July 7, 1943 constituted an endorsement of Prime Minister Smuts' pro-allied policy, and a repudiation of the Nationalist party, whose tenets include anti-Semitism. Eight Jews were elected to office in the triumph of the Unity Party, and Leopold Greenberg was appointed Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, becoming the first Jew to attain this position.

In a parliamentary debate on immigration legislation, March 1, 1944, a Nationalist Party deputy urged that a ban be placed on the further admission of Jews into South Africa and that refugees previously admitted be compelled to return to their native lands immediately after the termination of the war.

That the government of General Smuts was not responsive to such extremism is manifest in the reply of the Minister

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of the Interior that a complete stoppage of immigration would not be initiated. He also declared, however, that the government intended to provide jobs for demobilized soldiers before considering the problem of large-scale immigration.

Early in July, 1943, the executive council of the Jewish Board of Deputies set up a special committee to mobilize Jewish and non-Jewish opinion in support of measures for the relief and rescue of Europe's Jews. On September 1, Isaac Gruenbaum, executive member of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, submitted a memorandum to the government on the refugee and Palestine questions. Approximately three weeks later, Prime Minister Smuts told representatives of a Jewish labor group that the United States and Great Britain were doing everything possible to facilitate the transportation of refugees to neutral countries. Concerning the admission of European Jews into South Africa, the Prime Minister asserted that "the food situation and other pressing local problems" made such a policy difficult.

The prospect of a world freed from persecution wherein "Jewry will regain Zion" was depicted by General Smuts in a message to the August, 1943 meeting of the South African Zionist Federation. The meeting unanimously endorsed the American Zionist Biltmore program providing for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine after the war, with immigration controlled by the Jewish Agency. Early in 1944, there was friction in Zionist ranks owing to the demand by the Association of non-Party Zionists for the elimination of party representation from the executive of the Federation. This proposal was tantamount to a repudiation of the agreement reached in 1942 between the New (Revisionists) and the Old Zionists whereby the New Zionist Organization joined the older group after having been granted "fair and adequate representation" as a party. At the August meeting, however, resistance by the Mizrachi, Poalei Zionists, and Jewish State Party brought about the defeat of the aspirations of the non-party group.

Other Zionist activities included the formation of a League for Labor Palestine, and the repudiation by the Zionist Federation of the Revisionist program and of the rumored Palestine partition project.

#### 4. Australia

By EDWARD N. SAVETH

DURING the year under review, the mere handful of 38,000 Jews in the Australian population of about 7,250,000 experienced only sporadic and relatively insignificant manifestations of anti-Semitism. On July 1, 1943, the Australian Council of Trade Unions adopted a resolution denouncing anti-Semitism which it said "has been noticeable here recently." In the middle of August, the chairman of the Discharged Soldiers' Organisation in Shepperton charged that Jews were attempting to capture political and economic control of the district by purchasing land owned by men in the armed forces. The falsity of this accusation was demonstrated by the member of Parliament for Shepperton who revealed that, out of 84 land purchases recently concluded, only five were by Jews. In April, 1944, a move by a number of affiliated unions to strike out the resolution adopted in July by the Council of Trade Unions, was defeated.

The Conference of the Australian Labour Party in Canberra, December 16, 1943, voted down a motion condemning the oppression of minorities in Europe and urging Jewish representation at the peace conference. Rejection of the resolution did not necessarily have a hostile implication, because many present were strongly opposed to anti-semitism but were unwilling to recognize Jewish minority representation at the peace conference.

On October 21, 1943 the Commonwealth government announced that a new status had been granted enemy aliens who entered the country to escape religious or political persecution. Hereafter, they would be permitted to serve in the armed forces, take war industry jobs, and participate in other activities vital to the war effort. Meanwhile, the prospects for increased Jewish immigration into Australia improved considerably. Archbishop Daniel Mannix asserted, in November, 1943, that the Catholic church is willing to facilitate the immigration of Jews into Australia. Later that



month, a mass meeting under the auspices of the League of Nations Union in the town hall of Hobart, Tasmania, adopted a resolution appealing to the Australian government to cooperate with other nations in offering asylum to Jews able to flee occupied Europe. In February, 1944, the Commonwealth government permitted 150 Jewish refugee children to enter the country.

In September, 1943, the formation in New South Wales of the interdenominational Pro-Palestine Committee was announced. This committee issued a six-point program calling for full implementation of the Balfour Declaration. In November, Australian Zionists angrily assailed the statement of Sir Isaac Isaacs, former Governor-General of Australia, urging that the fight against the White Paper be postponed, in order to avoid jeopardizing allied chances of victory by arousing Moslem antagonism.

Although the government of Western Australia officially approved the project for the establishment of a large-scale Jewish settlement in the Kimberleys region, the Commonwealth government has yet to acquiesce in the scheme. In Sydney and in Melbourne, committees of the non-Jewish Friends of the Jewish Kimberleys Project were formed.

Pilot Officer Max Falstein, sole Jewish member of the Australian Parliament, was re-elected in August, 1943, with an increased majority, despite efforts by the opposition party to capitalize Falstein's support of measures for the admission of refugees. Australian Jewry, through its advisory boards in the various States, supported the Board of Deputies of British Jews in protesting the release from prison of the fascist agitator, Sir Oswald Mosley.



## II. WESTERN EUROPE

By MILTON HIMMELFARB\*

### 1. Germany and Austria

THE history of the Jews of Germany and Austria in 1943–44 was relatively barren even of chronicles of torture and persecution; there were few Jews left to torture and persecute. Some Nazis were worried about their almost total disappearance. In November, 1943, Gauleiter Sauckel of Thuringia urged teachers to make a special effort to keep alive hatred of the Jews among the German youth. "At present," he said, "youth is growing up without knowing the Jews from its own experience. The coming generations must understand our hatred of the Jews and pass it on, so that hundreds of thousands of German soldiers will not have died in vain." In July, 1943, it was learned in Geneva that 18,000 persons considered Jews by the Nazis, with Aryan husbands or wives, were still living in Berlin and working on suburban farms. In November, a Swedish traveler estimated that there were about 15,000 Jews left in Germany. In January, 1944, the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish *Sydsvenska Dagbladet* reported that Jews could no longer be seen in the streets of Berlin. When he asked the German authorities why persons wearing the "Jew badge" had not been seen recently, he was told that some stayed indoors as much as possible, while others "have become more cheeky and simply remove the Stars of David, thinking that the authorities are too busy for such details." Actually, said the Swedish correspondent, the official explanations were lies, and when officials were drunk and indiscreet he heard "the most gruesome revelations regarding the liquidation of the Jews." In June, 1944, the Swedish *Dagens Nyheter* reported about a thousand Jews left in Austria, either persons over seventy years old or orphans under fourteen. The Gestapo was represented as believing that there were in addition about five to seven thousand Jews in Austria,

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against whom it was difficult to proceed because they were all in possession of documents showing they had been bombed-out in Germany or were Fascists from the Southern Tyrol.

In July, 1943, according to private advices reaching the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, all remaining Jews were banished from Munich and Cologne to internment in Terezin, Czechoslovakia. They numbered only a few hundred, and had not been previously deported because of age or infirmity. When the Nazis came into power, in 1933, there were about 10,000 Jews in Munich, of which the Jewish community dated back to the thirteenth century, and about 19,000 in Cologne, in which the community was flourishing under the Romans. It was also learned, in July, 1943, that the last 400 Jews in Hamburg, another great name among European Jewish communities, had been deported to Poland. During the incessant and deadly Allied air attacks on that port, Jews had not been admitted into any air-raid shelter.

A month later the *Manchester Evening Chronicle* reported the macabre fate of another group of refugees from Hamburg. These were "Aryan" evacuees from that city, sent on to make their homes in Lwow after having been bombed-out in Hamburg. Zealous Gestapo guards at the Lwow gas chambers for the extermination of Jews, before their mistake could be rectified, seized, stripped and executed the passengers on the incoming train.

The deepening numerical insignificance of German Jewry did not prevent the ponderous apparatus of the German State from continuing concern with its legal status. The official *Reichsgesetzblatt* of July 2, 1943, published the Thirteenth Order Supplementing the Citizenship Law of April 1, 1943, over the signatures of Minister of the Interior Frick, head of the Party Chancellery Bormann, Minister of Finance von Krosigk and Minister of Justice Thierack. This order was concerned mostly with establishing procedure by which the property of Jews would go to the German State upon their death, but the first clause simply removed Jews from the jurisdiction of the courts, leaving it to the police to determine their treatment as they saw fit.

According to a July, 1943, report of the *Svenska Dagbladet*, the status of "half-Jews" in Germany was becoming pre-

carious. They were no longer being admitted to schools above the secondary level; some were forbidden by local authorities to marry "Aryans"; they were being dismissed from many business firms which had been classified as "model works"; and rumors were rife that they would soon be ordered to wear the "Jew badge" and to leave posts of any consequence in which they might be employed. *Die Wehrmacht*, the army's mouthpiece, opposed any change in the status of "half-Jews," particularly their being declared ineligible for military service.

According to a statement by The Very Rev. Paul Vogt, head of the Zurich Flüchtlingshilfe, who made a thorough and careful examination of the history of those camps, between April 1942 and April 1944 two "model extermination camps for Jews" in Auschwitz (Oswiecim) and Birkenau, Upper Silesia, were the scene of the extermination of 1,715,000 Jews. Pastor Vogt pointed out that his total included neither those killed in other extermination centers and in other ways, nor Hungarian Jews, the last to be attacked by the Nazis. The Czechoslovak government-in-exile published a similar report a few days later.

On several occasions German propaganda made interesting departures from its usual treatment of the Jewish theme. A German radio station, probably in Greece, was said in January, 1944, to be operating under the name of "Jewish Freedom Station," and to be directing broadcasts to Palestine urging the Jews to attack the "Arab terrorists." Dr. Goebbels's motive was clear enough once one had recovered sufficiently from the shock of learning of a Nazi "Jewish Freedom Station."

In October, 1943, a representative of the German Foreign Office made a declaration on German policy with respect to the Jews which showed that a case for the defense was beginning to be prepared against the day of Germany's defeat. The new line was that Jews were made to suffer not because of their "race" but because of their enmity to Germany. The German government had actually been very patient in reacting to Jewish enmity, which had been responsible for Germany's defeat in 1918. The boycott of German goods launched by the Jews in 1933, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann's "Jewish declaration of war" against Germany

given to Great Britain on September 3, 1939, justified Germany's "retaliation." Germany had encouraged emigration by Jews for many years until 1940, when she had to discontinue it because the Jews revealed her military secrets to her enemies. Only afterward, in September, 1941, was wearing the "Jew badge" made compulsory. The ghettos of Eastern Europe were in reality "dwelling quarters in which Jews enjoyed self-rule." Occasionally the German army had to attack these quarters because the hostile Jews converted them into centers of espionage and military operations. The recent complete elimination of the Jews from Denmark was necessary because they were a constant menace to Germany's interests.

## 2. France

### Metropolitan France

THE year 1943-44 was a part of the period inaugurated in August, 1942, when the deportations *en masse* began to Poland, and November, 1942, when the Germans countered the Allied landings in North Africa by abolishing the distinction between the "Occupied" and "Unoccupied" zones. It was a year which saw the end of Italian occupation in the southeast, its replacement by German occupation, and an immediate drastic deterioration in conditions for the not inconsiderable number of Jews who had made their way thither since June 1940.

The Swiss and Italian borders were carefully watched to prevent the escape of Jewish and non-Jewish fugitives from the Nazi terror, of whom a number did succeed in escaping. Gestapo raids in the cities drove many to seek refuge in the countryside. Deportations took place from Nice, Bayonne, Clermont-Ferrand, Aix-les-Bains, Grenoble and Mègeve. German airplanes machine-gunned fugitives trying to escape to Italy in boats. In Paris Jews continued to be seized for internment in the notorious Drancy camp and for deportation eastward. Some of those deported were doing slave labor in various parts of Germany and Poland. About 4,000 French Jews were reported in May, 1944, to be in the Poiniki camp in Poland, dying in dirt and disease.

Armed resistance to German persecution, both by Jews and by non-Jews, occurred in France and in the places of deportation. In September, 1943, German troops were temporarily fought off by Jews they had come to seize in several small towns in the southeast; in November, a *maquis* (guerrilla army) detachment liberated Jewish prisoners from the infamous Gurs camp; in May, 1944, French Jews who had escaped from Polish forced-labor camps were engaged in raids against the Germans and in forays to free other prisoners.

This resistance, however, while it served to reaffirm their fighting spirit, could have no great effect in lessening the number or lightening the suffering of Nazi victims. In the months before the Allied invasion a heightened tempo made itself felt in deportations and arrests, in the cities of Bordeaux, Toulouse, Paris, Nîmes, Montauban, Avignon and Clermont-Ferrand. After the invasion more urgent matters did not cause the Nazis to forget the Jews; round-ups and deportations continued, with children not overlooked.

Several leading members of the French Jewish community disappeared from the scene. In September, 1943, Raoul Lambert and André Baur, directors of the Union générale des Juifs de France, were arrested, Lambert being charged with treason for having made a strong protest to Vichy against the treatment of the Jews interned in the Drancy camp. After he himself had been interned in Drancy for several months, he was deported to Poland. Victor Basch, the noted student of esthetics, defender of Alfred Dreyfus, once president of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme (League for Human Rights) and active in the Alliance Israélite Universelle, was murdered in Lyons in January, 1944. In the same month, the clandestine *Honneur et Patrie* reported the execution of the mathematician René Bloch and his son. Léon Brunschvicg, one of France's most eminent professors of philosophy and a leading figure in the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, died of natural causes at Evian in February. In April, René Blum, a stage director and the brother of Léon Blum, was said by the underground to have died in a Nazi prison. Salomon Dyk, an agronomist who had investigated Jewish settlement possibilities throughout the world and had been associated with the French ORT since 1940,

died at Grenoble in May. Martin Weil and Alexander Charasch of ORT were deported, and others active in that organization went into hiding, though some ORT schools were still functioning in Limoges and Périgueux. Aimé Pallière, the famous convert to Judaism and author of "The Unknown Sanctuary," devoted to Jewish causes in France, Palestine and the rest of the world, was reported in June to have died in a concentration camp.

Economic oppression continued. In May, 1944, the special tax of 10% on Jewish property was increased to 20%, "to help destitute Jews." The property of deported and missing Jews was taken over by the Germans. Jewish firms continued to be liquidated. In October, 1943, Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, Vichy's Commissioner General for Jewish Affairs, gave the total number of liquidated Jewish businesses as 15,000. In January, 1944, the value of confiscated Jewish property was estimated to be 450,000,000 francs. A February, 1944, Swiss dispatch reported that Jewish property, "down to the stock in trade of 'Rebecca Kauffmann, who sells shoestrings in open-air markets,'" had been seized. In June, 1944, it was revealed that furniture taken from Jews was being distributed among Frenchmen bombed-out by Allied air raids.

This distribution of furniture was only one of several indications that the Nazi and Nazified authorities were trying to exploit the self-interest of the French in opposition to the Jews. In November, 1943, news was received that purchasers of confiscated Jewish property had formed an association in Paris to defend the validity of their purchases after the defeat of the Germans. Nevertheless, the Vichy radio was still complaining in April, 1944, that the French did "not realize the full implications of the Jewish danger."

There was good reason to believe that one of the most touchy problems after liberation would be the economic problem. In Algiers, in May, 1944, Michel Le Trocquer, a lawyer and the son of a prominent Socialist appointed by the French Committee of National Liberation to be Commissioner for the Administration of Liberated Areas, wrote a disquieting article in the *Alger Républicain*. He felt that "... public opinion would quite readily have accepted even a severe limitation on the proportion of Jews in certain



occupations, especially trade, but . . . was aroused to violent indignation by the arrests, the deportations and the severe conditions under which they were carried out . . . [After the war] it will be accepted that the Jews should be reinstated in decent conditions allowing them to live as free men, but there will be a tendency to be irritated at seeing them automatically restored to all the industrial, commercial and political positions which they may once have had." The article concluded with the caution that the problem of the Jews in the post-war French economy would be one requiring "great prudence and great political skill," one which would be exacerbated by any "psychological errors."

Several of the Nazi French in charge of persecuting the Jews suffered discomfiture before they could be brought to justice in a liberated France. In February, 1944 Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, of the self-conferred aristocratical name and the shady antecedents, was dismissed from his post as Commissioner General for Jewish Affairs for "corrupt application of his authority." He had again yielded to his old taste for peculation and embezzlement. Charles du Paty de Clam replaced him. In 1940 he had been an official of the pro-German Vichy government in Syria until it was expelled by the British and Free French armies. At the time of the Dreyfus Affair his namesake had been foremost in establishing Dreyfus' "guilt", a leading anti-Dreyfusard. He did not, however, seem to be efficient enough for the Nazis, since in June, a few weeks after the landings in Normandy, he was succeeded by Jean Artignac.

### French Jews Abroad

Outside of France, French Jewish organizations were created or reconstituted. In Algeria the Alliance Israélite Universelle resumed activity in December, 1943. Among those prominent in it were René Mayer and René Cassin, respectively Commissioner of Merchant Marine and Communications and Chairman of the Juridical Commission of the French Committee of National Liberation, and Bernard Mélamède, formerly of the Paris HICEM (Hias-Ica Emigration Association) and appointed the month before to the post of Director of the Office of Repatriation. In May,



1944, the Association pour le Rétablissement du Judaïsme en France et dans ses Possessions d'Outremer (ARJF-Association for the Reestablishment of Judaism in France and Its Overseas Possessions) was incorporated in New York by a group including Edouard and Robert de Rothschild, Edmond and Alfred Weil, André Meyer and Rabbi Simon Langer. Its chief aims are to reestablish the Jewish religious organization in France, to provide housing for worship, to supply ceremonial vestments, and to procure the services of rabbis and other religious officials needed by the congregations. One of the first things it did was to commission the Jewish Publication Society of America to print ten thousand prayer books in Hebrew and French for distribution to soldiers in France.

### **The French Committee of National Liberation**

The actions and declarations of the French Committee of National Liberation, which in 1944 began to style itself the Provisional Government, showed that it intended to maintain the traditions of emancipation and equality of the French Revolution and the Republic. In September, 1943, all anti-Jewish laws were abolished in Corsica. In October, the Crémieux Decree was declared to be still in effect in Algeria. In April, 1944, Henri Hoppenot, Minister in Washington of the French Committee, assured the American Jewish Committee that "as soon as France is liberated, the French authorities will not fail to treat all persons equally without racial discrimination." At the end of June, 1944, Francois Coulet, Regional Commissioner for Normandy, issued a decree suspending all Vichy legislation discriminating against Jews, among others. The month before, a special committee had been established in Algiers to supervise relief work in France as it was liberated, and it announced that special attention would be given to the plight of the Jewish children whose parents had been killed or deported. Organized government action was recognized as necessary to supplement the kindness and generosity of the French people.

Some observers, however, wondered how much even the best-intentioned government could do to restore Jewish

property rights. The experience in North Africa proved the entire good faith of the provisional government, but it also indicated that in France itself, where the property relationships in an originally more complex economy had been further deliberately tangled, snarled and twisted, restoration of those rights might well be found too difficult. They saw in the wide publicity given to Michel LeTrocquer's *L'Alger Républicain* article by the official information services a trial balloon sent up to gauge the reaction at home and abroad to the prospect that the Jews might not be "automatically restored to all the industrial, commercial and political positions which they may once have had."

### North Africa

In North Africa, the capital event of the year was the revalidation of the Crémieux Decree, which had conferred French citizenship on the Algerian Jews *en bloc* in 1870 and had been abrogated in 1940 by Vichy, and again in March, 1943, by General Henri Honoré Giraud. On October 21, 1943, it was announced the the Crémieux Decree was still valid, since Vichy legislation had been annulled and since none of Giraud's promised administrative orders for the execution of his abrogation decree had been issued in the period of three months from March mentioned in the decree. The contention of Giraud that abrogation of the Crémieux Decree was vital for the satisfaction of Moslem demands and for the good conduct of the war was shown to have been only a pretext when General Georges Catroux, in charge of Moslem Affairs, did not put up any strong opposition to the revalidation of the Decree and when, in fact, it evoked no disturbances of any kind.

By July, 1943, refugees in Vichy internment camps in North Africa had been freed. Many joined the British Pioneer Corps and many were employed by the American Army or in private industry. Only the aged and the disabled had to rely on the relief funds provided by local communities, which in turn received subventions from abroad, chiefly from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. Most Vichy restrictions on Jews had been removed, children had been readmitted to the schools, lawyers and

physicians were practicing again, and most civil servants had been reinstated in their pre-Vichy jobs.

In June, 1944, the only inmates of internment camps were political offenders, of whom none was known to be Jewish. The anti-Semitic movements which had flourished under Vichy had been suppressed. There were practically no Jewish refugees arriving any more. Of a boatload of almost 400 expected from Spain, fewer than 40 arrived, the very large majority not wishing to exchange the comparative freedom of movement and closeness to the European scene which they enjoyed in Spain for the relative confinement, however well meant, of UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) and similar reception centers. Camps which could accomodate thousands were almost empty.

### The North African Jewish Community

Relations between the Jews and the rest of the population were described as follows in May, 1944, by an experienced and sober observer: "The Jews of North Africa at present show a tendency toward better relations with the Arab elements. Among certain circles [of Europeans] this rapprochement creates a kind of suspicion about the Jews which is not calculated to simplify the problem."

Within the community progress was made, the Jews advancing intellectually, socially and economically, despite war-time difficulties. Nevertheless, they continued to remain on a standard considerably below that of Europe (in normal times) and the United States. Poverty was still widespread, but to some degree it was alleviated by the traditional voluntary charitable organizations. A certain narrowness of sympathy might still be detected in the slowness of the community to contribute toward help for European refugees. On the other hand, the concern of some of the Europeans in North Africa with the problems of relatives and *landsleit* abroad was too absorbing to allow for much interest in local work.

Especially in Morocco, but also wherever else Jews did not have French citizenship, there seemed to be an increasing desire to obtain emancipation and equality by emigration

after the war. The political stirring in the Jewish community, of which the desire to emigrate was one symptom, was also manifested by a pronounced rise in Zionist sentiment throughout North Africa, especially among the younger elements. In addition to the general factors making for the spread of Zionist and pro-Palestine feeling since the rise of Hitler and, especially, since the advent of the Vichy regime, the presence of Jewish Palestine units serving with the British Eighth Army in North Africa had an unmistakable influence. The excellent impression the members of these units made, especially in Libya, where, on their own initiative and in their free hours, they contributed to the relief of the stricken Jewish community and gave a powerful impetus to educational and cultural activity, was one of the chief causes for the swift growth of the prestige and popularity of Hebrew and one of the causes for the increased popularity of Zionism.

The selection of delegates to the projected conference of the World Jewish Congress in New York in May, 1944, aroused a flurry of excitement in the community. Ideological issues were somewhat obscured by personalities. The postponement and tacit abandonment of the conference did not prevent continued heated debate.

## Algeria

In June, 1944, the Algerian Jewish community was pressing for a more clear-cut and explicit reaffirmation of the Crémieux Decree and annulment of the Giraud ordinance than the Committee of National Liberation's declaration of October, 1943. Fear was expressed that otherwise there would be the possibility of a future "misunderstanding" about the status of Algerian Jews. This fear was strengthened by the lack of clarity in the legal situation of Jewish property confiscated or subjected to forced sale under the Vichy regime. There were enough vested interests opposing restoration of such property to make the Jews uneasy. Nor were the purely legal rights of the matter beyond dispute. It was reported that the National Liberation Committee's Committee on Jewish Property was proposing to divide Jewish property into three categories: 1) that which had

been seized and sold by the Vichy authorities; 2) that which had been sold by its owner between the time Vichy announced its intention to introduce anti-Jewish laws and the actual date of their introduction; and 3) that which had been sold before Vichy's announcement of its intention to apply the anti-Jewish laws to North Africa, in anticipation of that announcement and of subsequent confiscation.

Perhaps the majority of Jews affected by the question of restoration had taken the advice of the Consistoire Israélite and retained possession of their belongings until they were actually seized by Vichy. In April, 1943 an order was issued allowing Jews who had suffered expropriation to reclaim their property within a month. Most of those eligible filed claims within the stated period and got their property back.

Uncertainty weighed primarily on those who had anticipated seizure by selling their property themselves. Most of them insisted that the sale had actually, if not overtly, been transacted under duress and that, in compliance with the United Nations declaration that sales under enemy pressure were null and void, their property should be returned. It seemed to be the consensus of the lawyers that only sales made after Vichy's announcement of pending anti-Jewish legislation would be considered as having been transacted under duress, and that prior sales would be deemed voluntary and irrevocable.

### 3. Belgium

ON JUNE 14, 1943, the Belgian government-in-exile estimated that 52,000 Jews had been deported from Belgium.

In September, after Italy's capitulation, there was a renewed intensification in the campaign of arrests and deportation against those still remaining. Children were reported gassed at Brasschaet, north of Antwerp, and tormented and beaten in the Malines concentration camp. The underground press charged, in January, 1944, that three out of every five Jews arrested the previous summer had died in the Malines camp or in the course of deportation. In February, 1944, Jews of Turkish nationality, theretofore relatively unmolested, were sent to Malines. In the first

week of March the Nazi dragnet gathered in a thousand Jews living in concealment.

The underground existence of a large number of Jews would have been impossible without the active help of a large number of Christians, heedless of danger to themselves. By August, 1943, the resistance movement had organized machinery to obtain ration books for Jews and political fugitives. During that month, the Nazi authorities published a proclamation offering all Belgians in the provinces of Brabant and Limburg immunity from punishment if they turned over to the police Jews whom they had been sheltering; no reports are available on the extent to which this offer was accepted. In September, 1943, a daring raid on a convent removed fifteen Jewish girls to safety the day before the Gestapo had announced it would come to deport them. These girls were only a few of many being hidden by the clergy, frequently in church property. In July, two pro-Nazi weeklies, the French-language *Ami du Peuple* and the Flemish-language *Volksaanval*, had to suspend publication because of popular boycott.

The Belgian government-in-exile continued to give proof of its democratic attitude and intent. In September, 1943, when the tempo of deportations began to speed up again, it issued a long statement reaffirming its previous position, condemning the new persecutions, and concluding that "any Belgian who assists in such measures will be guilty of giving aid to the enemy and will render himself liable to heavy legal penalties." In April, 1944, replying to an inquiry from the American Jewish Committee regarding discrimination on religious or ethnic grounds in post-liberation administration of relief, Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, the ambassador to the United States, stated:

"The ordinances promulgated against the Jews in Belgium by the German authorities are unconstitutional and will be considered null and void as soon as the territory is liberated. The Council of Ministers has already taken measures to that effect . . . . As to aliens, the Belgian Government has always refused to make a distinction between Jews and persons of another religion. It intends to continue that policy."



#### 4. Luxembourg

BEFORE the war broke out there were about 3,000 Jews in the Duchy of Luxembourg. In August, 1943, Joseph Bech, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the government-in-exile, made this highly interesting and significant statement:

"Since the invasion of my country by the Germans all the Luxembourg and foreign Jews have been expelled from Luxembourg to France and elsewhere, or deported to Poland, their belongings being confiscated. Only a few old people, too old to be transplanted, have been left in a concentration camp in the Ardennes, where they have now been for the past three years . . . .

There has never been the least anti-Semitic feeling in our country, and the spirit of tolerance and liberalism so natural in the Luxembourg character is poles apart from the racial prejudice of the National Socialist system, whose victims in their thousands had since 1933 found refuge and the greatest hospitality in my country . . . . My Jewish compatriots, with all other Luxembourgers, will after victory return to their homes in our liberated and free Luxembourg."

Almost a year later, in June, 1944, Prime Minister Pierre Dupong assured the World Jewish Congress that Jewish aliens formerly residing in the country would be permitted to return after the war.

#### 5. The Netherlands

EARLY in December, 1943, Anton Mussert, leader of the Netherlands Nazis, informed journalists at a press reception in Berlin that the Jewish problem no longer existed in Holland. There were no more Jews there. He was probably exaggerating, but not much. Two months earlier Premier Peter Gerbrandy of the Netherlands government-in-exile had announced the deportation of the last 5,000 of the pre-war 65,000 Jews of Amsterdam, including the members of the Central Jewish Council. After this deportation, the Premier said, there were "hardly any Jews left on Netherlands soil." In November a Swiss newspaper estimated that



15,000 to 20,000 of the 300,000 or so Hollanders in Switzerland were Jews. Before the German invasion in 1940 there were more than 150,000 Jews in the Netherlands, including about 20,000 refugees. Some Netherlands Jews arrived in Palestine in July, 1944, having been exchanged for German nationals interned by the British. They said that nine of every ten Netherlands Jews had been deported to Poland.

According to available information, the German treatment of Jews was a long, obscene horror. Jews were arrested for deportation while under anaesthetic on operating tables or in the throes of childbirth. Children in concentration camps were helped to die of diphtheria; adults were exposed to pneumonia. A variety of ingenious tortures was developed, the most inventive sadists apparently being in charge of the Vught and Westerbork camps. It was reported that several thousands of Jews married to non-Jews in childless unions, offered the alternative of sterilization or deportation, chose sterilization. Some were deported after being sterilized. So fierce and unrelenting was the Gestapo hunt for Jews who had "dived under" that some, out of terror and exhaustion, gave themselves up to be deported to the Polish gas chambers. Others were duped into surrendering by assurances that their escape could be bought or that they were to be exchanged for Germans held by the Allies.

The attitude of the Christian population was admirable. Fifteen to twenty thousand Jews could not be hidden from the Gestapo without the rest of the population's almost complete solidarity, despite savage reprisals against those caught giving shelter to fugitives. Many individual acts of self-sacrificing heroism and devotion by nurses, policemen, and peasants were reported. More than six thousand physicians maintained an unbroken refusal to do the Nazis' sterilization work, even at the cost of having their licenses revoked. After two months of almost total suspension of medical service, the German occupying authority gave in and, in September, 1943, some 6,200 medical men were allowed to resume practice. The Mussert press raged against the obstinate persistence of teachers in rejecting anti-Semitism for themselves and their pupils. The Reformed Church, in February, 1944, urged all its pastors to consider carefully whether Nazi communicants should be admitted

to the sacraments. No general exclusion was ordered, but among the many conflicts stressed between Nazism and Christianity was Nazi anti-Semitism, a mask for "aversion to the Jewish God and Bible."

The Netherlands government-in-exile was at one with its people. Denunciations of the Nazi murders and deportations were made by officials, published in the official press and broadcast to the homeland. In October, 1943, Premier Gerbrandy promised that "the Dutch people will . . . do its utmost to heal as best it can the wounds that have been inflicted upon the Jews . . . ." Earlier that month the government had named Salomon Rodrigues Pereira, formerly Chief Rabbi of the Portuguese Israelite Community of The Hague, as Jewish chaplain to the Netherlands army in England and adviser on Jewish affairs. At his reception in London, the following January, the Netherlands government and people were praised by representatives of the British and European Jewish communities, for their undeviating adherence to the principles of equality.

## 6. Norway

IN FEBRUARY, 1944, the Norwegian Embassy in Washington expressed the view that "there are probably very few Jews left in Norway by now . . . ." The only news from Norway concerning Jews was that the Quisling press, in October, 1943, attacked the Red Cross in Norway "for acting against vital Norwegian and German interests" in sending supplies to Norwegian Jews deported to Germany and Poland, in defiance of orders by the Quisling government and the German occupation authorities.

The statement by the Embassy on the small number of Jews left in Norway was contained in a letter to the American Jewish Committee written in response to an inquiry; the letter said in part:

"Legal Norwegian authorities have never allowed any discrimination on the basis of race. As soon as part or the whole of Norway has been liberated rationing will be taken over by the legal Norwegian authorities, and

any discriminatory pre-existing rules will just be disregarded.

There are probably very few Jews left in Norway by now as about 50 per cent were helped by the Underground to escape to Sweden. It is believed that nearly all the others, those whom the Underground Organizations tried in vain to save, have been deported to Eastern Poland. When Norwegian Jews return to Norway after the liberation they will receive exactly the same treatment as other Norwegians exiled during occupation."

## 7. Denmark

IN 1944, no Jews were known to be left in Denmark. Between September and December, 1943, about seven thousand had succeeded in escaping to Sweden; all the others, who had not been killed, had been deported to the Terezin concentration camp in Czechoslovakia. Between 8,000 and 8,500, including 1,500 to 2,000 refugees, had been in Denmark when it was overrun by the German army.

In August, 1943, sabotage and popular resistance led the Germans to demand of the Danish government, which theretofore had been allowed a large measure of independence, that it suppress those activities effectively. King Christian and his government refused, and the Germans imposed their own total military control. The cabinet resigned and the King was put under house arrest. Among the prominent Danes arrested at this time were leaders of the Jewish community. Some, like Dr. Erik Warburg, the King's physician, were later released through the influence of the King or other highly placed persons.

The Gestapo chose Rosh Hashanah, September 30–October 1, to strike. At the end of August and the middle of September lists of names had been seized in the offices of the community, and bank deposits had been confiscated. On Rosh Hashanah the Germans began to round up all Jews, for deportation.

Yet seven thousand of the total eight or eight and a half thousand Jews of Denmark were safe in Sweden in 1944, constituting about a half of all Danes who had escaped to

Sweden since the end of the previous September. They were saved by the decency of the Christian population of both countries. Members of the resistance movement and the police had given them advance warning of the Gestapo's intentions, and the Swedish government broadcast a declaration that anybody fleeing from Denmark would find refuge on Swedish soil. In the first three weeks of October, thousands of Jews ventured across the Kattegat Strait in boats. Some were drowned and many more were machine-gunned in their boats by Nazi patrols; but five thousand did reach safety, and it was Danish Christians—policemen, soldiers, fisherman, transport workers—who made it possible. A regular ferry service ran between Denmark and Sweden. Widespread sabotage of German vessels in Copenhagen harbor and of power stations, transport services, and war factories made it all the more difficult for the Germans to prevent the escape of the Jews and non-Jews. Nevertheless many of those who helped the fugitives were caught and imprisoned or killed in the act of helping. In the following two months, two thousand more Jews were added to the number already in Sweden. During that time a thousand to fifteen hundred Jews were assembled in Danish internment camps and then deported. Practically all were sent to Terezin, among them Dr. M. Friediger, the Chief Rabbi. At the end of the year there probably was not one Jew left in the country.

The Danish people's opposition to Nazi doctrine and behavior expressed itself in other ways as well. On October 3, 1943, the Bishops of the Danish Church issued a pastoral letter of condemnation and protest which was read in every church in the country. Two days later the professors of Copenhagen University suspended classes for a week "in view of the disasters which have overcome our fellow-citizens." Several of the professors were arrested. On October 10, the chief of police was dismissed for publicly dissociating the police from Nazi acts. In answer to the German promise that imprisoned Danish soldiers would be set free after all the Jews had been caught, the commanding general, speaking for his officers and men, replied: "The Danish army will not accept favors at the expense of other citizens." The political parties, industrial associations, cham-

bers of commerce, labor unions, civil service organizations, professional bodies and youth groups, all publicly protested to the German authorities.

Early in 1944, Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister in Washington, summarized briefly what had happened: "Danish citizens of the Jewish race form an integral part of the people of Denmark, and the recent Nazi persecution of Danish Jews was felt by all Danes as an attack directed against a member of the family of Denmark."

In May, 1944, the Swedish press reported that a number of Jews deported from Denmark were doing forced labor in war plants in Germany. In June the underground Danish press reported that the Danish Jews in Terezin were being sent to Poland.

## 8. Sweden

SPECIAL interest in Swedish events during the year under review was primarily linked with the escape of most of the Jews in Denmark to Swedish soil. That subject is treated in detail, in the chapters on Denmark and Refugee Migrations in the current Review.

Swedish public opinion strongly supported the government's initiative in favor of the Jews of Denmark. In October, 1943, the press, church, labor organizations and civic groups instantly made known their approval. The royal family made a public demonstration of its favorable attitude. Warm thanks were extended to the Swedish people and government by the Swedish Jewish community and a large number of Jewish organizations throughout the free world. In January, 1944, a Gallup poll survey showed that the Gestapo terror against the Danish Jews took second place among the occurrences of 1943 which had made the strongest impression in Sweden, and that 77% of the population supported the government's reaction to the terror.

While her activities on behalf of the Danish Jews were the most successful and most celebrated, Sweden gave proof of sincere sympathy with the Jews by a consistent pattern of less publicized action throughout the year. In October, 1943, the Privy Council reversed the decision of a lower court which had sentenced Professor Israel Holmgren, a Jew, to

imprisonment for four months for having violated the press statute by publishing statements against the leaders of the German government in a pamphlet accusing Hitler and his aides of direct responsibility for the slaughter of millions in Europe. In February, 1944, an appeal was made for the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and for "homeless Jewish science" by Prince Eugen, the King's brother, Archbishop Eiden, Professor Oesten Unden, formerly the Foreign Minister, and the rectors of all Swedish universities. In April, the press and prominent churchmen came out against the British White Paper on Palestine and in support of the Jewish settlement. In June, it was revealed that the Germans had rejected a Swedish offer to have the International Red Cross remove from Rumania 40,000 Jews, including children, on Swedish ships, as well as similar offers made previously. Throughout the year the leaders of the Swedish Church continued to denounce the "barbarous," "sinful" and "un-Christian" conduct of the Germans and their satellites. Prominent among these clergymen was Archbishop Eiden, who frequently preached before King Gustav.

The Jewish community was chiefly occupied with the refugees from Denmark. Press reports about other activity within the community were few, and they were mainly concerned with its reaction to events abroad. In April, 1944, the Swedish Zionist Federation, under the chairmanship of Professor Hugo Valentin, known in the United States for his work on anti-Semitism, called for the revocation of the 1939 British White Paper on Palestine. In June, the community celebrated the seventy-fifth birthday of Dr. Marcus Ehrenpreis, chief rabbi of Stockholm.

## 9. Switzerland

OF THE 100,000 refugees in Switzerland in June, 1944, about 25,000 were Jews. The majority of the latter had slipped across the French border since the summer of 1942, when the mass deportations began in France, and about two thousand had escaped from Italy since October, 1943. In June, the Joint Distribution Committee announced that 2,000 Yugoslavs, mostly Jewish, had arrived recently. Further details regarding Jewish refugees in Switzerland



are given in the chapter on Refugee Migrations in the present Review.

The Swiss people continued to measure their human responsibilities by their exacting tradition, and their government continued to welcome those who could escape and to ease their plight. In October, 1943, the press was ordered not to criticize the German terror in Denmark, but there could be no mistaking the attitude of all the Swiss. It was feared that relations with Germany, already tense, would be further exacerbated, perhaps dangerously, by the comment that the ban prevented from appearing. It was felt, too, that Swiss opinion was too well known at home and in the rest of the world to need editorial reaffirmation on this occasion. Only the previous August the government had confiscated another volume of the German *Meyers Konversations Lexikon*, this time because of an anti-Semitic attack on the Swiss refugee policy.

The Jewish community made extraordinary contributions of money and devotion to the care of the refugees. In addition to the assistance and encouragement given to the organizations functioning specifically as rescue and maintenance agencies, much support went to ORT, for vocational retraining, and OSE, for health. In September, 1943, a Swiss ORT committee was formed under the chairmanship of Armand Braunschwig, president of the Union of Jewish Communities. In December, ORT succeeded in having youngsters from its school in Italy brought to Switzerland. In April, 1944, two new trade schools were opened for young refugees and, in May, the creation was announced of a trade school for refugee girls, a training farm for truck-farming and a refugee camp. In November, 1943, OSE had a convention at which some of the most prominent men in the community joined the executive committee; its inspiration and practical guidance continued to come largely from Boris Tschlenoff. During that month, an OSE home was opened for refugee boys. The zeal and courage of the OSE staff in moving children from France to Switzerland, their great skill and understanding as social workers and teachers, and their dedication to their work are not sufficiently known.

The Jewish community expressed its feelings about matters beyond the Swiss borders as well. In February, 1944, the

Swiss Zionists called for the abrogation of the 1939 British White Paper on Palestine, the control of Palestine immigration by the Jewish Agency, and a Jewish Commonwealth. In April, when the Hungarian crisis became acute, the Union of Jewish Communities created a commission to coordinate the rescue of European Jews.

## 10. Italy

TWENTY-two years of the infamy of Fascism ended on July 25, 1943, when Mussolini was deposed; less than a year later, on June 4, 1944, the Allies entered Rome. For the Jews of Italy, living in the areas dominated by the Nazis and their Fascist satellites, the history of that year was one of extortion, deportation and murder, while liberation was slowly making its way north with the Allied armies.

Sicily had already been invaded when Mussolini fell and, by the middle of August, was entirely in Allied hands. In the rest of Italy there was a marked improvement in the lot of the Jews during the month and a half from Mussolini's ouster until September 8, when the Badoglio government concluded an armistice with the Allies. Probably a mixture of sincere disgust with racism and a desire to ingratiate themselves with the American and British victors to whom they knew they would soon be surrendering, motivated the men in control of Italian politics during August, 1943, to hasten to do away with official anti-Semitism. A commission headed by the Minister of Justice was established to draw up the abolition of anti-Jewish legislation. Jewish citizens, interned because of their race, were released, and 150 of the political prisoners set free were Jews. Men high in the army and navy, dismissed when Mussolini introduced the "Aryan paragraph" into Italian public life, were recalled to their posts and, a few months later, in November, when the Badoglio government was functioning in southern Italy under Allied supervision, two Jews were appointed to posts in the cabinet: Guido Jung, an important Fascist official before anti-Semitism was introduced, as under secretary in the ministry of finance; and Mario Fano as under secretary in the ministry of communications. There were wholesale arrests

of Fascist officials who had been waxing fat on the extraordinarily profitable corruption made possible by economic "aryanization." The press reflected the opposition of the Italian people to the racist measures, by its insistence on their immediate annulment. The anti-Fascist parties, Socialist, Christian Democrat, Liberal, Action, and Communist, urged compensation for Jews who had been expropriated. By a decree issued in January, 1944, full civil and political rights were restored to all who had been deprived of them by reason of race or political affiliation.

Immediately after the capitulation of the Badoglio government to the Allies, the Germans seized control of Italy far to the south of Rome, and the direst persecution began. Mussolini was snatched away from imprisonment at the hands of his successors and was put at the head of the Fascist Socialist Republic, a puppet government in the north. Fascists who had committed themselves irrevocably joined the new government and vied in cruelty with the Nazi forces, military and Gestapo. In October, Mussolini's cabinet announced the reinstatement of the anti-Jewish measures relaxed under Badoglio. There were mass arrests in Rome, Milan, Turin and other cities. Jewish institutions were closed, property was seized, wearing the "Jew badge" was made compulsory. In Rome, the community was forced to pay a ransom of fifty kilograms of gold and 2,500,000 lire in currency. Of the thousands of Jews missing from the total of almost 12,000 when the Allies entered, 3,000 had been deported in October, 1943, and 1,500 the day before Rome was taken. Mass murders were reported having taken place in Piedmont and Lombardy, and revolting massacres near the Swiss border. By the beginning of 1944, a total of 10,000 Jews had been deported to Germany and Poland, and 25,000 interned in concentration camps. By June, 1944, many more thousands of Jews, Italian and foreign, had been transported to Poland and its death camps. Thirty-five per cent of all Jewish property had been confiscated in northern Italy, the Jews of Florence alone having been despoiled of possessions worth 500,000,000 lire (\$25,000,000 at the pre-war rate of exchange), and considerable synagogue property. In May, it was announced that 75,000 acres of farm land had been taken, as well as

all Jewish property in the Modena district; a month later, all the property of the Jews in Genoa had been seized.

A number of Jews succeeded in reaching Switzerland from northern Italy. As early as October, 1943, it was estimated that two thousand, including refugees (especially from Yugoslavia), had crossed the border into safety. At the same time, Jews fleeing the Gestapo in France added to the number already in northern Italy.

Many men prominent in the Italian Jewish community are definitely known to have been killed or deported; information about others is not yet at hand. In September, 1943, Vittorio Valobra and M. Luzzati, chairman and secretary of the Genoese Jewish relief, were seized, as was Alberto Recanati, a month later, when, as head of the Rome community he refused to supply the Germans with a list of its membership. Davide Ginsbourg, formerly professor of Russian literature at the University of Turin, after having been sentenced to five years of imprisonment for anti-Fascist activity, was tortured to death by the Gestapo in the Regina Coeli prison in Rome. Elio Morpurgo, formerly a senator and an important political figure, died at the age of 85 while being deported from Italy, the Gestapo having ignored a Fascist promise to leave him in peace, out of respect for his age and poor health. Professor Anton Israele Zolli, Chief Rabbi of Rome, formerly of Trieste, revealed that the rabbis of Modena, Florence and Genoa had all been deported.

On July 12, 1943, two days after the invasion of Sicily, the Allied Military Government proclaimed the abolition of all discriminatory laws. Within a month, the ownership of property reported confiscated from Jews was being investigated; Allied soldiers were attending synagogue services in Palermo immediately after its fall. Throughout the year, liberation for the Jews continued to accompany Allied gains according to the precedent set in Sicily. When Rome was freed, Sabbath services in the synagogue, resumed for the first time since the Germans occupied the city in September, 1943, were described as very moving; prayers of thanksgiving were offered in which the liberated and liberators joined. There were reports in the United States that the Allied Military Government had ordered the return of all

property confiscated from Jews only if the former owners were in Rome or when they returned there. These reports were under investigation as this account was being written, there being cause to doubt that the policy of restoring confiscated property was being made so narrow. Although there was no reason to believe that the Allied authorities had continued the ban imposed by the Fascists and Nazis on *shehitah*, it is not yet definitely known whether it was again being practiced in Rome.

When Rabbi Zolli spoke of the period during which the Nazis had been in control of Rome, he contrasted "the good hearts of the Italians" with the cruelty of the Germans. "The whole Italian population has been wonderful to us . . . . [The Nazis] put a price of 300,000 lire on my head . . . . I took refuge with one Catholic family . . . who did not know me . . . . The son was soon caught and shot. I had to hide somewhere else. Then another Catholic family . . . took me in—people who had never heard of me—and they treated me like their father and even called me father . . . ." Of the Catholic Church he said: "What the Vatican did will be indelibly and eternally engraved in our hearts . . . . Priests and even high prelates did things that will forever be an honor to Catholicism."

Verification of this impression of the fine attitude and behavior of the Italian people and the Catholic Church came from other sources as well. From Jerusalem, the following was sent to the *New York Times*:

"Many reports have been received here from Jewish military chaplains serving in Italy and from Palestinian Jewish soldiers of the sympathetic and helpful conduct of the Italian people under the Fascist regime toward persecuted Jewish inhabitants.

"These letters confirm that the Italians did all they could to rescue and harbor Jews fleeing from oppression and certain death, even providing false passports for them under Italian names.

"The reports asserted that this was done with the full knowledge and support of King Victor Emmanuel. It also is known that many Jews found refuge in the papal villa at Castel Gandolfo as well as inside Vatican City itself."

It was frequently only by braving great danger that the Italian people and clergy could show their sympathy. In November, 1943, the Milanese underground in a daring raid succeeded in destroying the list of Jews, drawn up at the order of the Fascists to speed their arrest and internment. On the Swiss frontier, laymen and priests were arrested for assisting Jews across the border. In the churches of northern Italy Fascist cruelties were repeatedly denounced, and a number of priests were imprisoned for such attacks.

It cannot be said that all Jews behaved as well. Ugo Foa, the president of the Rome community and formerly a Fascist magistrate, in the early days of German occupation, took pains to let himself be seen in the company of a Gestapo officer, thus giving the impression that Jews had nothing to fear from the Nazis. He and several like-minded friends argued against Rabbi Zolli's urgings that the Jews of Rome give up their businesses, suspend religious services, and scatter. Although Foa said he had received assurances that nothing would happen to them, the better educated and more alert elements understood the situation and went into hiding; the majority of the community, mostly peddlers and small merchants, relying on Foa's assurances, remained and suffered the consequences.

Native and refugee Jews received assistance in the liberated areas. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee allocated \$120,000 for its work in Italy during the first half of 1944. This was in addition to a grant made to the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees when the Italian mainland was first invaded; the purchase of clothing in Palestine for shipment to Italy; grants to enable schools, synagogues and other institutions to reopen; grants to develop workshops in camps, equipping hostels, and furnishing medical supplies. The JDC operated under the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees with the approval of the Allied Control Commission. Through diplomatic personnel attached to the Vatican, the JDC was able to extend some assistance to the Jews of Rome, during this occupation.

In May, 1944, before Rome fell to the Allies, a report



on conditions in southern Italy from North Africa disclosed that there were then between four and five thousand Jewish refugees in southern Italy and Sicily. Among them were from 2,000 to 2,500 former internees of the Ferramonte camp. Many of them, though theoretically free, continued to live in the camp because of the shortage of housing and other difficulties. Those able to do so lived in neighboring villages, or in Bari, Naples and Palermo, where because there was nothing else for them to do, they tried to engage in trade. Of the four to five thousand Jewish refugees in liberated Italy, the most numerous group was from Yugoslavia, after whom came those from Poland, Austria and Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Most of them wished to emigrate, and probably 60% wished to go to Palestine. There were very few Jews of Italian nationality in liberated Italy.

By the end of June, about two thousand Palestine entry certificates had been distributed and about five hundred refugees had left for the Holy Land. In Italy, as in North Africa, the presence of Palestine Jewish units attached to the British Eighth Army was an important factor in creating a strong sentiment for Palestine. In their free time these troops engaged in much relief and rehabilitation work, not the least of which was the founding of several *Hachsharah* (training) camps to prepare prospective immigrants for agricultural work.

### North Africa

ALTHOUGH as late as October, 1943, the provisional British administration of Libya was of the opinion that international law guaranteed the integrity of Italian municipal law there, and, therefore, did not allow the formal abrogation of racist legislation, all anti-Jewish measures were abandoned in practice.

Years of warfare over the Libyan battleground, Fascist harassment and Nazi persecution had left the Jewish community very weak; its condition would have been far worse, had it not been for the friendly attitude of the Moslem

population. An originally poor Jewish community had been further impoverished. After the German armies had been driven out, there was great need of individual and community assistance. Unemployment was a problem, despite the availability of some jobs with the British military and civilian authorities, engaged in restoring a country stricken by war. Help was needed to replace the communal institutions, social, educational and religious, destroyed in the previous years. The JDC helped with funds and the Jewish troops from Palestine lent a hand in getting schools of various kinds started. The community was sufficiently impressed by the Palestine soldiers to ask the British administration for a Jewish school system with Hebrew as the language of instruction, and English and Arabic as other languages to be studied.

By June, 1944, almost all Jews who had been deported from Tripoli and Benghazi to other places in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica had been returned to their native cities. Of the estimated four thousand Italian Jews in Tunisia early in 1944, the majority were thought to be from Libya.

On June 28, 1944, Edward R. Stettinius, United States Under Secretary of State, announced that the British government was planning to follow the United States' lead in establishing a "refugee free port" at Fort Ontario, New York, by opening in Libya a haven of refuge for Jews fleeing Nazi extermination in Italy and Yugoslavia. A few days later, the British plan was attacked as "worthless" by Isaac Gruenbaum of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. He thought that in the absence of adequate provision for transportation facilities the plan was an empty gesture. While granting that a camp in Libya would be of value for Jews from Rumania or Bulgaria, Dr. Gruenbaum could see no point in establishing it for Jews from Italy, where there already were camps. He concluded his criticism by saying: "We will certainly be glad if this act increases the number of Jews saved, but in the meantime there remains the suspicion that the plan will remain only on paper to weaken pressure concerning Palestine."

## 11. Spain

DURING the past year, Spain's chief interest and importance derived from its position, adjacent to the European prison.

At the end of 1943, there were in Spain about fifteen to sixteen thousand refugees, of whom some 2,300 were thought to be Jewish. Of the latter, 1,200, or more than half, were stateless, mostly of Austrian, German, Polish and Russian origin; 500 were Polish citizens, 450 French, and 150 citizens of other Allied countries—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Yugoslavia, etc. One thousand were in Barcelona, 300 in the Barcelona region and 700 in Madrid, 300 were interned in the Miranda camp. In addition to these there were 250 Levantine Sephardic refugees of Spanish nationality, whom the Nazis allowed to leave Paris between August and October, 1943. The Germans considered them Spaniards, but the Spanish government regarded them as refugees who would be in Spain only temporarily. From the point of view of their mentality and ambition, moreover, if not of the date of their arrival in Spain, and their original motives in returning to the country from which the last of their ancestors had been banished in 1492, a good proportion of the Sephardim established in Spain since well before the war, especially those in Barcelona, could also be considered refugees. A kind of economic inquisition had been putting slow but strong pressure on them to abandon Judaism and to lose their identity completely, but even at the price of calculated total assimilation they were unable to exercise any trade other than that of peddler, and to avoid repeated nuisance sentences of short terms of imprisonment on flimsy pretexts. Of this group perhaps the majority desired to go to Palestine.

All things considered, and in contrast to what was happening to Jews on the other side of the Pyrenees, the condition of the Jewish refugees in Spain was fairly good. Enough money to live on was furnished by the Jewish relief organizations, mainly the JDC, or by agencies of the various Allied nations; among the latter the Polish Red Cross showed an inclination to shift the burden of support for the families of Jewish citizens of Poland to the private Jewish agencies.

Except for those in Miranda, many refugees found Spain, and especially Barcelona, a not entirely unpleasant place in which to stay before they could return to their homes, above all in France. Proximity to France, providing a vantage point from which to follow the battle of Europe and to return right after the war, was one of the chief reasons why nine tenths of a projected convoy of nearly 400 decided to remain in Spain and not go to camps in North Africa. Another reason was the natural preference for freedom of movement in a city like Barcelona to sequestration in a Moroccan camp.

While nearly all preferred Spain to Morocco, only the real refugees were not interested in the possibility of emigration; these were those who felt that their true homes were the ones from which they would not have been uprooted but for Hitler and to which they ardently desired to return. Many, probably most of the others, regarded settling in the United States or Palestine as the best of all alternatives. This subject is more fully treated in the chapter on Refugee Migrations.

## 12. Portugal

BY THE middle of 1943, the Portuguese policy had been established for several years not to permit the entry of refugees if they did not have a valid entry visa for another country and satisfactory proof that they would be able to leave soon. Stateless persons, born in the old Russian Empire, were kept out, even if they had Nansen passports.

Before the war, entry to Portugal had not been so difficult. Between 1933 and 1940, several hundred Jewish refugees arrived in Portugal, mostly from Central Europe, and the large majority settled in Lisbon. After June, 1940, entry grew progressively less easy, but about one hundred thousand refugees were estimated to have passed through Portugal to the Western Hemisphere, Africa, Great Britain and Palestine, between then and the early part of 1944. Many, if not most, of them were Jews.

At the end of January, 1944 the total Jewish population, permanent and transient, was estimated at about 1,800.

Of these, 525 were the permanent community, with Portuguese nationality; another 150, of presumptive Portuguese nationality, had recently arrived from France and were confined to Curia and Coimbra until their nationality could be fully verified. Of the remaining 1,125, the stateless, mainly of German and Austrian origin, numbered about 445; the Poles, including some who in the eyes of the Portuguese were stateless because the Polish government had denationalized them, were about 490; and the others, Belgians, French, Dutch, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Hungarians, etc., came to some 190.

The majority of the refugees were assigned to forced residence in Lisbon, Ericeira, the spa Caldas da Rainha, and various towns in the provinces. Most of them were being maintained by American Jewish relief agencies. Those who had arrived since 1940 were not permitted to work. In Caldas da Rainha and Ericeira, police permission was necessary to leave town, but there was freedom of movement and choice of residence within the town itself. Children were permitted to attend school provided tuition fees were paid for them. Religious activities were permitted; in Caldas da Rainha and Ericeira, prayer groups had been organized. Group recreational and vocational activity was not encouraged, although the police would occasionally authorize specific projects.

### III. EASTERN EUROPE

By SIMON SEGAL\*

#### 1. Poland

THE story of Polish Jewry under the Nazi occupation is one of the most significant not only in World War II, but in all human history. It is a story of man's unbelievable inhumanity to man and of systematic and ruthless torture and murder of innocent men, women and children. It is also a story of incredible fortitude in suffering and of heroism in the face of overwhelming odds. This story can not, of course, be told in a brief survey even if all the facts were known, which is not the case.

The Nazi persecution and extermination of Jews in Poland were not improvised; they were carefully planned. Hitler repeatedly stated that one of his main objectives in this war is the complete destruction of the Jews of Europe and, eventually, of the rest of the world. The objective was always the same; only the methods varied with the time and available facilities. He did not start with a mass slaughter of European Jews because he would have deprived himself of one of his most important propaganda weapons for the conquest of the world. Instead, he followed a policy of humiliation, persecution, and slow starvation, at the same time using anti-Semitism to divide and conquer other countries.

First, there was an attempt made to concentrate the Jews into one region, the so-called Lublin Reservation. The original plan was to concentrate the great majority of Polish and other European Jews in the Lublin area, which could not by any means either receive them or supply sufficient food and shelter for them. The intention of the Nazis was to demonstrate to the world that the Jews cannot survive except by living in the midst of, and exploiting, other peoples. Later, when the Lublin Reservation failed because diseases caused by overcrowding and starvation spread from there to the German Army itself, Hitler segregated the Jews in ghettos and condemned them to a regime of slow starvation. Meanwhile the Nazis were organizing "sightseeing tours"

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of German and satellite newspapermen to show them how inferior a race the Jews were and to what state of degradation and deprivation they could be reduced. This was the chief reason for the touring of the ghettos and for the frequent descriptions of the wretched life in the ghettos in which the German and the German-dominated press gloried.

However, when Allied successes began to inspire some doubts in the Nazi leadership of their ultimate victory, they were determined to keep at least one promise, to make up in some measure for the many they had broken. This was their promise to exterminate the Jews of Europe. Poland became the slaughterhouse to which Jews from all over Europe were sent to be massacred. The ghetto system, where the Jews were dying at the rate of sixteen times their pre-war mortality, appeared too slow. Fearing that their domination of Europe would not long continue, the Germans decided to employ the more speedy method of outright mass murder. Day after day they transported thousands of Jews, first from the Warsaw ghetto and later from other ghettos and towns, to places of execution. Some of these Jews were mowed down by machine-gunfire; others were asphyxiated in gas chambers; many more were sent to die in overcrowded and disease-ridden camps.

The Jews of Warsaw, the first to realize that they were doomed, asked for arms to defend themselves from outright slaughter. At first some Jews, for religious and other reasons, refused to engage in a hopeless fight which would merely hasten their doom. But by April 19, 1943, the 40,000 remaining Jews of Warsaw were convinced that it was better to die fighting than to be slaughtered like the nearly five hundred thousand who had already been deported from the city, and the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto began. The story of that battle is now almost fully known. It will remain, for centuries to come, a great saga of human heroism and of the unbreakable spirit of the Polish Jews. For more than a month, a few thousand wretched and hungry Jews, penned up in a ghetto, separated from the rest of the population by an eight foot brick wall, fought the mighty German Army. The Nazis were able to win only after putting the torch to the ghetto and destroying most of its buildings. More than a thousand Nazi soldiers lost their lives in that first civilian, open, armed uprising against Hitlerism in Europe.

The extermination and mass slaughter continued at an increasing pace during the period under review, and so did the resistance of the doomed Jews. The example of Warsaw was soon followed in others places. Between July 1 and November 15, 1943, according to reports from Jewish underground sources, the ghettos of Bendzin, Czenstochow, Miel-etz, Radom, Piotrkow, Bialystok, and Vilna, and in Eastern Galicia the ghettos of Stryj, Sambor, Kolomyja, Drohobycz, and Boryslaw, were liquidated. In addition, the Nazis continued to transport Jews from western and southern European countries to labor camps or to liquidation centers in Poland. On November 3, 1943, the Nazis liquidated the Trawniki camp, which contained 10,000 Jews, mainly survivors of the battle of the Warsaw ghetto. In the typical Nazi manner the people were first led out of the camp and told that they were going to work at digging ditches for military purposes. The work done, they were forced to strip and were machine-gunned to death. The same procedure was repeated two days later, on November 5, in the Poniatow camp, where 1,500 Jews were massacred. By November, 1943, all the ghettos were virtually liquidated; the few surviving Jews were either in labor camps or were hiding in the woods or in the so-called "Aryan" quarters of the larger cities. The only exception was the ghetto of Lodz, located in territory which the Nazis have incorporated into the Reich, where 30,000 Polish Jews and about one hundred thousand Jews from abroad, practically all highly skilled workers, were concentrated and forced to work for the German war machine. However, in the middle of January, 1944, the liquidation of the Lodz ghetto also was begun, with the massacre of 20,000 Jews in one day.

Armed resistance in extermination camps spread throughout the ghettos. In Bialystok, the Jews fought for a month and the Nazis again had to use heavy ammunition and the torch to quell the insurrection. In August, 1943, Tremblinka, the camp with gas chambers, where the Nazis had murdered hundreds of thousands of Jews, was completely destroyed by its inmates, who slew thirty German and Ukrainian guards. The Jews seized the ammunition, set fire to the buildings, and destroyed the gas chambers. Two hundred succeeded in escaping to the neighboring woods. Resistance was also offered by the 7,000 surviving Jews of Tarnow,

when Nazi soldiers came to liquidate the ghetto. Many Jews were killed in the battle and the others were sent to the Oswiecim death camp. In Stryj, where only 250 Jews remained, several of the German policemen sent to liquidate the ghetto were killed and some Jews escaped and joined the guerrilla units.

A particularly harrowing story came out of Lwow, a city which before the war contained a Jewish population of over 100,000. On July 1, 1941, only ten days after the German attack on the Soviet Union, the city was occupied by the Nazis. Immediately pillaging, plundering and murdering of Jews began. Several thousand were rounded up and shot in the rear of the local prison. A Ukrainian police force was created to help the Gestapo. On the anniversary of the assassination of the Ukrainian leader, Semion Petlura, several thousand of the most prominent Jews were deported; they have never been heard from since. Mass murders and massacres continued regularly and the final liquidation came on the 18th and 19th of November, 1943. The remaining Jews, who had been placed in a labor camp in the outskirts of the city, anticipating liquidation, attacked the German guards with hand grenades and pistols. Women's units fought side by side with men's units. Scores of Germans were killed, but only a few Jews managed to escape. After the revolt, the 6,000 survivors were massacred.

Resistance also was offered in Sobibor, Tarnow, Sosnowiec, and smaller towns throughout the country. Everywhere these revolts were ruthlessly suppressed and drowned in a sea of Jewish blood. Nevertheless, resistance continued, and the Jews at least exacted a price for the murder of hundreds of thousands of innocent men, women and children. What is more, they died fighting and demonstrated that the human spirit cannot be conquered by brute force.

Numbers of Jewish groups and parties have taken part in the fight. Orthodox Jews and non-observers; conservatives and radicals; workers, businessmen and professionals; Bundists, Agudists, Zionists, and Communists,—all participated in the battle of the Warsaw ghetto as well as in the subsequent battles in the other Polish cities and towns. Under the leadership of the 28-year old Jewish engineer Michael Klepfish, the Jewish Fighter Organization headed the revolt in Warsaw which was prepared by an underground coordina-

tion committee, uniting the Bund and the Jewish National Committee composed of all the Zionist groups. After the liquidation of the ghettos, this Coordination Committee continued to function and to render valuable service to the surviving Jews in the labor camps and in hiding.

### Poland in Exile

The tragic death of Premier Wladislaw Sikorski, on July 4, 1943, in an airplane crash off Gibraltar, deprived the Polish Government-in-Exile of a strong and greatly respected leader. In the reshuffling of the government, President Raczkiewicz assumed much greater power, and General Kazimierz Sosnkowski was appointed Commander-in-Chief while Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the leader of the Peasant Party, became Prime Minister. The new cabinet also included Dr. Ludwik Grosfeld, a Jewish lawyer, representing the Polish Socialist Party, as Minister of Finance. Great apprehension was expressed in Jewish circles concerning the appointment of General Sosnkowski, who was known as a rabid anti-Semite, especially in connection with his activities during the Russo-Polish war of 1920. At that time, many Polish Jews had volunteered to join the Polish Army to fight off the Soviet invasion. General Sosnkowski, then minister of war, accusing them of sympathy for the Soviets, and therefore of being a danger to Poland, ordered the Jewish soldiers disarmed and sent to an isolation camp in Jablonna in the Carpathian Mountains. Thus, General Sosnkowski became notorious throughout Poland as the man who first set up a special concentration camp for Jewish soldiers.

In this connection, it may be noted here that General Wladislaw Anders, head of the Polish units evacuated from Russia, was generally considered an anti-Semite. In spite of his denials, it has been definitely proven that, in an order of the day addressed to his officers, he stated that while he understood how they felt about the Jews, remembering that they had welcomed the Bolsheviks to Poland, the officers should, nevertheless, try to conceal those feelings at present because "anti-Semitism is unpalatable to the Anglo-Saxon world."

The Jewish representatives in the National Council, Dr. Emanuel Szerer, who succeeded the late Samuel Zygielbojm,

and Dr. Ignacy Szwarzbart have repeatedly called the attention of the government and the National Council to the existence of anti-Semitism in the Polish army. They charged that anti-Semitic propaganda was being disseminated in the armed forces by reactionary elements, and demanded action. The leaders of the Polish Socialist Party and of the Peasant Party supported the Jewish members of the Council and, on January 16, 1944, the Council adopted a resolution declaring that "brotherly relations between members of all races and denominations in the Polish forces are absolutely necessary." In press interviews, General Sosnkowski and General Kukiel, Defense Minister, denied the existence of wide-spread anti-Semitism in the army. However, the subject was brought up in the British House of Commons where a plea was made that those Jewish soldiers who so desire, be permitted to leave the Polish Army and join the British forces. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden then disclosed that two groups of Jewish soldiers numbering 200 had been permitted to transfer to a British Pioneer Unit, but that no further transfers would be allowed. In the meantime, 24 Jewish soldiers who had left the Polish forces because of persecution were brought by the Polish military authorities before a court-martial on charges of desertion. After considerable protests and agitation in the United States as well as in Great Britain, the convicted soldiers were pardoned.

In this connection, it should be emphasized that the Jewish representatives did not ask for the right of Jewish soldiers to transfer to the British Army. On the contrary, they stressed their right and duty as Polish citizens to remain in the Polish army, but at the same time requested severe punishment for those who were responsible for anti-Semitism in the armed forces. The Polish government promised to do this as well as to stop all anti-Jewish propaganda in the Army.

Sympathy for the plight of the Jews in Poland was expressed on various occasions by government representatives. After considerable delay, the government ordered the underground leadership to provide the Jews with arms. Those arms made the revolt in the ghettos possible. It also was revealed that, at the end of 1942, a special Relief Council for Jews was established under the jurisdiction of the Delegate of the Polish Government-in-Exile in Poland. The Council, headed by the Delegate, is composed of representa-



tives of the Polish Socialist Party, the Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, and the two Jewish groups,—the Bund and the Jewish National Council. Its activities are non-political, and consisted in giving Jews material assistance and aid in finding shelter in "Aryan" quarters, in providing Jews with identification papers, and helping them to secure work. Similarly, on April 20, 1944, the Polish Government-in-Exile created within the Ministry of Interior in London a Council for the Rescue of the Jewish Population in Poland. This Council is composed of three Polish and three Jewish representatives. The creation of the two Councils, in Poland and in London, was considered evidence of the Polish government's willingness to help save the remnants of Polish Jewry, which on the eve of liberation, were estimated at between three and eight hundred thousand.

## 2. U. S. S. R.

### Atrocities

AS THE Red Army was driving the Nazis out of the Soviet Union along a 2,000 mile front, the gruesome picture of Nazi brutality unfolded in the hundreds of towns, villages and cities. The reports that seeped through Nazi censorship during the occupation were unfortunately fully confirmed. In liberated town after town, tales of incredible German bestiality and mass massacre of hundreds of thousands of civilians were told. Of course, the Jews were among the first and favorite victims of the Nazis and, in the many Ukrainian, Crimean and White Russian towns known in Jewish history for centuries as containing important Jewish communities, all Jews were wiped out. The full story of Nazi atrocities cannot yet be told, because all facts are not known. But town after town revealed the same story of atrocities and mass murders.

An official government commission to investigate Nazi atrocities was sent to Caucasia after its liberation. The report of that commission, based on eyewitness accounts, revealed that thousands of Jews were drowned in the oil wells around the city of Maikop. Among those victims were refugees



from Galicia and White Russia who had been sent to the Caucasus. The report also revealed that in the town of Shackty, near Rostov, the advancing Red Army found the corpses of 30,000 Jews who had been drowned, by the fleeing Nazis, in flooded coal mines.

After the liberation of Odessa, a city with a population of more than 153,000 Jews before the outbreak of the war, no Jews were left in the city, and it was charged that the Nazis in one day had massacred 25,000 persons, most of them Jews. Some of the Jews of Odessa had succeeded in fleeing with the Red Army before the occupation by the Germans, and some had joined the guerilla bands.

A similar story was told about the former Jewish population in Kiev. Nahum Lieberman, an editor of Rostov, who had spent 16 months under the Germans in Kiev, described the tragedy of the Jewish community in Kiev, in the following terms:

“Soon after the Germans entered the city, a large number of Jews was packed into a cinema building,—men, women and children. They were kept there all night. The following morning the city was shaken by a terrific explosion. The cinema was blown up. The fire raged for six days. A few days later, the Germans put up posters in the streets ordering all Jews to assemble in the cemetery, and threatening that anyone found sheltering a Jew would be shot. The same night the news spread through the city that thousands of Jews had been massacred in the cemetery. The massacre continued for three days.”

After the recapture of Orel, it was learned that its entire Jewish population had been massacred. According to the reports of *Tass*, the official Soviet News Agency, “First the heads of the Jewish families were summoned by the Gestapo. They were never seen afterwards. Subsequently, whole families were led away from their homes and were found murdered on the Bolkhov highway, near the shooting range of the dynamo factory.”

Thus, in town after town liberated by the Red Army, the same story of mass murder, atrocity and torture was told. According to a report of *Pravda*, the Germans had completely exterminated the Jewish population of the Donetsk

Basin. Three thousand Jews were shot or hanged in Krnatorsk. Thousands were killed in Gorlovka. After the re-occupation of the city of Taganrog, the Red Army discovered that 10,000 Jews had been massacred by the Nazis in that city. The victims included Jews brought to Taganrog from neighboring towns as well as some from Bessarabia, besides the Jewish population of the city itself. After the re-occupation of Kharkov, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine, it was found that the city was also completely without Jews. The first battalion that entered Kharkov was headed by the Jew Chaim Kazham who stated: "Some Jews of the city were hidden by the Ukrainian peasants in the neighboring villages. Others were supplied with documents stating that they were Christian. The Gestapo, however, carried out a thorough search in all villages and arrested everybody whom they suspected of being Jewish. The Jewish cemetery was uprooted and all the Jewish library buildings, together with all their books were burned down by the Nazis." After the liberation of Dniepropetrovsk in October, 1943, the Moscow radio reported that the Germans had murdered 20,000 Jews in that city.

The official Soviet Commission investigating German atrocities against the civilian population also reported that the Nazis had wiped out the Jewish population in many smaller towns and villages. For instance, the town of Liady, in the Vitebsk area, once a well-known Jewish religious center, was completely razed by the Nazis, and gruesome stories of torture followed by massacre were told by eyewitnesses. It was also reported that 3,000 Jewish soldiers who were among the Russian troops captured in the Ukraine by the Germans, were executed. After the liberation of Berdichev, in March, 1944, the Soviet Commission reported that, immediately after the occupation of that city in July, 1941, the Nazis had massacred all the Jews in the Berdichev province.

The full story will not be known for some time, but according to the most reliable information of American newspaper correspondents in Russia, it is estimated that about one million Jews had been exterminated by the Nazis, especially during their retreat from the Ukraine and Crimea. According to the census of 1938, the pre-war Jewish population of

Russia was between three and one-half and four million. That means that about 25 to 30 per cent of all the Russian Jews were killed during the nearly three years of German occupation.

### **Jewish War Effort**

Fortunately, however, hundreds of thousands of Jews had succeeded in fleeing before the German armies into the interior of Russia and in joining their fellow-Jews there in contributing to the general fight of the Soviet Union against the Hitlerite invaders. According to all reports, they have done their share and more. Nine Jews have won the highest decoration, that of Hero of the Soviet Union. The Soviet press has been full of praise for a group of Jews who had been evacuated from the Galician oil regions. They were sent to the Russian oil fields and, by introducing improved methods, have considerably increased the Soviet production. It was also reported that 6% of the soldiers of the Polish divisions, which were fighting beside the Red Army, were Polish Jews. Stories of bravery and heroism of Jewish soldiers in the Red Army and in guerilla bands are continually reported in the Soviet press. One of the Jewish guerilla leaders in White Russia, known generally as Shimen, was credited with killing 2,000 Germans and defeating many enemy units. Several Jewish army men were mentioned by name in the orders of the day of Premier Stalin and cited for bravery. It was reported that Jews were very active in the guerilla movement in western White Russia as well as in the Ukraine and have thus considerably contributed to the liberation of those provinces. Several Jews have occupied important positions in the Red Army, including several generals, among them Mikhail Cherniavsky, who at 43 became a lieutenant general and was considered one of the outstanding leaders of the Red Army. According to official figures of the Soviet Union, 32,067 Jews have been decorated for heroism and bravery during the war. This put the Jews in fourth place among the nationalities of the U. S. S. R. on the basis of decorations received for bravery. The number of awards received by Jews is far in excess of the Jewish proportion of the general population.

## Communal Life

Since 1941 a determined attempt by the Soviet Jewish community towards cooperation with the other Jewish communities has been under way. The outstanding event, in connection with this effort, was the visit of Professor Solomon Mikhoels, chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, and the well-known poet Colonel Itzik Fefer, to the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

Many outstanding Jews of the Soviet Union participated in the third annual meeting of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in April, 1944. The conference again reaffirmed its desire to cooperate with Jewish communities in other countries in the common struggle against Hitlerism. These efforts toward rapprochement with the Jews of other countries did not remain without result. Jewish leaders in the United States and Great Britain have repeatedly expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Jews of Soviet Russia, and special efforts in this direction have been made by the Jewish community in Palestine. The changed attitude of the Soviet Jewish community towards Jews in other countries was evidenced in various ways. New Year messages to the Jews of the United States and other countries were sent by Samuel Chobrutsky, president of the Moscow Jewish community. Various appeals for cooperation and solidarity were made by Soviet Jewish leaders.

The attitude of the Soviet government towards the Jewish religion, the same as towards all other religions, also changed considerably. A special bureau for Jewish religious matters has been established in Moscow and facilities were granted to rebuild religious life in the Soviet areas liberated from the Nazis. The Jewish community in Moscow has also been recognized as the authorized representative of the Moscow Jews, which means that the community as such has been maintaining official relations with the government. It was reported that a rabbinical seminary was to be organized in the Soviet Union which would receive the same rights and facilities as the seminaries of other religions. According to all reports, religious fervor among Jews has considerably increased during the war, and the synagogues are crowded. Many uniforms, even those of high ranking officers, could

be seen in the synagogues, a thing that was inconceivable only a short while ago in Soviet Russia. Also, the attitude of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet Jewish community towards Palestine seems to have changed considerably, although no official statement has been made on the subject.

### 3. Baltic Countries

EARLIER reports of the massacres of the Jews in Riga and other Latvian cities were confirmed, during the period under review, by the few Jews who succeeded in escaping from the country. The Jewish population of Latvia, estimated at 94,000 before the war, has been almost completely wiped out. Swedish newspapers have reported that there were no more ghettos in Latvia because virtually all Jews there had been murdered. The few hundred survivors were put to forced labor. According to various reports, mass executions took place in the woods near Bigernieju on the Lubansk highway, where the majority of the Jews in Riga were liquidated. Of the 30,000 persons living in the Riga ghetto in December, 1941, only 3,000 remained by August, 1942. By the end of 1943, there were no more Jews left in Riga or in the other important cities of Latvia. Also executed in Latvia were Jews who were brought thither from Austria, Czechoslovakia and France.

A similar story can be told about Lithuania. There, too, it is reported, Nazis and Lithuanian Quislings have executed the great majority of the Jewish population. Thus, according to the Swedish press, in July, 1943, only 30,000 Jews remained in Lithuania of the pre-war population of 156,000. The remainder were confined in forced labor camps. Practically all the Jewish provincial communities were annihilated and, by the end of 1943, only a few thousand Jews remained in the ghettos of Kovno and Vilno. The Lithuanian official census of 1943 reported no Jews in Vilno, which, according to the 1939 pre-war Polish census had 54,000 Jews, or 28% of the population. When the Red Army occupied Vilno, war correspondents reported having found only three Jews, who told them that the entire Jewish population had been wiped out. It would seem that some Lithuanian Jews escaped to forests and joined partisan bands. According to

one report, six partisan detachments composed of Jews have been actually fighting the Germans in Lithuania.

Although members of the Catholic hierarchy have denounced the German anti-Jewish massacres and have called upon their followers to refuse collaboration with the Nazis, a large section of the Lithuanian population, according to reports, have cooperated with the country's enemies.

In Estonia, where before the war there was a tiny Jewish community (less than 5,000 in a total population of 1,125,000) there were no Jews left by the end of 1943. The *Deutsche Zeitung in Osten*, published by the Nazis in Riga, reported that the Estonians were forced by the Nazis to proclaim the 26th of October as an annual national holiday to celebrate the elimination of Jews from their country.

#### 4. Bohemia-Moravia

CZECHOSLOVAKIA was the first country to fall to the Hitler invasion. The Nazis had conquered the country without firing a shot and had proceeded to divide it against itself. They had set up several Quisling regimes of which, as far as the Jews were concerned, the one in Slovakia was the most vicious. For a while, the situation in Bohemia and Moravia was better than in most of the other Nazi-occupied countries. However, the Nazi grip tightened from month to month and the movement for the extermination of the Jewish population gained in momentum. According to Swiss dispatches, by the end of 1943, Jewish property confiscated and "Aryanized" in Sudetenland alone was valued at over eight and one-half billion Czech kronen (about \$300,000,000), which practically meant all Jewish property in the province.

The great majority of Czech Jews have either already been "liquidated" or are being held in the Terezin (Theresienstadt) camp. Many of these have been in the camp as long as three or four years. Jews from other Nazi-occupied countries, including 1,600 Danish Jews, are confined in this camp, together with Jews deported from Germany, Austria and Bohemia-Moravia. Several reports, not officially confirmed, stated that the transfer of Jews from Terezin to Poland increased during the year. It is, however, known that during the months of August and September, 1943, some seven thousand



Czechoslovak Jews were transferred from Terezin to the concentration camp at Birkenau, Upper Silesia. The Germans stated that, at the beginning of March, 1944, there were in the Terezin concentration camp two hundred and forty thousand Jews of all nationalities, whereas other reports placed the number at only forty-five thousand.

Those Jews who were still left in Czechoslovakia saw their ration cards further decreased in food value. Jews in Prague could not obtain anything but bread, potatoes, and margarine, and were forbidden to buy clothes and shoes. There was no restaurant in the whole city of Prague that was allowed to serve Jews. All Jewish apartments were registered and placed at the disposal of Germans who were coming to Prague in increasing numbers. Upon their arrival they were given Jewish apartments of their own choosing, which the Jews were forced to vacate. All Jewish schools, which were established in the Protectorate after the segregation of Jewish school children, were closed, and no private instruction of Jewish children was permitted.

Reports continued to appear showing the friendliness of Czech Christians towards Jews. Cases were frequent of individuals being sentenced to long-term imprisonment either for helping Jews evade deportation, or for providing them with food. Several times the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile called upon the Czech people to assist Jews whenever possible. Thus, for instance, the Government called upon the Czechoslovak physicians to refuse to sterilize Jews with "Aryan" spouses, who had been offered by the Germans the choice of submitting to sterilization or being deported. Repeated assurances were made by President Benes, Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, and other government representatives that, in the future Czechoslovakian Jews would enjoy full equality of rights as they did before the German occupation. The Government also promised to punish all those who are collaborating with the Germans in the persecution of Jews. Some concern, however, was aroused in Jewish circles by President Benes' proposed solution of the problem of minorities. Dr. Benes believes in the elimination of minorities by means of exchanges of populations or complete assimilation. Either solution would, according to many, adversely affect the Jews.

## IV. SOUTHERN EUROPE

By EUGENE HEVESI\*

### 1. Hungary

On March 19, 1944, Hitler wiped out the last vestige of a distinction between those nations which indulged in the illusion of being his allies, and those which he had subjugated by force. On that day, his legions started and, within a few days completed, the military occupation of Hungary. Since then, eight hundred thousand native Jews, and large numbers of Jewish refugees from Nazi-dominated neighbor lands, the last large and physically intact Jewish population in Europe, together with many so-called "non-Aryans," are under absolute Nazi subjugation.

To realize the portent of the change, we have to consider the following antecedents. By the end of 1943, Hungary's anti-Jewish legislation had been carried out to the hilt. Under its provisions, about half of the Jewish breadwinners had been statutorily deprived of their occupations and became, to a large extent, dependent on Jewish charity. At various times large numbers of Jews, occasionally hundreds of thousands, were put to compulsory labor, partly in Hungary, partly at the Russian front. It was reported that, on one occasion, only 20% of a Jewish labor force of some 20,000 men returned home from Russia, the rest having been lost without a trace. This large-scale labor service resulted in a further grave deterioration of the general economic situation of the Jewish masses. Finally, during the second half of 1943, the government proceeded with the first confiscations of Jewish property, by expropriating, against the issuance of government bonds of less than questionable value, Jewish landed property to the extent of some 700,000 yokes.

On the other hand, however, the following circumstances permitted the Jews of Hungary at least to live and hope for

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liberation. Roughly, one-half of the Jewish breadwinners remained in a position to continue their original occupations and to eke out a living for their families. Considerable numbers of those who lost their original occupations, found some devious but tolerated ways to earn at least some irregular income. Others were permitted to take jobs as industrial laborers, a field which the "Jew Law" did not close to them. The Jewish community was permitted to organize large-scale self-help for the benefit of non-employed and destitute Jews. It was able to do so because, with the exception of land, no Jewish property right was violated or curtailed until the fateful spring of 1944.

While in the reoccupied territories in the south and in the north, Hungarian army units committed grave atrocities against the local non-Hungarian and the Jewish populations, in the original pre-war territory of Hungary, Jews dwelt unharmed, and in personal, physical security. Jews dwelt safely in their original homes; there were no restrictions on their liberty of movement, travel, or recreation, and no discrimination against them in the distribution of food supply. They were protected also from the malignity of the local Nazi groups. Finally, since the summer of 1941, when two-thirds of what was to be the first transport of 18,000 Jews deported from Hungary to Eastern Galicia, were massacred by Ukrainian bands under German command, there were no further mass deportations of Jews until the Nazi occupation of the land.

These facts indicate that with the beginning of the Allied military successes, the Hungarian government changed its one-way compromising with Hitler, into a desperate two-way compromising, in so far as Jewish policies were concerned, with both Hitler and the democracies; the fear of the government for the ultimate disastrous consequences of further concessions to Hitler became a determining factor. The political consequence of this change was a conservative trend in anti-Jewish policies. The Hungarian government refused to countenance the idea of mass exterminations and mass expropriations. It tried to keep Hungary's active anti-Semitism within the bounds of the domestic "Jew Law,"

by preventing inroads into Jewish economic and social positions which would immediately affect the life and property of the victims. In their need of arguments of mitigation for the hour of reckoning with the victorious Allies, the government even went so far as to tolerate, between the summer of 1943 and the spring of 1944, the renewed influx of large numbers of foreign Jews from Poland and Slovakia.

This trend toward mildness in the treatment of Jews did not lack popular support. The main current of public opinion failed to take the side of Nazism against the Jews. It proved overwhelmingly anti-Nazi and largely decent towards the Jews. It was this popular sentiment which gave the government the necessary political foothold and support in its efforts to avoid or, at least, delay taking the extreme anti-Jewish measures demanded by Hungary's fatal position as a Nazi satellite.

Popular sympathy and solidarity with the Jews was shown in many ways. These ranged from daring individual manifestations of solidarity, to mass demonstrations and outright political action in the defense of the Jews. Only a few examples can be cited here. In the fall of 1943, a new party program of the Smallholders Party was announced, which included the demand for abolition of the anti-Jewish laws. The demand was backed by many Catholic and Protestant clergymen close to the peasant movement. In December, 1943, Deputy Andrew Bajcsy-Zsilinszky introduced in parliament a resolution of the same party demanding the immediate revocation of the "Jew law" which the resolution characterized as a "disgrace for Hungary." All liberal and socialist members of parliament backed the resolution. Earlier, in September, 1943, Ferenc Nagy, chairman of the Peasant League, at a meeting of this group representing three million landless peasants, demanded the abolition of all legislation discriminating against any Hungarian citizen. In December, 1943, a pro-Jewish demonstration took place in Budapest on the occasion of the presentation of the imported Nazi anti-Semitic propaganda-film "The Eternal Jew." The public caused such an uproar that the film had to be withdrawn from circulation. In March, 1943,

the Budapest Nazi daily *Uj Magyarország* complained: "Hungarian women no longer confine their madness to listening to broadcasts from England. Some now go so far as to demonstrate their sympathies in the streets. Especially ladies in new spring suits who wear the Star of David on their costumes."

These facts and many others were indicative of an atmosphere in which it was possible for Hugo Csérge, secretary of the Jewish community of Budapest, to declare in a widely discussed public address, in January, 1944, that "the restoration of lost rights and liberties is not just a Jewish demand, but an eternal ideal of humanism; that is why we shall reconquer them. Hungary has lived for two centuries in the liberal spirit, and the transitory period we are now living through cannot deflect us from our proper course." But, alas, an atmosphere in which such brave hopes could be so openly expressed could exist only in an independent Hungary, and Hungary's independence was completely at the mercy of her Nazi "ally."

The occupation of Hungary put a sudden end to the last vestige of that independence. One of the official German pretexts for the occupation was "the unrestricted presence of some one million Jews as a concrete menace to the safety of German arms on the Balkan peninsula."

Since then, Hitler's soldiery and Gestapo have the land in their grip, a compliant puppet government is posing as national authority, and the leadership of Hungarian national opposition to Hitler, — democrats, socialists, liberals, peasant leaders, writers and thinkers, fighters for freedom, adherents of the Allied cause and defenders of the unfortunate Jew are all in the merciless clutches of the Gestapo.

Thus, all external and internal conditions requisite for the "liquidation" of Hungarian Jewry, the last remaining major bloc of Jewish existence in Europe, were established.

With tender regard for the sentiments of the Hungarian people, the process of liquidation is not being carried out on Hungarian soil. As early as April, 1944, the entire Jewish population of Carpatho-Ruthenia, a territory re-occupied by Hungary in 1940, some 60,000 to 80,000 people

of both sexes and all ages, were deported to extermination camps in German-occupied Polish Silesia. This was a joint operation of the German and Hungarian military authorities, and was motivated by alleged military considerations.

That this action was, in fact, the first chapter in an all-out campaign of extermination, became increasingly evident in the course of May and June.

On May 30, reports from London based on news from the Polish underground stated that 62 railway cars packed with Jewish children had arrived in Poland from Hungary, en route to the Oswieczim (Auschwitz) "extermination camp" in Silesia. In the same month, the Hungarian Nazi press started clamoring for the deportation, rather than the internment of Jews in ghettos and concentration camps, on the ground that the latter procedure does not serve the "national cause" because it only stimulates popular sympathy for the victims. Nevertheless, many in Hungary still clung to the hope that transportation difficulties would not permit the deportation of 800,000 to 1,000,000 people, that the westward push of the victorious Red Army would not allow sufficient time for the execution of such plans, and that even the lackey government would not dare to lend itself to the execution of these fiendish designs. These tragically unjustified hopes seemed to have found some substantiation in a declaration made, on June 5, by Lajos Szasz, Minister of Industry in the puppet cabinet: "The radical measures taken in our country for the solution of the Jewish problem must not disturb the country's economy. The government regards the country's production as being more important than the Jewish problem. We do not aim at exterminating the Jews. The government regulations do not indicate such aims. It would be unworthy of Hungarians to contemplate the physical annihilation of Jews. The Jewish problem cannot be solved by anti-Semitism based on hatred . . ."

A few days later, mass deportations from Hungary started. By the end of June, news emanating from every available source of information, agreed in stating that 400,000 to 450,000 Jews had already been deported, and that the re-



mainder is in the process of being deported at the rate of 12,000 to 13,000 persons a day. All the transports are being directed to the notorious extermination area in Polish Silesia, and a large proportion of the deportees perished en route.

Thus, the only large Jewish group in western Europe, which had managed to hold out until the very dawn of victory, appears to be destined not to see the day of liberation.

Against the background of these catastrophic developments, it is almost meaningless as well as hardly necessary to mention that during the first period of the new regime under Hitler, all Jewish property was confiscated, all Jewish business liquidated or "Aryanized," all Jews eliminated from all kinds of occupations and professions, and that almost all were concentrated in hastily established ghettos, concentration and labor camps, many of which are near or within the most bombed industrial and communications centers of the country.

While there is a segment in Hungarian society which seeks profit from this tragedy, the program of extermination has generally met with passionate popular condemnation and opposition. Tens of thousands of Christian Hungarians are known to have rushed to the aid of Jews in distress, trying to shield and hide them, to take over their homes and valuables for safekeeping, and to help them in their futile attempts to escape. When the confinement of Jews in camps and ghettos started, in many places masses of townsfolk swarmed to the places of confinement, carrying food and clothing for the inmates. Both Catholic and Protestant clergymen issued thousands of spurious birth certificates, in the vain hope of saving their bearers from persecution. In one small community, the rabbi and all four Christian clergymen were arrested for connivance in such measures. Many Hungarians have been prosecuted for wearing the yellow badge in protest against the shocking persecutions, and young Christian girls have frequently been parading the streets of cities and towns arm-in-arm with young Jews wearing the Star of David. Many Christians refused to leave their dwellings in sections designated for ghettos. The hiding of Jewish property by Christian friends and well-

wishers assumed proportions which forced the government to form strong special police units to search for such belongings. On May 4, the entire leadership of the Union of Front Fighters of Hungary, led by Chairman General Count Joseph Takach-Tolvay, resigned in protest against a government order expelling all Jews from membership in the organization. Throughout the entire period, the local Nazi press did not cease complaining about these demonstrations, bitterly denouncing Christians who helped or openly fraternized with Jews. One of these Nazi journals expressed the view that "never has been so much friendliness demonstrated towards the Jews as in these crucial days of liberation from the Jewish yoke." On May 9, 1944, the government threatened with severe punishment, including internment, any Hungarians who aided or sheltered Jews. But despite these warnings and the appeals of the Nazi-controlled press, hundreds of people were arrested for hiding Jews and helping them to escape. Even high government officials were accused of such conduct. According to a report by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, published on July 9, the opposition of the Hungarian people was mounting daily. The United States War Refugee Board reported having received information that in many places large groups of people were threatening open revolt against the deportations of Jews, and the Office of War Information has learned that most deportations were being carried out at night, in order to avoid clashes with "angry mobs" who attempted to rescue Jews.

But, alas, these brave demonstrations were futile, as were the solemn warnings of the governments of the Allies, led by President Roosevelt. On March 24, only five days after the Nazi occupation of Hungary, President Roosevelt issued a statement warning that "all who knowingly take part in the deportation of Jews to their death" will be punished, and appealing to the Hungarian people to do all in their power to prevent the threatened extermination of the Jews. The President's statement was supported by British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, in a corresponding declaration. On June 4, a similar appeal to the people of Hungary was made public by the members of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, followed, on June 21, by ■

statement of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, endorsed on June 26 by Secretary of State, Cordell Hull.

Unfortunately, the decision is with Hitler, who is losing everything and has, therefore, nothing to lose by crowning his record of inhumanity with the doom of another million human beings.

## 2. Rumania

According to the best available information, of the original pre-war Jewish population of Rumania, numbering about 800,000, some 300,000 to 350,000 may be alive on Rumanian territory. Of the pre-war total, some 180,000 were in territories ceded to Hungary and Bulgaria; 200,000 have been deported to the deadly concentration camps of the southern Ukrainian province of Transnistria held by Rumania until the spring of 1944 when it was liberated by Soviet Russia; of these deportees some 160,000 perished; finally, at least 126,000 Jews were killed throughout Rumania.

The experiences, during the year, of the 300,000 Jews dragging out a wretched existence in Rumania proper (outside of Transnistria) can be but vaguely imagined from the information available.

In September, 1943, the minister of labor reported that the confiscation of Jewish property in Rumania, which had started in 1940, was complete. No detailed reports of the results were issued, but the newspaper *Timpul* revealed that, up to the end of 1942, 104,000 yokes of land, 92,000 buildings and almost 13,000 firms had been "Rumanified." By September, 1943, most of the Jewish-owned trade licences had been withdrawn. At the same time all business enterprises were ordered to employ two Rumanians for each "indispensable" Jew still employed, on the basis of special permits, "in order that they [Jewish employees] could be replaced by Rumanians at a moment's notice."

In spite of this drastic elimination of the Jewish masses from economic life, the Government continued to extort

the second half of a four billion lei special tax imposed upon the Jews in the first half of 1943. Most Jews were forced to sell their last belongings in order to pay the levy. Even so, the final date of payment had to be extended until the end of 1943. In addition, Jews unable to serve in labor battalions for reasons of health, were liable to pay a special "Jewish military tax" before November 1. The sanction in both cases was deportation to Transnistria. In February, 1944, foreign Jews were, however, exempted from the law of confiscation of Jewish property.

Discrimination against the Jews in the distribution of food was maintained throughout the year under review, with the exception of some privileged categories, like bearers of high military orders, war widows, and disabled soldiers of the last war. In general, Jews obtained only half of the meat and bread rations allotted to others, and only one sixth of the normal sugar ration.

At the same time, conscription of Jewish men and women between 16 and 60 years of age continued unabated. Those failing to comply were tried by military courts. According to a report to the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* of January 5, 1944, about half of a force of Jewish slave laborers on the Russian front had died "owing to lack of food, clothing and medical care."

In September, 1943, some 6,000 Polish Jews who, together with large numbers of other Polish refugees had fled to Rumania after the conquest of Poland in 1939, were turned over by the Antonescu government to the Germans.

The most tragic chapter in the history of Rumania's Jews was, however, the fate of those 200,000 who were deported to Transnistria during 1942 and 1943. When, in the early months of 1944, their repatriation to Rumanian territory was carried out, only some 40,000 were found alive in Transnistria — about 160,000 human beings had evidently perished from starvation, exposure and disease.

The decision to repatriate the survivors was probably motivated by such factors as the irresistible onslaught towards the West of the Russian army; the menace of retribution for atrocities brought home to the Rumanian government notably by President Roosevelt's warnings; and the incon-

venience of permitting a considerable number of Jews to go over to the Allied side. It was also said that, through neutral channels, the President's War Refugee Board had a share in bringing the repatriation about.

Whatever the decisive motive may have been, the step was utilized by the government for extortion. Huge ransoms disguised as fees for identity cards were demanded. The price of these was determined by the "beneficiary's" blocked financial means. The total sum had to be advanced immediately by the Jewish Central Office.

The effect of the general military situation upon Rumania's Quislings was indicated also by the fact that in March, 1944, 120 Jewish refugee children were allowed to sail on a Swedish Red Cross vessel to Palestine. In April, 506 additional Rumanian Jews were brought to Palestine on Turkish steamers. The President's War Refugee Board was responsible for the successful execution of these rescue missions.

### 3. Slovakia

Of the pre-war Jewish population of about 95,000, in July, 1943, approximately 18,000 remained in Slovakia. This number included 3,000 Jews spared because they were judged "economically indispensable," and 5,000 baptized Jews. The rest had been deported to internment camps or extermination points in Eastern Galicia. The number of deported Jews who remain alive is unknown, as news from Poland is scarce and unreliable. What is known of the fate of Polish Jewry does not, however, warrant much hope for the survival of large numbers of deported Slovak Jews.

The life of the small remnants of the Jewish communities in Slovakia has been embittered by the puppet government and the Hlinka Guard, its Nazi-Fascist militia, blindly complying with directives from Berlin. At the end of August, 1943, all Jews were forbidden by an order of Sano Mach, Minister of the Interior, to appear in the streets unless going and coming from work. In December, 1943, about 4,000 Jews were engaged in forced labor, mainly on road construction and flood control work. By the end of 1942, the confiscation of Jewish property valued at \$160,000,000 was completed and in the spring of the succeeding year, the last

stage of this wholesale pillage started with the distribution of Jewish-owned estates and houses. The real objective of the campaign was revealed by the fact that only members of the Hlinka Guard and of the German Folk Party in Slovakia could apply for leases or for sales permits. According to a report of the Slovak Land Office, by August, 1943, a total of 104,000 yokes of land had passed into "Aryan" hands. On November 3, 1943, the government ordered the registration with the Statistical Board in Bratislava of all debts owed by Jews deported or absent from the country. The purpose of the decree has not been clarified.

By the end of December, 1943, the elimination of Jews from business life was almost complete. Lumbering was the only industry under Nazi press attack for tolerating the employment of a small number of Jewish experts. Drastic curbs imposed upon Jewish business men gravely affected the country's economic life. According to the Bratislava Nazi paper *Grenzbote* of December 24, 1943, Hungarian and neutral merchants have persistently refused to deal with "pure" Slovakian firms which did not employ Jewish managers. The foreign merchants claimed, complains the Nazi organ, that Slovaks were so inefficient that it proved impossible to do business with them. This may have been the reason for the report of the Czechoslovak government-in-exile that Slovak commissioners appointed "Aryanizers" of Jewish firms have manifested a growing tendency to employ Jews clandestinely as managers. These and other categories of "economically indispensable" Jews obtain small salaries and consequently pay low taxes, complained *Gardista*, organ of the Hlinka Guard. At the same time, they get free lodgings from their employers, as a consequence of which, the paper alleged, "they can afford to buy food at high prices."

Throughout the year under review, the Slovak and local German Nazi press continued its campaign for the deportation and extermination of all Jews. Under the impact of growing Allied military successes, the anti-Semitic press tends to stress the alleged threat of "Jewish revenge" in the advent of an Allied victory. "Jews are quietly compiling black-lists of Aryans active in anti-Semitic policies for 'the day of reckoning'" *Gardista* asserted in August, 1943.



At the same time, *Grenzbote*, official German Nazi paper, complained that the Slovak population which in 1940 was still highly receptive to anti-Jewish ideas, was becoming more and more friendly towards Jews. Both leading Nazi organs consistently warn against relaxation of anti-Jewish measures and plead for the deportation of all Jews from Slovakia.

Fear of a new wave of deportations seized the Jewish community when on January 27, 1944, a new registration of Jews over the age of thirteen was ordered. Motivation for this measure was the official intent of "getting rid of foreign Jews." It is probable that the contemplated deportation may not have occurred because of the victorious advance of the Russian army in the spring of 1944 almost to the frontiers of Slovakia. Growing popular dislike of anti-Jewish bestiality may have been an additional factor of retardation. Reiterated warnings by the Czechoslovak government-in-exile addressed to the people and to the puppet government of Slovakia, against participation in further anti-Jewish atrocities are likely to have bolstered the spirit of resistance, and the fear of retribution.

#### 4. Yugoslavia

Until the capitulation of Italy in September, 1943, there was a marked difference between the treatment of the tragic remainder of Yugoslavia's original Jewish population of about 80,000, in the territories held by German and Quisling forces, on one hand, and by Italian troops, on the other.

In the German-occupied or controlled territories, almost all Jews had been bestially murdered by S. S. troops, the Gestapo, or the Croatian Ustashi. By the summer of 1943, not a single Jewish inmate remained in several camps originally used for the confinement of Jewish prisoners. Except in Zagreb and in Belgrade, where a few old Jewish men and women were reported to have survived, no Jew remained alive in towns in the German-controlled area.

In the Italian-occupied parts of Croatia, Dalmatia and Herzegovina, along the Adriatic coast, Jews were robbed of their property and banned from all occupations but they were

permitted to live. Italian commanders even admitted many refugees escaping from the German and Ustashi-held sectors. The Italians also tolerated the flight of Jews from Yugoslavia to Italian territory. By August, 1943, of the more than 7,500 Jews, who had succeeded in reaching Italy, about 6,000 were Yugoslav Jews, the rest German and Austrian refugees. According to reports reaching the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, their treatment in Italy had been relatively humane. Some 1,500 Yugoslav Jews succeeded in crossing the Hungarian border where they were interned.

Conditions in Italian-held sections of Yugoslavia changed drastically after the withdrawal or disarmament of Italian troops. In the port of Spalato (Split) 600 Jewish refugees were rounded up by the Gestapo and deported to Poland. The news that all Jews living in the eastern or Bulgarian-occupied districts of Bitolje, Skoplje and Stip, had also been deported to Poland, indicates that deportation to the Polish extermination areas has become the general lot of Yugoslavia's Jewish survivors.

Many Jews have been fighting on the side of Yugoslavia's heroic patriot armies, and several Jewish guerilla units are known to be participating in the fight against the invader. In December, 1943, it became known that Dr. Moshe Pijade, a Jewish physician and writer, had been named vice-president of the Yugoslav National Council formed by Marshal Tito.

## 5. Bulgaria

According to an official announcement by the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, in December, 1943, there were 37,147 Jews in that country. Of these, 25,032, who had lived in Sofia, the capital, had been deported to ghettos in provincial towns, or imprisoned in concentration camps.

The expulsion from the capital completed not only the elimination of Jews from the country's economic life, but also their segregation from their non-Jewish co-nationals. The final step in this direction was the exclusion of Jewish children from all public, including elementary, schools. Jews had long been barred from universities and high schools.

In January, 1944, Jews having Bulgarian-sounding names were given two months within which to change them to Jewish names.

Towards the end of 1943, Jews expelled from Sofia were permitted to return for ten days, in order to sell or to store movable personal property left behind in their confiscated homes. The property could be sold only to the commissariat of Jewish affairs, and the proceeds were placed in blocked accounts from which only limited monthly allowances could be withdrawn.

The Jews of Bulgaria were more fortunate than their co-religionists in other Balkan countries in one important respect—there were no deportations of Jews from Bulgaria proper. On the other hand, most able-bodied Jews between 17 and 45 years of age were subject to compulsory labor, and many were forced to drain swampland in Thrazia and other Bulgarian-occupied Greek and Yugoslav territories.

The victories of the Allies, notably the swift advance of the Russian army towards the Balkans, made a deep impression upon the Bulgarian population. Despite intensive propaganda by their own government and German Nazi official agitation, there were manifestations of popular doubts of the correctness of the government's pro-Nazi policy. In Sofia, there were even demonstrations against the expulsion of Jews. But this trend failed to develop sufficient strength to move the German-controlled government to retreat from the line of radical anti-Semitism. Not even the fact that the expulsion of the Jews from Sofia proved, in the words of the liberal daily *Zora*, a "catastrophe for the economic structure of Bulgaria," had any serious effect upon this Nazi-dictated policy.

Nevertheless, as Allied victories increased, active popular resistance to the Germans and their collaborators grew. That Jews participated in such resistance is indicated by the fact that in October, 1943, the German DNB news agency reported that a list of Bulgarian saboteurs "contained the names of no less than 141 Jews," and that "of a band of seven terrorists recently arrested in Bulgaria, no less than six were Jews."

## 6. Greece

The summer and fall of 1943 saw the end of the weird tragedy of Greece's Jewish population of over 73,000.

In the early summer, the German authorities of occupation carried out, under horrifying circumstances, the mass deportation of Jews from entire Western Thrace and Eastern Macedonia, and from the main center of Jewish life in Greece, the city of Salonika. It was not long before it became known that Salonika's estimated 53,000 deportees were destined for Oswiecim, and other extermination camps in occupied Poland. No Jews remain in Salonika, Western Thrace and Eastern Macedonia. Reports reaching London, in March, 1944, from Polish underground sources indicated that most of the deportees from Greece perished in the "gas chambers" of the German extermination camps.

These mass murders left only one important Jewish community in Greece, that of Athens, the capital, comprising some 15,000 souls. The death knell of this last outpost of Jewish life sounded late in the fall of 1943, in the wake of the surrender of Italy to the Allies, when the Germans disarmed Italian troops garrisoning parts of Greek territory, including the capital. Where the Italians had been in control, Jews had experienced incomparably less cruelty in the enforcement of anti-Jewish measures. In Athens, the relative restraint of the Italian authorities, combined with the sympathetic attitude of their Christian compatriots, secured for the Jews of the city at least physical safety and the hope of survival — until the Germans came.

But the deadly designs of the Nazis in Athens were to a large extent frustrated by the courage of a rabbi, supported by the overwhelming majority of the Greek people.

Shortly after the capitulation of Italy, a delegation of the German Commission charged with the task of "liquidating" European Jews under the direction of Alfred Rosenberg, arrived in Athens. They demanded from Chief Rabbi Dr. Isaac Barzilai a list of the members of the community. The Chief Rabbi pleaded for, and obtained, a respite of three days for the preparation and delivery of the list. During these days, he destroyed all records of the community and

disappeared. This delay enabled the patriotic Greek population to prepare for the rescue of the Jews of Athens. Within less than a week, the entire Jewish population of the city was made to "disappear." Tens of thousands of Greek families had taken in Jews for hiding. In the meantime, with the aid of religious and civil functionaries, even of the collaborating regime, many thousands of false identification cards were obtained for Jews.

The German counter-measures were ruthless. The Jews were ordered to return to their original homes under the penalty of death. All Greek heads of families not reporting persons living in their households who were not members of their families, were threatened with heavy penalties, including, under certain circumstances, that of death. The overwhelming majority of both Jews and Greeks did not yield to these threats. Although, during the spring of 1944, an estimated 2,000 Jews were betrayed by persons tempted by the German offer promising informers half of a captured Jew's property, the great majority of the Jews of Athens, are reported to have been helped in escaping to the territories ruled by the various patriotic resistance groups of Greece. On the other hand, all captured Jews were, according to a report from Cairo of April 27, 1944, executed by the Nazis. At the same time, it was reported that all Jews in the town of Heraclion on Crete, were wiped out by the Germans.

## 7. Turkey

Officially, the government of the Turkish republic, a non-belligerent ally of Great Britain, is not anti-Semitic. Turkish Jews, however, are adversely affected by a government measure which has been in effect since 1942. The decree, amounting to a very marked discrimination against all non-Turkish national, ethnical and religious minorities, revealed a stark nationalistic, anti-minority propensity on the part of the government. Affecting variously Greek, Armenian, Slav and Jewish minorities, the measure could not be considered as the expression of a one-sidedly anti-Jewish, but rather of a general anti-minority program.

This measure provided for a general capital tax nominally

affecting all residents of the country. However, its burden fell with unequal weight upon the various minorities. The tax rates on Jews, Armenians, Greeks and Slavs were various multiples of the basic tax. Armenians were most severely affected, Jews were next while Greeks and Slavs experienced the third highest rate of the discriminatory levy which was evidently designed to bring about the economic bankruptcy of the Jewish, Armenian, Greek and Slav populations in Turkey.

As a consequence of the impact of this legislation, large numbers of Jews and members of other minority groups were sentenced to labor camps to work off their tax payments. This was tantamount, in many instances, to servitude without time limit.

Such a policy maintained by a government oriented toward the Allies, could not fail to have moral repercussions upon the democratic world. In December, 1943, following the Cairo conferences between President Ismet Inonu, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill, more than 1,000 inmates, many of them Jews, were released from confinement in labor camps. This action did not mean the formal abrogation of the discriminatory tax measure, but it was interpreted as a temporary suspension of one of the worst effects of its application.

Since the beginning of 1944, the Turkish government proved an important factor in aiding the rescue of Jewish refugees from the Balkans. In January, the government expressed its willingness to cooperate with President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board and other rescue organizations. Several Turkish ships were placed at the disposal of organizations engaged in the rescue of Jewish refugees from Rumania and Bulgaria. On March 12, 1944, Ira A. Hirschmann, representative of the War Refugee Board, reported that the Turkish government had agreed to the passage through its territory of 5,000 children en route to Palestine. By April, Turkey had become a corridor of refuge for an average of 150 persons a week who were leaving Nazi-ruled Europe for some final haven. As a temporary measure, the Turkish government seemed willing to permit the transit of an increasing number of refugees.



## V. PALESTINE

By ABRAHAM REVUSKY\*

THE year 5704 which followed the expulsion of the Nazis from North Africa relieved the anxiety of Palestinian Jewry concerning its immediate safety. This did not affect, however, its intense interest in the course of the war. At the start of the year, the Jews of Palestine joyously celebrated the news of Italy's capitulation; at its conclusion, they were electrified by the tidings of Allied invasion of France, of Russian hammer blows at Germany's eastern gates, and by other signs of approaching victory.

The joy of victory was greatly dampened by deep concern for the fate of the Jewish millions in Hitler-dominated Europe. Led by their autonomous institutions, the Assefath Hanivcharim (Representative Assembly) and the Vaad Haleumi (National Council), the Jews of Palestine expressed their fears concerning the fate of European Jewry. Twice during the year, days of mourning and prayer were proclaimed for Jews murdered by the Nazis. These public demonstrations were invariably accompanied by demands for the rescue of Europe's Jews and the opening of Palestine's gates to refugees. A petition with 253,000 signatures—59,000 were those of Palestine's school children—was submitted to the High Commissioner for the British Government in London.

### Help for European Jews

During the year in review Palestine became an important center of rescue activities. The Jewish Agency entered into an agreement with the Joint Distribution Committee of America concerning the sending of food packages from the Near East to refugees in Russia. Both organizations cooperated in bringing to Palestine refugees who had succeeded in reaching one of the neutral countries adjoining Nazi occupied Europe. Representatives of the Yishuv, including Dr. Herzog, Chief Rabbi, and I. Ben Zvi, chairman of the

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Vaad Haleumi, were sent to Turkey in an effort to broaden facilities for the transit of Jewish refugees from Balkan countries. Harry Viteles, a representative of the J. D. C. in Palestine, went to Aden in December, 1943, to organize help for the Yemenite refugees who were stranded there en route to Palestine. Later in the year Palestine sent to Aden a medical expedition headed by Professor Kligler of Jerusalem University to cope with the problem of disease in the refugee camp.

A fairly continuous underground connection was maintained with Jewish youth in Nazi occupied countries. Palestinian volunteers, unmindful of the dangers involved, entered these countries to facilitate the escape of trapped Jews. No details can yet be given of this dramatic chapter of contemporary Jewish history.

### Immigration in 5704

The willingness of the Yishuv to make Palestine a place of rescue and rehabilitation for hundreds of thousands of Jews threatened with annihilation was frustrated to a great extent by Great Britain's stubborn clinging to the policy set forth in the White Paper. True, the gates of Palestine were not definitely closed to refugees on April 1, 1944, the expiration date of the five years of limited immigration allowed by the White Paper. Months before the deadline, on November 8, 1943, Oliver Stanley, the British Colonial Minister, stated in the House of Commons that 31,078 immigration certificates representing the unused quotas of the White Paper would be available after April 1. But when the fateful day arrived less than 20,000 immigration certificates were available because of the comparatively large influx of refugees in the six preceding months. The Colonial Office is seemingly reluctant to part with the remaining certificates for fear that their exhaustion may put the White Paper to a critical test. According to Dr. Emil Schmorak, a member of the executive of the Jewish Agency, the officials of the Colonial Office, among other devices, refuse to recognize as refugees Jews fleeing from countries other than those occupied by Germany. Should this interpretation be maintained

it would exclude refugees from Yemen, who are actually facing either conversion to Islam or death.

Despite all difficulties, however, Palestine absorbed in the six months preceding April, 11,000 Jews, and preliminary figures justify an estimate of 20,000 for the entire year 5704. Usually these refugees came in small parties through Turkey and a few other neutral countries, averaging 150-200 weekly. In several instances, however, a large number of refugees entered Palestine and were warmly welcomed by the Yishuv. The most notable occasion of this kind occurred on December 21, when 1,160 refugees, mainly children, arrived from Teheran by the roundabout way of India. Welcome was extended also to 794 Yemenite Jews who reached Palestine on November 7, 1943 and to 754 refugees who were brought, on February 1, by the Portuguese boat *Nyassa* from temporary havens in Spain and Portugal. On June 2, Palestine admitted 571 refugees from Italy, representing nine European countries of origin.

The most characteristic feature of the present-day immigration is a large participation of Oriental Jews who formed about 40% of the total number of immigrants in 5704. This is mainly due to a strong anti-Jewish wave in the Arab countries where the position of the local Jewish communities has deteriorated sharply in the past few years. Even Turkey which seemed to be immune against anti-Semitism is now among the countries in which a considerable part of the Jewish community sees its future in emigration. Previously Turkey was considered a transit country for European refugees fleeing to Palestine. However, last year 3,000 Turkish Jews came to Palestine and according to latest reports there is considerable impetus for a much larger exodus which may include a substantial part of the 80,000 Jews who had lived there for generations.

During the year in review, Palestine celebrated the ten year jubilee of the Youth Aliyah, which brought to that country a total of 10,500 children, mainly of German parentage. The Youth Aliyah, which started in 1934 with funds collected in Europe, was in later years mainly supported by the American Hadassah, whose outstanding representative in Palestine, the venerable Henrietta Szold, is generally recognized as the mother of the Youth Aliyah.

Brought up for the most part in rural communities, most of the graduates of the Aliyah joined the agricultural settlements of Palestine. A total of 1,880 of them are serving as volunteers in the Armed Forces.

At the celebration of the Aliyah anniversary, Henrietta Szold declared that Palestine is now ready to accept and take care of another 50,000 children.

### **Jewish War Effort**

According to official figures, Palestinian volunteers with the British armed forces, as of March 1, 1944, numbered 32,068. Of these, 23,323 were Jews, and 8,745 Arabs. Thus 73 percent of the Palestinian volunteers in the British armed forces are Jews, although Jews form only 33 per cent of the country's population. The discrepancy would still be greater were Jewish enlistments in other Allied Armies in the East (Czech, Greek, Free French) as well as the number of Jewish volunteers in the local constabulary added to the above figures. The total man power contribution of the 550,000 Palestinian Jews to Allied fighting forces reached 35,000 in March, 1944.

Lately the British tend to withhold information concerning the relative participation of Palestine's Jews and Arabs in the armed forces. When Sir Edward Grigg, the British War Minister, was requested on May 24 in the House of Commons to reveal the number of Jews and Arabs among Palestine's volunteers, and the number of deserters among them, he replied that publicizing such information would not be in the public interest.

No large army recruiting took place in Palestine during the year 5704. Due to the shortage of labor caused by increasing agricultural and industrial activities and a lack of large-scale immigration, Palestine's Jewish population could not contribute as much manpower in 5704 as in the early years of the war. It was, however, able to provide replacements and to recruit enough new volunteers to bring the number of Palestine's Jews in the armed forces to a new high.

Palestine's war industry, after reaching the peak of its

production in 1943, remained stationary, and even declined somewhat in later months of 5704. This mainly resulted from a partial curtailment of military orders. In some cases the procurement offices objected to Palestine's prices as too high compared with countries where inflation was controlled earlier and in a more effective manner.

In February, 1944, soldiers' wives in Tel Aviv demonstrated against the closing of military repair shops previously maintained there. Mainly employing wives of Palestinian soldiers, these shops besides doing useful work for the army, supplemented the small allowances given the families of fighting men. The army, however, insisted on its decision, pointing to high costs in Palestine and the remoteness of the fighting fronts.

During the year in review the Yishuv spent £P700,000 for public needs arising out of the war; 37% of this sum was given to war relief, 30% for rescue purposes, and 27% for enlistment and security.

In addition to these war relief contributions, unusually large for a community of 550,000, Palestine's Victory League for Russia raised considerable sums for Russian relief. It purchased several ambulances for the Red Army and medical supplies for Russia's civilian population. Thousands of Palestine-made blankets, sweaters, tents, and other articles were also sent to the Soviet Union.

### **Economic Life; Problem of Transition**

The problem of transition from war to peace economy is already apparent in Palestine and is aggravated by the extent of wartime inflation. In July, 1943, the Palestine Industrial Association, in a memorandum to the High Commissioner, warned of the impending crisis. It demanded drastic measures to reduce the cost of living, to raise the purchasing power of the Palestinian pound and to restore the competitive power of the local economy in the world market. It likewise suggested several steps to encourage Palestine industry in the effort to secure and enlarge its markets in the Near East.

Confronted with these demands the Government, on one hand, made an effort to stop the rise of prices, and even succeeded in reducing them from the high point of November,

1943, when the index of living costs rose to 243 and the retail food index reached 298, compared with 100 at the outbreak of the war in 1939. On the other hand, government policy shows a disturbing tendency to consider Palestine an agricultural country that can do without a sizeable industry. This viewpoint is closely connected with the policy of the White Paper, the enforcement of which would become more difficult with the development of industries requiring additional manpower.

While hoping for a change in official policy, the leaders of the Yishuv are making postwar plans of their own. They rely on the repeatedly proven ability of the Palestine Jews to solve their economic problems without assistance of the mandatory government. Especially they pin their hopes upon the accumulated need for new housing. When the Shikun, the home-building agency of the Histadruth recently made arrangements for financing 1,000 homes in the three largest cities of Palestine, 8,000 workers' families applied in a few days. Large groups of prospective home builders organized themselves in smaller towns and rural settlements. According to an official estimate recently issued by the Government, Palestine will urgently need 127,000 new rooms in the year 1945-46. As soon as building materials are available and the present restrictions on building lifted, a large number of workers now employed in war industries will get work on construction jobs.

An encouraging sign is the accumulation in Palestine of comparatively large capital resources which may become available for the postwar upbuilding of the country. Even the war did not stop the influx of Jewish capital into Palestine. From September, 1939 to July, 1944, this influx, according to reliable sources, amounted to 26 million pounds, and much of this money remains in banks awaiting future investment opportunities. In the beginning of 1944 bank deposits exceeded for the first time £P50,000,000. A recent government publication revealed that Great Britain owes Palestine not less than 83 million pounds. While part of this money is due the Palestine administration which financed British war orders in Palestine by inflating its currency, much of it is owned by Jews, and it may be available for postwar expansion.



On the basis of these developments many Palestinian economists are inclined to look toward the future with considerable optimism. While recognizing the difficulties of the transition period, they believe that should the political situation become clarified, Palestine's Jews would invest considerable capital in constructive enterprises thus contributing to the further development of the country. This, of course, does not eliminate the need of public funds, which, until now, came from Zionist sources. In case of a large scale settlement of refugees such funds will be needed to a much greater extent than ever before.

### Colonization Activities

During the year colonization activities continued on a comparatively large scale. Since the outbreak of the war and up to July, 1944, not less than 46 settlements were added to the growing number of Jewish colonies. The most intensive colonization is now being conducted in the western part of the Negev, between Gaza and Beersheba, where Jewish settlement was once considered hopeless because of the scarcity of rain. There are now 16 Jewish settlements located in this area, nearly all of them founded in the last few years. Another concentration of colonization activity took place in the district of Huleh, where a number of settlements were recently established in the vicinity of the concession.

A new feature of contemporary colonization activity is the increasing number of settlements exclusively reserved for Oriental Jews. In May, 1944, four such settlements were established; two for Kurdish Jews, one for Turkish immigrants, one for Yemenites.

Preparations are being made for a comparatively large settlement of Palestinian ex-soldiers on the land; 800 applicants for eleven such settlements are already registered with the colonization department of the Jewish Agency. A recent conference of the agricultural center of the Histadruth discussed a proposal for extending an invitation to Jewish fighters in other Allied armies to join the soldier settlements.

During the year in review Palestine further increased its agricultural production and is now able to meet most of its food requirements, except for cereals which still must be

imported in substantial quantities. Jewish farmers particularly stepped up their production of vegetables and potatoes. The settlements of Keren Hayesod, which produce about 60 per cent of Jewish crops, increased their vegetable crop from 13,300 tons in 1939 to 26,000 tons in 1943. Their potato crop was about 18,000 tons in 1943 and only 2,900 tons in 1939.

Fisher villages, a comparatively new experiment in Jewish rural economy, concluded a year of very satisfactory growth. Combining farming with fishing, they marketed during the last year 27 per cent of Palestine's fish catch, and expect to contribute a third of the country's output in the current year. This result was achieved without a quantitative decrease in the catch of Arab fishermen; it rather reflected a general increase in the yield of Palestine's fisheries by more efficient methods introduced by Jews.

### Progress in Irrigation

Water installations in several regions were greatly expanded. Typical is a report of Mekoroth, a water cooperative in the Valley of Israel, which sold 7,500,000 cubic meters of water in 1943 compared with 6,237,000 in 1942, and only 1,029,000 in 1939. A large irrigation project for the settlement of the Daganiah District, Jordan Valley, was completed.

According to a statement by Dr. A. Granovsky of the Jewish National Fund, a recent survey revealed the existence of 4,000,000 dunams of irrigable land. This does not include parts of Negev which might be irrigated by a diversion of Jordan water. The latter possibility is a part of the American Lowdermilk Plan for a Jordan Valley Authority now being intensively studied in Palestine.

On October 1, 1943, the amount of land in the possession of the Jewish National Fund was 652,293 dunams. Of this area, 197,600 dunams were bought since the start of the present war.

A factor of retardation in Palestine's rural economy is the citrus industry, for which 5704 was another year of depression. Sanguine prospects of marketing facilities in the spring of 1944 were unfulfilled because of the lack of wooden boxes

for packing and the uncertainty of ship schedules caused by the necessity of traveling in convoys. According to a statement by Israel Rokach, mayor of Tel Aviv and one of Palestine's most prominent citrus exporters, the British Government is largely responsible for this situation. He pointed to the indifference of the British to the plight of Palestine's citrus planters, and compared this situation to that of the Egyptian cotton planters and West Indian banana growers whose entire crop was bought by the government.

In Palestine citrus planters were offered merely government loans at five pounds per dunam to prevent the complete destruction of their groves. They are now looking hopefully toward the next season when more normal packing and transportation facilities are expected.

### Industrial Problems

In 1943 the output of Palestine's industries was a record high of 45 million pounds. This compares with £P25,000,000 in 1942, and only £P9,000,000 in 1939.

Owing, however, to the lowered value of the Palestinian pound the increase in production measured monetarily greatly exceeds the increase in actual quantities of manufactured articles. Using as the basis of evaluation, the price scale of 1939, the output of 1943 would probably be around 20 millions instead of 45 millions. Taking into consideration difficulties of shipping and procuring raw materials even for war industries, this is a remarkable industrial achievement. From 75 to 80 per cent of Palestine's industrial output is the result of Jewish capital and labor.

An interesting aspect of Jewish industrial development in Palestine is the rapid growth of cooperatives. In the middle of 1943 the 244 industrial establishments connected with the worker's Histadruth employed 3,700 workers. A total of 177 of these factories were established in cooperative villages, founded by the Keren Hayesod, and they form a part of an economy which had originally an exclusively agricultural basis. Most of these village industries are the result of recent development.

During the year the Palestine Potash Syndicate, engaged in the extraction of minerals from the Dead Sea, continued

its wartime expansion. For the first time the deposits of super-phosphate in Transjordan were used as a basis for a fertilizer industry which may prove of exceptional value in Palestine's agricultural progress. The pharmaceutical industry expanded, although it has begun to feel the effects of government regulations prohibiting a large part of its exports. Another wartime creation, the diamond industry, ran into unexpected difficulties because of the seemingly discriminatory attitude of the world's syndicate in London which monopolizes the distribution of raw African diamonds. According to Palestine press reports, syndicate policy is influenced by the Belgian Government-in-exile which is anxious to restore to Belgium its pre-war position in the diamond industry and objects to the expansion of such an industry in Palestine. A delegation of Palestine's processors was sent to London to negotiate a settlement.

The establishment of a ship company, with an initial capital of £P500,000 was announced after a recent conference of representatives of the Jewish Agency with businessmen in Tel Aviv. The agency will make part of the initial investment, while the balance will be assumed by private interests. Two smaller ship companies, established before the war (one of them, Nakhshon, was founded by the Histadruth) are expected to cooperate.

### Development of Cities

The budget of Tel Aviv for 1944-45 reached a new high of £P1,300,000 which is a 30% increase compared with the previous year. Following the lead of Tel Aviv whose municipal council recently arranged in Lombard Street for a £P5,000,000 loan for postwar improvements, the other large cities of Palestine are planning municipal projects after the end of the war. Haifa adopted a five year plan involving the expenditure of three million pounds above its regular budget, and the city fathers of Jerusalem agreed on a postwar plan for spending two millions on lighting, parks, and other municipal improvements. One of the Jerusalem projects is the restoration of the old city wall.

During the year Tel Aviv substantially enlarged its area, and absorbed in the course of this expansion two Arab vil-

lages, Sheikh Muwannis and Summeil. One result of this merger was the establishment of modern schools in both villages, with Arabic as the medium of teaching. Relations between the Jewish city and its new Arab citizens are excellent.

### **Educational Institutions**

Educational institutions of the Yishuv continued their activities during the last year on the usual scale. In 1943 the 483 schools of the Vaad Haleumi were attended by 66,739 pupils and employed 2,600 teachers. They included 230 kindergartens with a total enrollment of 4,484 children, 215 public schools with 49,181 pupils, 25 secondary schools with 7,846 pupils, and a number of teacher's seminaries and trade schools.

The Vaad Haleumi controls about 70 per cent of the Jewish schools but there are still a number of private schools and institutions conducted by independent groups. The largest percentage of such institutions is located in Jerusalem where only 6,546 Jewish school children are attending the schools of the Vaad Haleumi, while 7,589 children are being educated in other institutions. Of these, 4,160 children attend private secular schools of various types and 3,545 are students in Talmud Torahs and Yeshiboth. A peculiar problem is presented by 884 children, mainly girls of Oriental communities, who attend Christian missionary schools.

The schools of the Vaad Haleumi are divided into three autonomous groups: General, Mizrachi, and Histadruth. In all of them the children receive a uniform minimum of general education; the difference is in the approach of these schools to religion and social problems. According to statistics available for 1943, 181 of the Vaad Haleumi schools with 36,936 pupils belong to the General variety, 218 schools with 14,661 pupils are controlled by the Histadruth, and 81 schools with 14,486 pupils are sponsored by the Mizrachi.

The comparatively small size of the Government's contribution to the maintenance of the Jewish schools is a source of continuous irritation, and leads to occasional protests. According to a recent statement of the Vaad Haleumi this contribution amounted to only 26 per cent of the Jewish

school budget, whereas Arab schools are almost entirely maintained by government funds.

The higher educational institutions of Palestine Jewry, the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Technological Institute in Haifa, continued to be adapted to war needs. University laboratories were engaged in the making of vaccines, serums and medicinal preparations on a large scale. Their products were used by the Allied armies in the East and were also sent to Russia. The "Technion" in Haifa, in addition to its regular curriculum, accommodated 260 British soldiers with special courses and served in advisory capacity to military authorities. Its maritime school, which trains officers and mechanics for a future Jewish merchant marine, continued to expand.

According to latest reports the teaching staff of the Hebrew University numbered 135, functioning in 15 buildings picturesquely situated on the summit of Mount Scopus. A new edition of the Bible in original Hebrew is one of the University's publication projects.

### Cultural Activities

A most promising aspect of Palestinian civilization is the comparatively large number of books published. Although in the past year the size of editions was drastically curtailed by stringent quotas on paper, the number of books published did not decline. While private publishers continue their activities on a considerable scale there is now a definite trend towards the support of publishing companies with public funds. Foremost among the publishers are Mossad Bialik and Mossad Rabbi Kook, established with funds supplied by contributions and occasionally subsidized by the Jewish Agency. Am Oved, founded by the Histadruth and Sifriath Poalim, controlled by the Hashomer Hatzair, lead in the number and variety of popular editions. Among the smaller firms of this kind is the recently founded Hameassef, which is exclusively devoted to publishing in Hebrew outstanding Yiddish literary works. Its purpose is to acquaint Palestine's young generation with Jewish life in the diaspora.

Hebrew books printed in Palestine during the year deal with a variety of subjects. Translations of popular novels



issued in America and Russia appear along with original *belles lettres*, and studies in Jewish and Zionist history.

The Bialik prizes were given last year to A. Kabak for his novel "Bechalil Hareik" (In Empty Space) and to A. Polak for his study of the Khazar Kingdom on the Volga.

Among last year's important publications in the field of Judaica are S. Assaf's learned study of Jewish cultural life in the Middle Ages (In the Tents of Jacob) and an anthology on Saadia Gaon. Both volumes were published by the Rabbi Kook Institute. The Book of Heroism, an historical anthology recounting inspiring instances of Jewish resistance to persecution throughout the ages was issued by the Am Oved. The Hebrew University published Yaari's study on Hebrew printing marks.

A number of thorough studies of Zionism and the early history of Jewish colonization in Palestine have appeared in the last year, only some of which can be mentioned here. The most important is Druyanov's monumental collection of documents on the Lovers of Zion, and their initial Palestine activities. Another volume of Zionist documents was issued by Achiassaf. Also of value is the Book on Zionism edited by S. Yavniely; its second volume was recently released by the Bialik Institute. S. Schwartz, a well known Zionist publicist, has prepared a volume on Jabotinsky the Fighter for his People.

Eight Hebrew dailies are being published in Tel Aviv and a ninth, sponsored by Agudath Israel, is scheduled to appear in 5705. The oldest of them, *Haaretz*, celebrated during the year its 25th anniversary of continuous publication.

Palestine's theatres were well patronized. They enriched their repertoire with original and translated plays dealing with the present war. Habimah's feature performance was David Bergelson's *Lo omuth ki echie'*, (I will not die but live) which dealt with the Nazis and their anti-Jewish massacres in occupied Russia.

The Palestine Symphonic Orchestra, founded in 1936, recently gave its 1,000th public concert. 165 of its concerts were given in Egypt, 4 in Lebanon, and all others in Palestine.

## Health Activities

Jewish health work, mainly conducted by the Hadassah and the Worker's Sick Fund, succeeded in keeping Palestinian public health on the high level established in the last years before the war. The Jewish rate of infantile mortality, which is lower than that of the United States and compares favorably with the record of the healthiest countries in the world, even decreased in the first three war years as compared with the three years before the war. A recently published report of the Nathan and Lena Strauss Health Institute in Jerusalem shows a further decrease in infant mortality in 5704.

During the year, Hadassah celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of its nursing school in Jerusalem. The school is now attached to the Rothschild-Hadassah-University Hospital, the most modern medical institution in the Near East.

The leaders of the Yishuv have been alarmed by the declining birth rate which puts Palestine's Jewish population in an unfavorable position compared with the Arab population whose natural increase is one of the highest in the world. A commission to study this problem was appointed by the Vaad Haleumi and propaganda urging large families is being disseminated.

## The Political Situation

During the year in review the inner political life of Palestine was characterized by a continuous struggle between the British administration, determined to implement the White Paper, and the Yishuv, which seeks to insure the further upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. In this controversy the Arabs were comparatively unconcerned. The majority of their local leaders were now avowedly content with the White Paper rejected by them, mainly as a bargaining tactic, soon after its issuance in 1939. They were, therefore, willing to leave to the government the initiative in its enforcement. Moreover, Arab nationalists were disorganized to a great extent by the absence of their most influential leaders. The ex-Mufti, who is still recognized

by Arab nationalists as their spiritual head, was in Berlin aiding the Nazis by attempting to incite Moslem fanaticism against the Allies, and some of his chief assistants were still in Rhodesia where they had been deported at the time of the Arab riots in 1937. Besides, the Arab peasantry is now enjoying the greatest prosperity it has ever experienced, and it would be difficult to divert them from profitable pursuits to ruinous disturbances.

The active resistance of the Jewish community to the policy of the White Paper was intensified by the efforts of the British administration to disarm the Hagana, the Jewish self-defense organization. The Hagana is strictly a defensive body and the Jews of Palestine felt that its disarmament at a time when the Arabs were tacitly allowed to accumulate a large stock of guns and ammunition, gravely jeopardized their safety. They were convinced that this one-sided disarmament was aimed at easing the transfer of Palestine's government into the hands of the Arab majority.

In a few cases the searches for hidden weapons conducted by government agents resulted in clashes and arrests. Most notorious were those which occurred in Ramat Hakovesh on November 20, and in Hulda on December 8, 1943. Both settlements are surrounded by unfriendly Arab villages; they were repeatedly attacked and suffered considerable casualties during the riots of 1929 and 1936-38.

During the search in Ramat Hakovesh, several settlers were wounded and one of them, Samuel Volinetz, died. His death prompted a large protest demonstration in Tel Aviv, in the course of which eleven British policemen and twenty-one Jewish civilians were wounded.

An aftermath of the Ramat Hakovesh affair was the exceptional solidarity demonstrated by the Hebrew press. When two papers in Tel Aviv were suspended because of their reports on the search in Ramat Hakovesh, all the papers of Palestine stopped publication for eleven days until the suspension order was revoked.

The search for arms in Hulda, which took place a few weeks later, resulted in a trial of seven settlers accused of illegal storage of arms. All were sentenced to long prison terms.

## Arms Trials and Jewish Reaction

Strong resentment among Palestine's Jews was created by several arms trials during the last year. While the authorities were formally within their rights in issuing regulations which prohibited carrying or retaining weapons, the one-sided way in which these regulations were enforced gave rise to bitter protest. A Jew named Saharov (Weizmann's former bodyguard) who had a valid permit to keep a pistol and twelve bullets, was sentenced by a military court to seven years imprisonment for possessing one bullet in excess of the allowed quota. A few days later, an Arab named Abed Mussa Shanli was sentenced by a civil magistrate to six months imprisonment for the possession of a rifle and 83 bullets without having a permit. The discrimination was so obvious that the magistrate in this case publicly expressed astonishment that such a case was sent for trial to him instead of being submitted, as were Jewish violations, to the military authorities. The military courts, however, following the lead of the local British officials, invariably distinguished between Jewish and Arab violators of the arms ordinances. A compilation of the published sentences shows that the prison terms meted out to Arab offenders were on the average three times shorter than those given Jews.

Jewish resentment reached its peak during the trial of Rachlin and Syrkin, two Jewish men accused of conspiring with British deserters to buy arms stolen from military camps. The trial was used by the prosecution as a means of discrediting the Jewish cause in the eyes of the civilized world. Even the mass enrollment of Palestine's Jewish volunteers in the ranks of the British army in the hour of its greatest need was pictured as a sinister plot aimed at the seizure of Palestine. In connection with the trial, alarming stories of Jewish preparation for civil war were planted in receptive sections of the press in Great Britain and the United States.

The results of this smear campaign were not up to the expectations of its instigators. The comparative freedom of the Anglo-American press even in war time and the sense of fairness prevailing in democratic countries limited the effectiveness of the prosecution's crude propaganda. It

might even be stated that the sensationally staged Rachlin-Syrkin trial proved a boomerang. In any case, searches for arms were suddenly halted after the end of 1943 and the impending trial of 34 settlers arrested in Ramat Hakovesh did not materialize.

### **Terrorism and Jewish Opinion**

The abortive attempt at depriving the Yishuv of its right to self-defense made a strong and lasting impression on Jewish opinion. It created an atmosphere in which a small but desperate minority group, the Irgun Zvai Leumi (National Military Organization), formerly belonging to the Revisionists, was able to start a terroristic campaign directed against the British administration. On the night of February 12, 1944, the immigration offices were bombed in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, and on the next day a similar outrage took place in Haifa. On February 26, bombs were hurled into tax offices in Jerusalem, in Haifa and Tel Aviv. A few weeks later an unsuccessful attempt to seize the government radio station in Ramalla, near Jerusalem, was made by a small group of terrorists who seemingly intended to make some kind of a startling announcement. A number of policemen were shot in clashes with these terrorists who are known to the British as the Stern Gang, and severe measures, including curfews, were imposed to prevent further demonstrations. A few young men, suspected of belonging to that terrorist group, received exceptionally severe sentences for retaining weapons and one of them, Shmulewitz, was sentenced to death after he was captured near the scene of a bombing and found to have arms in his possession. His death sentence was subsequently commuted to life imprisonment.

The terrorist minority believes that British colonial officials usually yield to force, and that the Jews of Palestine are strong enough to compel them to revise their pro-Arab attitude. This approach to the problem is rejected by the overwhelming majority of Palestinian Jewry. All organized Jewish groups in Palestine, including the Revisionists, and the entire Hebrew press strongly condemned the terrorist acts. There is no way of knowing whether this

unanimous attitude had any influence on terrorist fanatics. Nevertheless, since April and up to August, 1944, no new terroristic activities took place. In the meantime, Sir Harold MacMichael, who was generally considered unsympathetic to Jewish aspirations in Palestine, resigned from his post as High Commissioner and Field Marshal Lord Gort was appointed in his place. This appointment was strongly approved by the Palestine Jews, who believe that a military ruler, regardless of his personal views, will assure the maintenance of law and order. This may be the greatest need of the country during the transition to such other policy as may be formulated to take the place of that laid down in the 1939 White Paper.

The apparent lull in terrorist activities was suddenly interrupted, on August 8, 1944, by an attempt on the life of the resigned High Commissioner during an automobile trip from Jerusalem to Jaffa. MacMichael fortunately escaped with a very light wound, but none of his assailants was apprehended. While the general guess in Palestine attributes this latest attack to the same "Stern group," one should not jump to premature conclusions. With all bitterness aroused by MacMichael's policy, it is unbelievable that even extremists would consider an attempt on the life of an official who was on the eve of leaving the country. Pending the discovery of the perpetrators of the crime, the possibility of "provocation" by an Arab nationalist group, bound on disturbing the apparently improving Jewish-British relations, cannot be excluded.

### **White Paper and Partition**

The intense struggle inside Palestine accentuated the unworkable character of the White Paper and several suggestions for overcoming the political impasse were made. From the Arab side the most definite proposal was made in November, 1943, when an Arab delegation visiting the political representative of the British cabinet in the Near East, pleaded for the establishment of a united Arab state composed of Palestine, Transjordan, Syria, and Lebanon. Their plan contained no definite provisions relating to the fate of Palestinian Jewry, but on other occasions moderate Arab



leaders expressed willingness to assure civil rights to the Jews and even to grant them some kind of a minority status. Incidentally, the Christians in Lebanon opposed such plans just as strongly as the Jews of Palestine.

On the other hand, the Jewish element urges the establishment of Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth after a transition period in which free immigration and the right to buy land and develop the mineral and water resources of the country will enable the Jews to become a majority in the Palestine population.

Simultaneously with the promulgation of these diametrically opposing plans several compromise solutions were offered. In February, Dr. J. L. Magnes, head of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, suggested that a Jewish immigration of 500,000 in the next ten years be permitted with the understanding that after that period Palestine shall become a bi-national state. No Arab leader endorsed this idea and Jews were unanimous in rejecting it.

Much more attention was given to reports concerning the probability of a new partition plan replacing the White Paper. Such reports, originating from seemingly reliable sources first appeared in December, 1943, when partition was described as the alleged result of Weizmann's conference with Churchill before the latter's journey to Teheran. After a few reluctant semi-denials these reports were revived with greater persistence in the ensuing summer months, when it was generally predicted that partition would be the substance of a new pronouncement on Palestine expected from London in August, 1944. According to these reports the northern part of the country (Galilee) would be given to the Arabs and made a part of a greater Syria which would also include Transjordan. The central part of the country and the southern tiers (the Negev) would constitute a Jewish state.

In January, 1944 the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency at a meeting in Jerusalem took a formal stand against the proposed partition, and a similar attitude was adopted by other responsible Jewish groups in Palestine. Partition was rejected in principle and also because it was deemed an impractical solution. It was stressed that the proposed

partition would deprive the Jewish state of Jordan water which is indispensable for the eventual development of the arid Negev.

In spite of the seemingly unanimous opposition to the proposed partition, certain Zionist groups in Palestine suspect the political leadership of the Jewish Agency of instigating the revival of the partition idea first broached in the 1937 report of the Royal Commission on Palestine. Thus, when Ben Gurion resigned on October 26, 1943, as chairman of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency with the statement that he cannot accept responsibility for Zionist policy abroad, his resignation was interpreted as reflecting a split between Weizmann and Ben Gurion on the problem of partition. Opposition to partition was likewise given as the actual reason for the unwillingness of leftist groups in the Histadruth to endorse the Biltmore Resolution demanding a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. Their leaders feared that this formula might be exploited for the introduction of partitionist designs.

The problem of partition likewise contributed to dissensions in the Palestine Worker's Party (Mapai), although the roots of disagreement are of much earlier origin. On June 2, 1944, opposition elements in the Mapai, the so-called "Fraction B," were formally expelled from the party. Due to the great influence of the Mapai in Palestine this division may have important repercussions on the leadership of the Yishuv.

Another controversy arose when as early as in July, 1943, a group of Palestinian intellectuals, under the leadership of Prof. Joseph Klausner, issued a "manifesto" proposing the establishment of a Jewish government in exile, to espouse Jewish rights at the end of the war. This policy, generally ascribed to Revisionists, was not taken too seriously at the time it was pronounced. It became, however, a target of strong and almost unanimous condemnation when it was taken up, nearly a year later, by a group in the United States which proclaimed itself a Committee of National Liberation and established in Washington an embassy allegedly representing the newly constituted Hebrew Nation of Palestinian and stateless Jews. The Vaad Haleumi, and other Jewish bodies including the Revisionists, sharply criticized this

action as irresponsible and likely to be harmful to the Jewish cause.

The ideological differences among Palestine's Jewish parties became evident in the elections to the Assefath Hanivcharim (Representative Assembly), which took place on August 1, 1944. Several minority groups, including the Revisionists, the Colonists Association, the General Zionist Group B, and the Sephardic community, boycotted the elections. Nevertheless, 200,881 of the 320,000 registered voters, cast ballots. Of the 171 elected representatives, 64 belong to the Labor Party, and 16 to Group B, its opposition; 21 of the remaining 91 mandates fell to the "Left Front" (Hashomer Hatzair and Poale Zion), 17 to Religious Workers (Hapoel Hamizrachi), and 19 to "New Immigration"; General Zionist (Group A) received 7 mandates, Mizrachi 7, Women's International Zionist Organization (Wizo) 4, Communists 3, Makkabi 3. The remaining 10 mandates fell to several smaller groups.

### **Jewish Arab Relations**

In many localities, the relations between Jews and Arabs were quite satisfactory; but Arab political leadership, in Palestine and in other countries of the East, continued its bitter opposition to Jewish aspirations in Palestine. The efforts of these leaders were centered on the formation of an Arab federation including all Arab countries in the Near East.

The several conferences which were called during the year to discuss the idea of federation did not bring that plan nearer realization. As the year drew to an end most of the recognized Arab leaders publicly admitted that federation at this time would be premature and a league of Arab nations, preserving the full sovereignty of its members and limiting itself to voluntary cooperation in economic and cultural fields, should be the immediate goal.

According to Arab sources, sharp dissension arose between Ibn Saud of Arabia and Nahas Pasha of Egypt concerning the role of Palestine in the future Arab federation. While the Egyptian premier is willing to postpone consideration of the problem of Palestine and to work out in the meantime

forms of cooperation among the existing Arab states, the ruler of Saudi Arabia demands the solution of the Palestine question before other matters are taken up. Shrewd observers in Cairo explain Ibn Saud's attitude in terms of an unwillingness to commit himself to any kind of an Arab league unless assured of a preponderant part in it. The Palestine problem offers him an excellent pretext to avoid for the time being a definite decision.

When a resolution, proposing the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, was introduced into the American Congress, the Arab states sent sharp protests to Washington. This subject is discussed in detail in the article on Zionist and pro-Palestine activities in another part of the review.

From their statements last year Arab leaders, even of the moderate kind, demonstrated that there is not much hope for a settlement of Arab Jewish differences. Arab politicians will not consent even to limited Jewish immigration, unless they are confronted with a demand by the great powers to solve the Palestine problem in accordance with Jewish demands. As realists, they might in such a case try to reach a compromise settlement instead of maintaining their present intransigent attitude. As long as Great Britain continues its present policy of the White Paper the Arabs will not see any reason for seeking a peaceful understanding with the Jews.

## Necrology

During the year in review the Yishuv lost some of its outstanding figures. Particularly mourned was the death of Saul Chernichovsky, the foremost Hebrew poet of our times. Born in Crimea, after years of wandering in various European countries he settled in Palestine in 1931 and died in October 1943, at the age of 68. Another important loss was that of Professor Hermann Struck, the famous painter, who was a strong adherent of Mizrachi. He died at the age of 68 in Haifa where he had settled in 1926 as an immigrant from Germany. Another veteran of German Zionism was Dr. Theodor Zlocosti, author, who died at the age of 69 in Tel Aviv, where he settled in 1921.

## VI. LATIN AMERICA

By LOUIS SHUB\*

### Anti-Semitism

LATIN American countries which enjoyed relative political stability in the past few years again relapsed into the tradition of palace inspired revolutions and swift military coups. Of particular interest and concern, because of their fascist implications, were the successful coups engineered in Argentina and Bolivia.

Since the army colonels, the majority of whom have been promoted to generals, seized the reins of government on June 4, 1943, Argentina assumed the characteristics of a fascist state. The present government has abolished political parties, muzzled the press, largely disorganized labor unions with the ultimate objective of incorporating them in a labor front, and arrested without warrant and imprisoned without trial anyone who dared criticize the acts or ideology of the party in power.

This characteristically totalitarian disregard for democracy has been accompanied by a series of officially sponsored anti-Semitic decrees and actions. On October 14, 1943, President Pedro Ramirez suspended the publication of Yiddish newspapers, an act which evoked a stiff rebuke from President Roosevelt who asserted that the arbitrary suppression of Yiddish newspapers was "of a character closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine." Roosevelt further cited the resolution endorsed by Argentina at the Lima Conference in 1938, condemning "any persecution on account of racial or religious motives." A few hours after the President's criticism, Yiddish newspapers were permitted to resume publication, but were ordered to publish concurrently Spanish translations of their editorials.

This ostensibly favorable response to democratic pressure was short-lived, for on October 18, members of DAIA, the leading Jewish organization in Argentina, in which all Jewish

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groups are represented, were compelled to issue a statement saying that no anti-Jewish discrimination was practiced in that country. Five days later, the Argentine government issued an order banning Jewish welfare and mutual-aid groups.

Each succeeding month witnessed an increase in anti-Jewish measures. The November raids on Jewish homes in Buenos Aires by the political police headed by Leopold Luzones led to the flight of many Jews to Uruguay and Chile. These raids were coupled with increased demands by the pro-Nazi press in Argentina that the government take even stronger action against the 300,000 Jews in the country. *Clarínada*, a viciously anti-Semitic publication, demanded that the Jews either be deported or isolated in ghettos. In December, in the city of Salta, a Jewish theatrical company was assailed on two consecutive nights. Anti-Jewish propaganda in the press continued unabated despite the appeal of Dr. Moises Goldman, president of the DAIA, to President Ramirez, requesting that his government conform to the decree of August 4, 1943, forbidding publication by newspapers of anything that might "wound or mortify" any section of the Argentine population by attacks upon its "nationality or origin, religious beliefs or customs."

Though on January 26, 1944, Argentina broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan because she feared that the United States and England would apply economic sanctions, there was no democratic resurgence. This gesture of appeasement towards the United Nations by President Ramirez was considered too liberal in certain circles and, on February 25, he was deposed by Eldemiro Farrel.

This led to a further deterioration in the position of Argentinian Jewry, particularly the Jews in the province of Entre Rios. Previously, the Federal Commissioner of Entre Rios had prohibited ritual slaughter, closed the Hebrew schools, revoked the corporate status of the Chevra Kadisha, discharged Jews in the civil service of the province and changed the Jewish names of towns and streets. Appeals to higher authority had brought about the countermanding of these measures. However, in April, 1944 the Jewish Colonization Association was informed that the governor of Entre Rios was imposing a levy of \$2,500,000 on the eleven Jewish colonies in



the province on the pretext that they had not paid taxes in the last ten years. This action was taken despite the fact that the ICA was recognized since 1890 as a charitable organization and had been exempted from taxation.

In May and June there were additional manifestations of anti-Semitism in the province. 250 Jewish teachers in the public schools were dismissed; physical assaults upon Jews occurred more frequently; and Jewish shops were vandalized.

Towards the end of May, 1944, the streets of Buenos Aires were strewn with pamphlets urging violence against the Jews who were allegedly planning a general strike against the Farrel regime scheduled for June 6, the anniversary of the overthrow of the Castillo government.

In June, 1944, the Argentine authorities issued a decree introducing compulsory teaching of the Roman Catholic religion. Though this measure was not aimed specifically against Jews, they were nevertheless the hardest hit. Under this system each child must state his religion, and children registering as Jewish are separated from the others. This has resulted in the introduction of separate benches for Jewish children, which has in turn led to the boycott and humiliation of Jewish children by their non-Jewish schoolmates.

Argentina's fascist orientation manifested itself in the same month when a decree was issued banning the broadcast and publication of President Roosevelt's message to the United States Congress announcing the establishment of a temporary haven for 1,000 refugees in Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.

Argentina's anti-democratic and anti-Jewish excesses so considerably strained diplomatic relations with the United States that Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Argentina, was recalled to Washington on June 27, 1944, though diplomatic ties were not severed.

In Bolivia, the government that followed the overthrow of General Enrique Pénaranda on December 19, 1943, was considered fascist inspired because its chief support came from the National Revolutionary Movement party (M.N.R.) led by Victor Paz Esterssoro, a known anti-Semite. This party is an advocate of extreme Bolivian nationalism and

sought a "repudiation of anti-national Jewish manipulations" and "absolute prohibition of Jewish immigration."

But from its very inception, the government of the new president, Gualberto Villaroel, sought to impress the outside world with its democratic orientation by the following actions: ratification of the declaration of war on the Axis, reaffirmation of Bolivia's support of her international obligations concerning inter-American solidarity and proclamation of free elections. Moreover, to remove any suspicions that the present government is anti-Jewish, President Villaroel issued a statement repudiating anti-Semitism. Also, in receiving Dr. Natalio Berman, a member of the Chilean Parliament, the president of Bolivia expressed disapproval of the anti-Semitic propaganda circulated by certain Bolivian newspapers.

Thus, a situation that appeared fraught with danger for the nearly 6,000 Jews of Bolivia, seems to have turned out advantageously, because the Bolivian government was compelled to adopt pro-democratic measures before achieving recognition by the United States.

That anti-Jewish agitation and outbreaks are used merely as an entering wedge to institute totalitarianism, was again demonstrated, this time in Peru. On January 15, 1944 the Peruvian government disclosed the frustration of a plot by German and Japanese agents who planned anti-Jewish disorders as a prelude to overthrowing the legally constituted government.

The use of the Jew as a scapegoat serving to divert public protest from those in power, was apparent in Paraguay, following several large anti-government demonstrations held in April, 1944. The Paraguayan government launched an official anti-Jewish drive in a series of articles in its newspaper, *El Paraguayo*. One of the articles insisted that "Jewish infiltration constitutes a serious danger to Paraguay," although the number of Jews in the country is only 1,800 out of a total population of 1,042,240.

The Jews of Colombia were disconcerted by two anti-Semitic incidents that occurred in August, 1943. When the Montefiore Jewish Society of Bogota applied for incorporation, the government rejected the application contending

that the Jewish religion is anti-Christian. Granting that the Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, the document denying the request of the Montefiore Jewish Society stated that "such freedom may be granted only to those who are not opposed to Christian morality." Following further representations, however, the above ruling was cancelled. Not long thereafter, the Chancellor of the Colombian Senate made a statement reviling Jewish character and opposing Jewish immigration into Colombia.

In May, 1944, Colombia ordered the freezing of the assets of German nationals in that country. Jewish refugees, although officially stateless, were nevertheless included within the scope of the decree. There was also considerable agitation on the part of native importers against Jewish newcomers who demanded that the government impose restrictions on foreigners engaged in the importing business.

Late in 1943, the Venezuelan government decided to discontinue the issuance of transit visas to people in Europe holding end visas for Colombia, Ecuador, or other countries requiring entry through Venezuela. In Venezuela proper, however, there was little or no restriction imposed upon refugees who were already settled in that country.

## Immigration

Although anti-immigrant sentiment prevailed in most Latin American countries, there were encouraging exceptions. Responsible Ecuadorean officials such as Dr. Maria Velasco Ibarra, provisional president of Ecuador, and S. E. Duran Ballen, Ecuadorean consul-general at New York, respectively denounced anti-Semitism and endorsed the free immigration of peoples. Francesco Trujillo, Mexican minister of labor, in May, 1944 expressed the belief that Jewish immigration to Mexico would have a beneficial effect on that country's development. In an article in the *Inter-American* of April, 1944 by the Colombian journalist Baldomiro Sonin Cano, it is admitted that "the war has brought to Colombia European scientists, technicians, and specialists in many branches of industry whose knowledge and energy will be extremely valuable in the post-war period."

Although some dissatisfaction was expressed in official quarters in Brazil with the concentration of Jewish immigrants in urban areas, the government agreed to admit 500 Jewish children from France. Neutral governments on the European continent were advised of this decision so that they might provide temporary asylum for the children before their eventual transportation to Brazil.

From private advices, it was learned that the 700 Jews of Costa Rica have good reason to welcome the new president, Teodore Picado, who was elected in May, 1944. Among his first official acts were the rescinding of the ban on *Shehita* that had been in effect for several years, and the renewal of naturalization rights for Jews who had been in the country more than five years.

### Community Life

Between 1933 and 1944, about 125,000 Jews, largely from Central Europe, had found havens in Latin American countries. They joined almost half a million older Jewish settlers who had come to the countries of Latin America in two distinct waves of immigration: the Sephardim from the eastern Mediterranean countries who arrived about 1890 and the East European Jews who came in large numbers in the years immediately following World War I.

It is estimated that the Sephardic Jewish community in Latin America numbers between 75,000 and 100,000; the East European numbers from 300,000 to 350,000 and the Central European from 125,000 to 150,000. More than half of the Jewish population of Latin America (350,000) resides in Argentina. The remainder is distributed approximately as follows: Brazil, 110,000; Uruguay, 35,000; Chile, 25,000; Mexico, 20,000; Cuba, 13,000 and the rest in varying numbers in other countries.

The past year was marked by genuine gains in the development of Jewish communal institutions and activities. Though these developments took place primarily in the large centers of Jewish population: Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Havana, and Mexico City, similar constructive trends were apparent in smaller Latin American communities.

Many welfare institutions of long standing were expanded so that they might better meet communal needs. In Buenos Aires, the Chevra Kadisha which is the largest and most influential Jewish organization in that city constructed a new building to house its own office and those of other related institutions. The Jewish hospital, Sociedad de Beneficencia Ezrah Hospital Israelita, inaugurated a campaign for \$500,000 to build a new wing and modernize its facilities. The Bikur Cholim opened an unusually well-equipped out-patient clinic. The Asociacion Filantropica Israelita (a welfare organization of the German Jews), the Liga Israelita Argentina Contra la Tuberculosis, the Children's home and the Home for the Aged conducted campaigns to erect new buildings and purchase new facilities. In October, 1943, the new building of the Sociedad Hebraica Argentina was opened.

The coming of age of the Jewish communities in Latin America is best illustrated by the celebration in July, 1943 of the 75th anniversary of the Congregation Israelita of Buenos Aires, under the presidency since 1922 of Max Glücksman. Other manifestations of the maturity of Latin American Jewry were the twenty-fifth anniversaries of Zionist organizations in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. Almost an institution in himself, Jacob Botoshanski, Yiddish dramatist and journalist, was roundly feted upon the advent of his thirtieth year of activity in Argentina. And in Uruguay, *The Association of Jewish Merchants*, celebrating their tenth anniversary, planned to issue a book dealing with the role of Jews in the development of that country's commerce and industry.

On the other hand, new Jewish groups are constantly appearing on the Latin American scene. The first Zionist Congress ever held in Colombia met in Bogota, on September 8, 1943. Montevideo played host, in March, 1944, to the first Revisionist-Zionist convention ever held in Latin America. Another first in Jewish community life is the establishment of an Agudas Israel branch in Montevideo. After considerable preliminary planning, the first Hachshara (training camp for halutzim) in Argentina was founded near Paraná, capital of the province of Entre Rios.

The emergence of new educational institutions in the past

year also bears witness to the growth of Jewish community life in Latin America; in Goetz, Uruguay, a Mizrahi center and school was established; an ORT school was opened in São Paulo, Brazil; in Mexico, the B'nai B'rith sponsored an adult extension school for Jewish studies, and the Yeshivath Aiz Chaim was founded in Mexico under Rabbi Mordecai Merzel. In Buenos Aires, plans were made for a secular school to accommodate 1,000 children. Smaller Jewish communities in Quito, Ecuador; Cali, Colombia; and Lima, Peru have expressed need for rabbis and trained religious teachers.

Jewish education in Latin America is either primarily religious in character and under the influence of the synagogues and *gemeinden* or under the auspices of those who believe that Yiddish culture should be preserved and developed. Although Zionism has made important inroads among the Jews of Latin America, Jewish education is not, to the degree that it is in the United States, Hebraic and Palestine-focused in content.

Latin American Jews are for the most part bilingual and are frequently trilingual. Last year an *Ashkenazic Mahzor* was fashioned by a German immigrant after the style used in southern and western Germany. This prayer book for the High Holy Days is significant for its parallel columns of Hebrew, Spanish and German. The Mexican Zionist Conference in October, 1943 was conducted in Spanish but many of the speakers digressed into Yiddish and it was necessary for the chairman to translate the proceedings into Spanish for the benefit of the Sephardic Zionists. When the Federation of Polish Jews held a "trauer" meeting on the fourth anniversary of the invasion of Poland, speeches were delivered in Spanish, Polish and Yiddish.

Even in the smaller communities with a Jewish population of between 1,000 and 3,000—Barranquilla and Cali in Colombia; Lima, Peru; Quito, Ecuador; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana—there are two and even three community buildings maintained separately by the Sephardim, central Europeans and eastern Europeans. The young people, however, have been more successful in attempting to cut across country-of-origin lines and their organizations include Sephardim, Central Europeans, and East Europeans.



## Relief Activities

As in past years, the plight of the Jews in Europe continued to arouse great concern among the Jews of Latin America and they responded generously to the appeals of organizations engaged in relief and rescue work. In Argentina, the *Committee for Refugees and War Victims* worked unceasingly, and, on March 23, cabled \$60,000 to Reuben Reznick, representing the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in Turkey. The Jews of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro contributed \$52,000 and \$17,000 respectively and the congregation of Nidchei Yisrael in Mexico, \$3,000 to the J.D.C. The World Jewish Congress also conducted a campaign for relief funds. The Central Federation of Polish Jews in Buenos Aires concentrated its relief activities on shipping parcels of food and clothing to Polish Jews who managed to survive the Hitler terror. The Jews of Uruguay contributed \$5,000 to war relief.

Intensified campaigns were conducted by the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund in most Latin American countries and quotas were for the most part surpassed. A number of Jewish organizations in Buenos Aires contributed 70,000 pesos to the victims of an earthquake that occurred in January, 1944 in the San Juan province of Argentina.

Through their representative organizations, Latin American Jews commemorated the anniversary of the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto and held protest meetings against the carrying into effect in Palestine of the policy of the White Paper.

From this review of Jewish life in Argentina during the past year, it can be readily seen that Latin American Jewry is alert and sensitive to its responsibilities.

## VII. THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

By ILJA M. DIJOUR\*

PUBLIC opinion in the democratic countries made great strides in the direction of understanding the refugee problem, during the period under review. From the tragedy of the steamer *Struma*, from the herding of victims of Hitlerism on the Island of Mauritius, to setting up a War Refugee Board with broad powers and the proposal of "free ports" indicates a swing of considerable magnitude. However, this change for the better in the understanding of the refugee problem had little if any practical effect on the situation of the masses of refugees.

Barely a year has elapsed since the Anglo-American Bermuda Conference on refugee questions came to the conclusion that the solution of the refugee problem has to wait for final victory because such measures as were proposed for the rescue of refugees would unfavorably affect the conduct of the war. The public was given to understand, however, that decisions were taken by the Bermuda Conference for some earlier steps but that these were of a confidential nature.

When, in November, 1943, these "secret" decisions of the Bermuda Conference were given publicity by Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives,<sup>1</sup> public opinion was profoundly disappointed; the most important decision was to vitalize the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees set up by the Evian Conference by widening its base and by adding to the British Director, Sir Herbert Emerson, an American Co-Director, Mr. Patrick Malin.

Fortunately, real and effective assistance to the victims of Hitlerism was rendered by the small neutral countries, notably Switzerland and Sweden, and by the private agencies, like the American Joint Distribution Committee, the

\*Executive Secretary, HIAS-ICA-Emigration Association.

<sup>1</sup> Rescue of the Jewish and other peoples in Nazi-occupied territory — Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 78th Congress 1st session on H. Res. 350 and H. Res. 352, November 26, 1943, Washington.

HIAS-ICA Emigration Association, the American Friends Service Committee, and others, within their limited means and power.

When, beginning in 1943, France was completely occupied by the Nazis, the number of refugees seeking a haven in Switzerland grew daily. At first, the Swiss frontier guards attempted to stem this tidal wave; some of the unfortunate refugees were driven back to French territory. But very soon, under the pressure of Swiss public opinion, supported by the press of all shades of political convictions, the Swiss authorities adopted a more lenient policy. Switzerland's decision was the more laudable because it was surrounded by the many difficulties linked with the strict neutrality to which the country was legally bound.

By the end of 1943, Switzerland was giving asylum to more than 60,000 refugees from France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Italy. Among them were about 20,000 Jewish refugees. These figures increased following the Allied invasion of Italy. At present, the total number of refugees in Switzerland is 100,000 of whom 25,000 are Jews. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that there are about 30,000 children among these rescued people. This underlines especially the humanitarian character of the help extended by the Swiss people and their government.

It should be remembered that the three and one-half million population of Switzerland is, itself, exposed to serious privations because of the war. Everything is strictly rationed; transport is strained to its utmost. It is obvious that, under such conditions, admission of an additional population of one hundred thousand involves a direct and tangible sacrifice on the part of the Swiss people. As for the Swiss Jews, it must be recalled that they total no more than 18,000. The number of Jewish refugees is thus one and a half times as large as the country's native Jewish population, and this ratio is growing because the influx of new refugees continues. According to information given out by Dr. Joseph Schwartz, the European Director of the J. D. C., the illegal passage of refugees into Switzerland in November and December 1943, averaged some 60 per day. Dr. James Bernstein, Director of HICEM in Lisbon, reports that in the month of May of this year, the number of illegal entries into Switzerland reached

an average of 30 per day, without counting the children who were carried across the border in groups of hundreds.

After crossing the Swiss border, the refugees are examined and registered by the military authorities, and are then billeted in various labor camps and housing centers of which there are more than fifty dispersed all over the country. It is interesting to note that the attention of the authorities is directed to satisfying not only the material but also spiritual requirements of the refugees. The authorities have gone to the trouble, for example, of placing French-speaking refugees in the part of Switzerland where French is spoken, German-speaking emigres among the German-speaking Swiss, and those speaking Italian in the Italian-speaking part of the country. Labor service is required from all refugees between the ages of 18 and 60. (Swiss citizens themselves have to give a number of weeks of their labor every year for the benefit of the whole country.) The regime in the labor camps for refugees is the very best possible under the circumstances. Hygienic conditions are excellent. The refugees are insured against sickness and accident, and insofar as it is possible, families are not torn asunder. But where such separation becomes unavoidable, members of the family receive a 7 days leave of absence after 90 working days, and a 30 days leave after 270 working days, when they can be together, thanks especially to the hostelries provided by the American Friends Service Committee. Persons over 60 years of age and children under 18 are placed in special institutions and in schools. The practice of families or for school classes to become foster parents to refugee children has become very popular. Almost all the 30,000 refugee children are thus taken charge of. The Jewish children are being cared for by the Society OSE under the direction of its untiring eighty year old leader, Dr. Boris Tchlenoff, of Geneva.

The financial cost of this work has been largely borne by the small Jewish community. From the outbreak of the war to the end of 1943, Swiss Jews have contributed no less than 12 million Swiss francs (\$3,000,000). The report of the Union of Swiss Jewish Welfare Societies (ISRUV), presented at its annual meeting on January 23, 1944, showed that that agency had spent, in 1943, a total sum of 3,250,000

Swiss francs (\$812,500). The J. D. C. spent in that same year over \$100,000 per month and was compelled to increase its appropriations for 1944. These combined efforts cannot completely satisfy all needs, and are supplemented by government subsidies for the care of all refugees.

With a view to improving the condition of the refugees and of lightening the financial burdens thrown upon the Swiss Government and the Swiss Jewish community, the HIAS has organized the transfer of monies to refugees by their relatives in the United States. Such remittances make possible the improvement of the feeding of refugees in the camps and even the release of some who are enabled to live privately. HIAS published in the American press lists of 12,000 Jewish refugees in Switzerland. Funds transferred average between \$15,000 and \$30,000, per month.

Emigration of refugees from Switzerland is for the time being out of the question, but the HICEM office in Lisbon is carrying out, in cooperation with ISRAV in Zurich, a preliminary registration of candidates for emigration, whenever this may become possible.

No less generous and spontaneous was the aid extended by Sweden to the Jewish refugees from Denmark. Early in October, 1943, the Germans drastically changed their attitude toward Denmark in general, and toward the Jews in that country in particular.

About one thousand Jews and some non-Jews were caught in a raid, forcibly put on two steamers and sent off to Gdynia for hard labor. This event served as a signal and, on the night preceding the total occupation of Denmark by the Nazis, about 8,000 people, the great majority of them Jews, crossed the Sund to Sweden. They were not only allowed to land without any unnecessary formalities, but were received with touching hospitality and consideration. First aid was extended, at the cost of the government; all the newcomers received equal treatment regardless of their religion or nationality.

According to Under Secretary of State Breckenridge Long, the Swedish government declined the financial assistance offered by the United States government and declared that it considered it its duty to look after all refugees from Scandinavian countries. By that time Sweden had over

30,000 refugees from Norway, of whom about 700 were Jews. In addition, there were about 3,000 Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and Finland who had found their way into Sweden at the very outset of the war. The Jewish community of Sweden, though freed by its government from the most elementary responsibility for the upkeep of the refugees, nevertheless attended to the specific needs of the Jewish refugees, such as the organization of children's homes, the setting up of kosher kitchens, assistance to *Halutzim* in the matter of agricultural training, and in many other ways. This tiny Jewish community (about 7,000 before the war) collected during 1943 about 500,000 Swedish crowns (\$125,000).

It is worthy of note that the Swedish Jews were not only aiding refugees in their own country, but also answered the call from Shanghai, where about 20,000 Jewish refugees were left in a helpless position, cut off from the whole world by the Japanese occupation. Over 6,000 of them are being taken care of in feeding centers, supported by funds granted by the J.D.C. The Shanghai Committee of HICEM has created out of the funds sent by Sweden, a loan kassa which enables artisans and mechanics among the refugees to earn an independent livelihood.

The role of Sweden in the matter of assistance to refugees was sketched in the following terms by Attorney General Francis Biddle in his address on March 6, 1944, to the 57th annual convention of the HIAS.

"There are other countries smaller but not less civilized than ours, which have responded far more generously. From 1939 to last November, the Swedish nation admitted 41,000 refugees, of whom 12,000 were children under 16, and of whom approximately one third were Jews. Had we furnished refuge on a similar scale and in the same proportion to our population, 850,000 refugees would have come to the United States since 1939 alone."<sup>2</sup>

Previously, in November, 1943, former Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge Long had created a sensation by giving, to a Congressional Committee, erroneous figures of the num-

<sup>2</sup> "Rescue" Information Bulletin of the Hias, Vol. 1, Nos. 3-4, March-April, 1944.



ber of refugees admitted to the United States during the decade 1933-43. His statement that "we have taken into this country since the beginning of the Hitler regime and the persecution of the Jews until today approximately 580,000 refugees"<sup>3</sup> gave the erroneous impression that the total immigration from 1933 to 1943 was refugee immigration and that it was all occasioned by anti-Jewish persecution.

This statement aroused a storm of protest; many competent agencies, including the HIAS, the Yiddish Scientific Institute, and the Jewish Labor Committee, hastened to demonstrate, on the basis of official data, that during the 1933-1942 decade a maximum of 160,000 Jewish refugees were admitted to the United States and all within the framework of the existing immigration laws.

Owing in part to the confusion created by Mr. Long's incorrect data, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives hesitated to approve resolutions introduced by Representatives Will Rogers, Jr., and Joseph C. Baldwin "providing for the establishment by the Executive of a Commission to effectuate the rescue of the Jewish people of Europe" without waiting for the decision of this Committee.

President Roosevelt, under the influence of an ever-growing public opinion in favor of concrete measures, as more and more was learned of the unexampled Nazi atrocities, promulgated on January 22, 1944, an Executive Order creating the War Refugee Board, whose functions were to "include without limitation the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for the rescue, transportation and maintenance and relief of the victims of enemy oppression, and the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims."

John W. Pehle, appointed director of the Board, lost no time in getting to work. He dispatched immediately to Turkey, Portugal, Spain, Egypt and Sweden, representatives endowed with the rights of special attachés on refugee matters to the American embassies and consulates in these countries. Negotiations were being conducted through neutral channels with the Rumanian government

<sup>3</sup> Rescue of the Jewish and other peoples, see footnote 1.

regarding the return to 46,000 Jews from internment in Transnistria, with a view of their eventual emigration. Little is known as to the actual results of these negotiations. In view of the swift advance of the Red Army toward the Rumanian border, the expediency of this proposal has become extremely doubtful. Proof of this is the fact that despite incredible efforts during the months of March, April and May of 1944, it was possible to evacuate, on small ships from Constanza via Turkey to Palestine, no more than one thousand refugees, in batches of 100 to 250 on each ship. The negotiations which followed about the simultaneous evacuation of 1,000 children, met with almost insuperable difficulties, just as earlier, no tangible results were obtained by the Jewish Agency, the J.D.C. or HICEM to obtain permission to transport 5,000 children from Bulgaria to Palestine, and an equal number of children from France to the United States, Canada and Argentina.

Not all the rescue efforts of the War Refugee Board have as yet been made public. From its very start, the Board attempted to make contact with the underground organizations in occupied countries and took other steps, generally considered as somewhat unconventional and off the beaten path of diplomacy. This originality is, of course, fully to the Board's credit. The unprecedented methods used for the extermination of Jews were opposed too long by "parliamentary" procedures which were totally ineffective. For this reason, the bold change in the methods of rescuing refugees is a most welcome one, although there are many who feel that this change has come much too late.

Considering the very modest achievements of the War Refugee Board, whatever Jewish private agencies, such as the J.D.C., the HIAS-ICA, and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, have done merits, under the existing conditions, quite a good deal of attention.

These three organizations managed, after long and protracted preparatory work, to arrange in January, 1944 the first evacuation of 750 refugees from Portugal, Spain and Tangier to Palestine, directly by way of the Mediterranean Sea. (Before the Mediterranean was cleared of the Nazis, emigrants from the Iberian Peninsula had to travel to Palestine by a roundabout way via Lourenço Marquez,

Mozambique, and the Red Sea.) The chartering of *S. S. Nyassa* on which this group was transported cost over \$400,000, and this sum was covered 80% by the J. D. C., and 20% by HIAS.

About two-third of the refugees were stateless, the remaining third were citizens of 21 countries. More than 100 were children. The group, which was conducted by the HICEM representative, David J. Schweitzer, received a hearty and triumphant welcome on the steamer's arrival in Haifa, as this was the first ship since war began to arrive in Palestine with a group of legal immigrants from Europe.

In the interval, the Jewish Agency which issued the immigration certificates to this group of refugees, made many attempts to assure the immigration to Palestine of other contingents. One such attempt was unsuccessful, sad and costly owing to the stubborn refusal of the "friendly" Iraq government to allow transit through its territory of 1,000 children from Iran to Palestine, the shortest and cheapest way. A long detour had to be taken via the Persian gulf and the Red Sea, necessitating an enormous loss of time and money, and much suffering to the children who had already gone through terrible ordeals on their way from Poland to Soviet Russia and thence to Iran. In cooperation with the I.C.A. (the Jewish Colonization Association) and the J.D.C., the Jewish Agency has helped in the wholesale transportation of over 3,000 Yemenite Jews from Aden to Palestine, thus liquidating almost entirely this Jewish settlement in Arabia. Finally, the J.D.C. and HICEM helped a group of 190 Jews to emigrate from Northern Africa to Palestine by land.

Thanks to the initiative of the Canadian Jewish Congress, the Canadian government agreed, in November, 1943, to admit for the duration of the war refugees from the Iberian Peninsula, and suspend the operation of the usual restrictive conditions. The J.D.C. guaranteed the cost of transportation while HICEM, in cooperation with the special representative of the Canadian government, made the selection of those to be transported and prepared them for the trip. The first two groups of 350 left for Canada via the United States in March, 1944. The Philadelphia Branch of HIAS took care of the arrangements in this country (it was

Passover week), its agents accompanied the group up to the Canadian border; many of the refugees wept, overcome with joy at their final rescue. From information received from the Canadian Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, all but six of the new arrivals had found defense jobs soon after their landing.

In June 1944, it became at last possible to evacuate a group of 600 refugees from Spain to the Lyautey Camp near Fedalla, in French Morocco. This operation was carried out partly through the cooperation of the Voluntary American Committee working in Spain. Thanks largely to the efforts of the American, British and French government agents in North Africa, the Lyautey Camp is well arranged and can hold from ten to twenty thousand people. To induce these 600 refugees to leave Spain, where they were living in full liberty, and go to an African camp where at best they would be kept interned for the duration of the war, was no easy task. The American authorities did all they could to assist, while the French Committee of National Liberation interposed all kinds of obstacles on the ground of national safety.

To show what a maze of formalities had to be complied with, it will be enough to mention that each refugee had to fill in 16 questionnaires, to five of which photographs had to be affixed, while the other 11 had to have finger prints. An idea of the composition of this group of refugees can be had from the fact that the 600 refugees had come from 33 different countries; that they spoke 16 languages; and that they asked for 11 different religious services.

By the end of June, 1944, it became possible for the Jewish Agency, the Joint Distribution Committee and the American Friends Service Committee to start work in Italy under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees. According to a report from Dr. Joseph Schwartz, there were, by that time, about 5,000 Jewish refugees in Italy (of whom 3,000 were in southern Italy and about 2,000 in Rome). Most of these refugees are stateless. A substantial number of them are of Yugoslav nationality. About 600 emigrated to Palestine during June, 1944. It is also expected that the temporary haven for refugees at Fort Ontario, which was

established by the proclamation of President Roosevelt on June 12, will absorb 1,000 refugees from southern Italy, the majority of whom will be recruited among the aforementioned group of Jewish refugees.

Finally, note should be taken of some other groups, especially of Jews living in Nazi-occupied countries, whose actual proof of their Spanish or Portuguese nationality saved them from deportation and ruin. To them, as well as to other Jewish citizens of neutral countries, the Germans gave permission to proceed to Spain or to Portugal. Thus, in July, 1943, a group of 150 Portuguese Jews and 300 Spanish Jews from Paris arrived in Portugal and in Spain, respectively. In January, 1944, a group of 385 Jews from Salonika reached Barcelona from a German camp at Belsen-Bergen.

The rescue of these small groups makes more vivid the horror and the helplessness of the catastrophe which has befallen Europe's Jews. Thus, the 450 who were saved from Paris represents a mere fraction of the total number of victims in France. The 385 Jews from Salonika, on their own showing, were the only ones who managed to save their lives, the remaining 45,000 Jews in that city were deported to Poland and, in all probability, perished there. Thus, too, the 24 richest Hungarian Jews who arrived recently at Lisbon in a plane are but a striking proof of the hopelessness of the situation of the hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews.





SUPPLEMENTS  
TO THE  
REVIEW OF THE YEAR



## ANNIVERSARIES AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS

### UNITED STATES

- April, 1943. Philadelphia, Pa.: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY.\*
- May, 1943. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of PHILADELPHIA SECTION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.\*
- July 4, 1943. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of seventieth birthday of FRANCES STERN, social worker, by founding of Frances Stern Chair in Nutrition at Tufts Medical School.
- July 24-25, 1943. Cleveland, Ohio: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of founding by B'nai B'rith of BELLEFAIRE, JEWISH ORPHAN HOME.
- September, 1943. Detroit, Mich.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of DETROIT SECTION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.
- October 13, 1943. Washington, D. C.: One hundredth anniversary of founding of B'NAI B'RITH.
- October 13, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of one hundredth anniversary of founding of NEW YORK LODGE No. 1, B'NAI B'RITH.
- October 18, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of opening of twenty-fifth season of YIDDISH ART THEATER.
- November 7-11, 1943. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.
- November 19-21, 1943. Baltimore, Md: Celebration of ninetieth anniversary of founding of OHEB SHOLOM CONGREGATION.
- November 21, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of establishment of EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, largest community center in the country.
- November 28, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of seventieth birthday of LOUIS GINZBERG, Talmud authority and professor at Jewish Theological Seminary of America.
- December 10-18, 1943. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of seventieth anniversary of establishment of CONGREGATION ANSHE EMETH.
- December 15, 1943. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of sixtieth birthday of SAMUEL NIGER, Yiddish critic and editor.
- January 1, 1944. Cambridge, Mass.: Seventieth birthday of HUGO LEICHTENTRITT, musicologist and composer.
- January 1, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Eightieth birthday of ALFRED STIEGLITZ, pioneer and master of modern photography.
- January 3, 1944. Newark, N. J.: Eightieth birthday of CHARLES I. HOFFMAN, rabbi Emeritus of Congregation Oheb Sholom.
- January 6, 1944. Official celebration of HAYM SALOMON Day in Los Angeles and Philadelphia, marking 159th anniversary of the death of Haym M. Salomon.

\* Omitted from Vol. 45.

- January 27, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of ninetieth birthday of ALFRED MEYER, authority on tuberculosis, consulting physician at Mount Sinai Hospital.
- February 8, 1944. Baltimore, Md.: Seventieth birthday of ELI FRANK, jurist.
- February 13, 1944. Cleveland, Ohio.: Celebration of fortieth anniversary of founding of JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION.
- February 16, 1944. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of founding of the SISTERS OF REBECCA SOCIETY.
- February 27, 1944. Indianapolis, Ind.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION KNESSES ISRAEL.
- February 28, 1944. San Francisco, Calif.: Seventy-fifth birthday of MAX C. SLOSS, Judge; communal leader.
- March 1, 1944. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of fiftieth birthday of MORTIMER J. COHEN, rabbi of Congregation Beth Sholom, and twenty-fifth anniversary as its founder.
- March 5, 1944. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of eightieth birthday of MAX AXELROD, communal worker.
- March 17, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of seventieth birthday of STEPHEN S. WISE, rabbi, author and communal leader; president, Jewish Institute of Religion and American Jewish Congress.
- March 18, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Fiftieth anniversary of BRUNO WALTER's career as concert conductor.
- March 24, 1944. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Seventy-fifth anniversary of establishment of CONGREGATION AHAVATH ACHIM and thirtieth anniversary of JOSEPH HARRIS PAYMER as its rabbi and cantor.
- March 31, 1944. Philadelphia, Pa.: Seventieth birthday of HARRY COHEN, and twenty years of service as president of Har Zion Temple.
- March 31, 1944. Boston, Mass.: Ninetieth anniversary of founding of Temple Israel.
- April 2, 1944. Philadelphia, Pa.: Eightieth birthday of EDWIN M. GOLDSMITH, inventor, civic worker.
- April 9, 1944. Boston, Mass.: Eighty-fifth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE MISHKAN ISRAEL.
- April 15, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of eighty-fifth birthday of HUGO HEIMANN, former honorary freeman of Berlin, Germany.
- April 15-23, 1944. Detroit, Mich.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of the UNITED HEBREW SCHOOLS OF DETROIT.
- April 16, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday anniversary of the late ISAAC MAYER WISE, founder of Hebrew Union College.
- April 20, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of eightieth birthday of GREGORY WEINSTEIN, publisher, printer, author.
- April 21, 1944. Memphis, Tenn.: Celebration of ninetieth anniversary of establishment of TEMPLE ISRAEL.
- April 26, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Seventieth anniversary of founding of the JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.
- May 4, 1944. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of twentieth anniversary of SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY as conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra.
- May 5, 1944. Philadelphia, Pa.: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of the DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL.

- May 5-12, 1944. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary in the ministry of S. FELIX MENDELSON, as rabbi of Temple Beth Israel.
- May 7, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of thirty-five years of career of EDDIE CANTOR as stage, screen, and radio star.
- May 7-21, 1944. Cleveland, Ohio: Celebration of 75th anniversary of the CLEVELAND JEWISH CENTER.
- May 11, 1944. Yonkers, N. Y.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of the JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER.
- May 14, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of BRIGHTSIDE DAY NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN.
- May 20-24, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, as rabbi of Congregation Bnai Jeshurun.
- May 24, 1944. Omaha, Nebr.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of OMAHA CHAPTER OF HADASSAH.
- May 27, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Commemorative exhibit of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of MOSHE LEIB LILIENBLUM, author and social leader.
- June 2-7, 1944. Chicago, Ill.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION B'NAI ZION; and of ABRAHAM L. LASSEN, rabbi, incumbent for quarter of a century.
- June 4, 1944. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
- June 4, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of thirtieth anniversary of MENACHEM RIBALOW, editor of *Hadoar*.
- June 8, 1944. Denver, Colo.: Seventieth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE EMANUEL.
- June 9, 1944. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Fiftieth anniversary of NORA B. LEVY, as religious school teacher at Temple Rodef Shalom.
- June 11, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of YESHIVA TEACHERS COLLEGE.
- June, 1944. New York, N. Y.: Seventy-fifth anniversary of the YIDDISH PRESS.

### OTHER COUNTRIES

- July 1, 1943. Palestine: Twenty-fifth anniversary of first labor villages established in AYELETH HASHACHAR, MAHANAYIM AND KFAR GILADI.
- July 24, 1943. Jerusalem: Twenty-fifth anniversary of laying of cornerstones for HEBREW UNIVERSITY ON MOUNT SCOPUS.\*
- July 27, 1943. London, England: Seventy-fifth anniversary of birth of MICHAEL ADLER, D.S.O., minister, communal leader.
- September 7, 1943. Wellington, New Zealand: Seventieth birthday of SIR MICHAEL MYERS, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of New Zealand.
- October 8, 1943. Harrogate, England: Celebration of Silver Jubilee of HEBREW CONGREGATION and of the minister, RABBI ELI KAHAN.
- October 15, 1943. Belfast, Ireland: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of BELFAST JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

\* Omitted from Vol. 45.

- October 21, 1943. U.S.S.R.: Centenary of birth of MARK ANTOKOLSKI, sculptor.
- October 28, 1943. Jerusalem, Palestine: Centenary of the birth of MOSHE LEIB LILIENBLUM, Zionist pioneer and writer.
- November 26, 1943. London, England: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary in office of MAURICE BENJAMIN, Secretary of Jewish Board of Guardians.
- November 27, 1943. London, England: Seventieth birthday of CHAIM WEIZMANN, Zionist leader, chemist.
- December 8, 1943. London, England: Seventy-fifth birthday of MAX NEUBERGER, physician, authority on medical history and professor at University of Vienna.
- December 19, 1943. Montreal, Canada: Centenary of death of EZEKIEL HART, first Jew to be elected to Canadian Assembly.
- December 20, 1943. London, England: Seventieth birthday of LILY MONTAGU, J.P., president of Jewish Religious Union and Honorary Secretary of World Union of Progressive Judaism.
- December 23, 1943. Jerusalem, Palestine: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of HENRIETTA SZOLD HADASSAH NURSES SCHOOL, named in her honor.
- December 24, 1943. London, England: Ninetieth birthday of YAKOV GORDON, "father of Yiddish Theater."
- December 24, 1943. Leeds, England: Eightieth birthday of HIRSH HURWITZ, rabbi, Federation of Synagogues.
- December, 1943. Tel Aviv, Palestine: Sixtieth birthday of ISAAC BREUER, Agudist leader and philosopher.
- January 26, 1944. Jerusalem, Palestine: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of the MACCABI SPORTS ORGANIZATION.
- February 11-20, 1944. Edinburgh, Scotland: Twenty-fifth anniversary of installation of SALIS DAICHES, as rabbi and minister of the Edinburgh Hebrew Congregation.
- February 18, 1944. Tel Aviv, Palestine: Ninetieth birthday of ALEXANDER ZISSKIND RABINOVITZ, dean of Hebrew writers, oldest member of Histadruth.
- February, 1944. Glasgow, Scotland: Seventieth anniversary of birth of ELLIS ISAACS, M.B.E., J.P., communal and social worker for over fifty years.
- March 5, 1944. Jerusalem, Palestine: Seventieth birthday of ARTHUR HANTKE, lawyer, Zionist leader, director of the Keren Hayesod.
- March 5, 1944. Jerusalem, Palestine: Seventieth birthday of MOSHE SMILIAANSKY, Hebrew writer and president of the Jewish Farmers Association.
- March 11, 1944. Sydney, Australia: Seventy-fifth birthday of SIR SAMUEL SYDNEY COHEN, communal worker.
- March 12, 1944. Manchester, England: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of the COUNCIL OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD JEWS.
- April 2, 1944. London, England: Seventieth birthday of MAURICE SIMON, writer and translator.
- April 3, 1944. Sydney, Australia: Centenary of founding of the GREAT SYNAGOGUE.
- April 13, 1944. Tel Aviv, Palestine: Seventy-fifth birthday of AKIBA ARIEH WEISS, Zionist, founder of the original "Achuzath Bayith" Society.



- May 5, 1944. London, England: Twenty-fifth anniversary of the FEDERATION OF SYNAGOGUES.
- May 27, 1944. Tel Aviv, Palestine: Celebration of sixtieth anniversary of birth of MAX BROD, formerly Prague, author, poet.
- May 28, 1944. Haifa, Palestine: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of the HAPOEL, LABOR SPORTS ORGANIZATION.
- June 13, 1944. Geneva, Switzerland: Eightieth birthday of BORIS TCHLENOFF, welfare leader and chairman of OSE WORLD UNION.
- June 15, 1944. Cairo, Egypt: Seventieth birthday of M. MEYERHOFF, ophthalmologist, former director of Abbas Hospital.
- June 16, 1944. London, England: Seventy-fifth birthday of MAX APT, refugee, author, a founder of the Centralverein deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens.
- June 18, 1944. Tel Aviv, Palestine: Twenty-fifth anniversary of establishment of *Haaretz*, oldest Palestinian Hebrew daily.
- June 23, 1944. Johannesburg, Union of South Africa: Seventieth birthday of NATHAN KAHN, communal worker, formerly Cologne, Germany.

## APPOINTMENTS, HONORS AND ELECTIONS

### UNITED STATES

- ADLER, CYRUS, (deceased) Philadelphia, Pa., the Cyrus Adler Research Fellowship established in honor of his eightieth birthday anniversary by Dropsie College; announced October 29, 1943; Liberty Ship named in his honor, reported April 27, 1944.
- Baron, Salo W., New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Jewish Law by Hebrew Union College, April 16, 1944.
- BARUCH, BERNARD M., Washington, D. C., appointed head of adjustment unit within the Office of War Mobilization by James F. Byrnes, November 6, 1943.
- BELKIN, SAMUEL, New York, N. Y., elected president of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and Yeshiva College; installed May 23, 1944.
- BERNESCH, ALFRED A., Cleveland, Ohio, elected president of Board of Education, Jan. 3, 1944.
- BERKSON, ISAAC B., New York, N. Y., awarded the William Heard Kilpatrick award for "the most distinguished contribution to the philosophy of education"; announced April 12, 1944.
- BERNSTEIN, LEONARD, New York, N. Y., given Music Critics Circle Award for his Symphony No. 1, "Jeremiah," May 15, 1944.
- \*BILGRAY, ALBERT T., Providence, R. I., elected president of Rhode Island Ministerial Association, November 16, 1942.
- BLATT, JOSEPH, Oklahoma City, Okla., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Hebrew Union College; June 24, 1944.

\* Omitted from Vol. 45.

- BLOCH, ERNEST, San Francisco, Cal., elected member of American Academy of Arts and Letters; announced October, 1943.
- CARDOZO, BENJAMIN N., (deceased) New York, N. Y., fellowship in his memory created in the New York University School of Law; announced May 4, 1944.
- COHN, ALBERT, New York, N. Y., reappointed judge, Supreme Court, November 2, 1943.
- DAVIDSON, CHARLES A., Fort Bridger, Wyo., awarded 4-year \$2400 Westinghouse grand scholarship by Science Talent Institute, March 7, 1944.
- DAVIDSON, JO, Lahaska, Pa., sculptor, elected member of National Institute of Arts and Letters; announced December 22, 1943.
- EDELSTEIN, MICHAEL, (deceased) New York, N. Y., former member of U. S. Congress, Liberty Ship named in his honor, June 4, 1944.
- FELDMAN, ABRAHAM, Hartford, Conn., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Hebrew Union College, June 24, 1944.
- FELS, SAMUEL S., Philadelphia, Pa., elected honorary member of Franklin Institute, November 9, 1943.
- FILENE, EDWARD A., (deceased) Boston, Mass., Liberty Ship named in his honor, April 6, 1944.
- FINKELSTEIN, LOUIS, New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology by Columbia University, Feb. 24, 1944.
- FRANKENTHALER, ALFRED, New York, N. Y., appointed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Supreme Court Judge; announced December 23, 1943.
- FREED, ISADORE, Philadelphia, Pa., given the publication award for his quartet by the Society for the Publication of American Music; reported May 5, 1944.
- FREEHOF, SOLOMON B., Pittsburgh, Pa., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by Hebrew Union College, June 24, 1944.
- FRIEDMAN, WILLIAM F., Pittsburgh, Pa., given the Exceptional Civilian Service Award for meritorious Civilian Service by the War Department; reported April 27, 1944.
- GINZBERG, LOUIS, New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by Hebrew Union College, July 3, 1943.
- GLAZMAN, B., Detroit, Mich., awarded \$250 prize for collection of stories "Fugitive and Wanderer" by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; announced November 25, 1943.
- GLUCKSMAN, HARRY L. (deceased), Liberty Ship named in his honor; reported April 20, 1944.
- GOLDIN, JUDAH I., Champaign, Ill., appointed by graduate School of Duke University, Durham, N. C., to newly created Chair of Jewish Studies; announced October 11, 1943.
- GREEN, ALAN S., Troy, N. Y., elected president of the Ministerial Association of Troy, composed of 125 Protestant ministers and three rabbis; reported June 25, 1944.
- GROSSMAN, R., Brookline, Mass., appointed National Director of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; reported March 9, 1944.
- HADAMARD, JACQUES, (formerly Paris, France) New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by Yeshiva College, June 22, 1944.

- HARRIS, JEANNETTE H., New York, N. Y., elected president of the New York Women's Bar Association, April 18, 1944.
- HART, MOSS., New York, N. Y., awarded citation as author of "Winged Victory" by Drama League of New York, May 9, 1944.
- HELLER, JAMES G., Cincinnati, Ohio, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Hebrew Union College, June 24, 1944.
- HESS, JEROME S., New York, N. Y., awarded Aztec Eagle by Mexican Government for services as counsel to Mexico in international financial and legal problems, October 29, 1943.
- HILLQUIT, MORRIS (deceased), New York, N. Y., Liberty Ship named in his honor, January 27, 1944.
- HIRSBERG, SAMUEL, Milwaukee, Wis., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Hebrew Union College, June 24, 1944.
- HODES, BARNET, Chicago, Ill., appointed chairman of the Committee on Civil Liberties of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers; announced April 21, 1944.
- HUBERMAN, BRONISLAW, New York, N. Y., awarded by Jewish Institute of Religion, honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, January 30, 1944.
- ISAACS, STANLEY M., New York, N. Y., elected president of the New York State Conference on Social Work, Nov. 18, 1943.
- KAPLAN, MORDECAI M., chair in education named in his honor at Hebrew University in Palestine; reported December, 1943.
- KARIEL, LOUIS W., Marshall, Texas, unanimously re-elected Mayor; reported April 1, 1944.
- KIRSTEIN, LOUIS E. (deceased), Boston, Mass., professorship in Human Relations at Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration created in his honor through donation of over \$200,000; announced June 21, 1944.
- KLATZKIN, JACOB, New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by the Jewish Institute of Religion, Jan. 30, 1944.
- KOUSSEVITZKY, SERGEI, Boston, Mass., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Music by Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., October 24, 1943; given annual achievement award of the Essex County Symphony Society of Newark, N. J., May 5, 1944.
- KRAMER, SAMUEL NOAH, Philadelphia, Pa., awarded the John F. Lewis Prize for research into the literature of the Semitic, Babylonian and Sumerian peoples of the era 400-200 B. C. by the American Philosophical Society, April 22, 1944.
- KLUTZNICK, PHILIP M., Omaha, Nebr., appointed Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority by President Roosevelt; reported April 13, 1944.
- KRASS, NATHAN, New York, N. Y., rabbi, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Hebrew Union College, July 3, 1943.
- LANDMAN, ISAAC, Brooklyn, N. Y., rabbi, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Hebrew Union College, July 3, 1943.
- LEHMAN, HERBERT H., New York, N. Y., elected director-general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), November 11, 1943.
- LEVI, HARRY, Brookline, Mass., posthumously awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Hebrew Union College, June 24, 1944.

- LEWISOHN, ADOLPH, New York, N. Y., Liberty Ship named in his honor, October 6, 1943.
- LIPPMANN, WALTER, New York, N. Y., columnist and author, given the war book award for "U. S. Foreign Policy, Shield of the Republic" by the Council on Books in Wartime; reported July 30, 1943; awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by Howard University, June 29, 1944.
- LIPSKY, LOUIS, New York, N. Y., chair established in his honor at Hebrew University in Palestine; announced December 10, 1943.
- LITTAUER, LUCIUS N., New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by New York University, Jan. 20, 1944.
- LOEWI, OTTO, New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Science by New York University, June 7, 1944.
- LONDON, MEYER (deceased), New York, N. Y., Liberty Ship named in his honor; reported Jan. 31, 1944.
- MACK, JULIAN W., New York, N. Y., chair established in his honor at Hebrew University in Palestine; reported December, 1943.
- MARSHALL, LOUIS (deceased), New York, N. Y., Liberty Ship named in his honor, July 23, 1943.
- MAYERBERG, SAMUEL S., Kansas City, Mo., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Hebrew Union College, July 3, 1943.
- MOSES, ROBERT, New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Bates College, June 25, 1944.
- MYERS, I. L., Memphis, Tenn., elected president of the Memphis Academy of Arts, June 28, 1944.
- OCHS, ADOLPH S., New York, N. Y., publisher, *New York Times* (1896-1935), Liberty Ship named in his honor, September 23, 1943.
- PALEY, WILLIAM S., New York, N. Y., pres., Columbia Broadcasting Company, awarded by Dominican Republic the Order of Cristobal Colon in recognition of contributions toward better understanding among the Americas, October 24, 1943.
- PEREIRA, SALOMON RODRIGUES, New York, N. Y., former Chief Rabbi of The Hague, named advisor on Jewish affairs to Netherlands Government and chaplain to Netherlands Army in England; reported Oct. 4, 1943.
- RAUCH, JOSEPH, Louisville, Ky., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Hebrew Union College, June 24, 1944.
- RESNIK, REGINA, New York, N. Y., awarded \$1000, silver plaque, and Metropolitan Opera contract in auditions on the air, April 9, 1944.
- RIBALOW, MENACHEM, New York, N. Y., awarded \$250 for book "Letters and Scrolls" by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; announced November 25, 1943.
- ROSENBERG, JAMES N., New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Jewish Law by Hebrew Union College, April 16, 1944.
- ROSENMAN, SAMUEL I., New York, N. Y., appointed by President Roosevelt as special Counsel Sept. 14, 1943; awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, May 21, 1944.
- ROSENWALD, WILLIAM, Greenwich, Conn., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Jewish Law by Hebrew Union College, April 16, 1944.
- RUBINSTEIN, ISAAC, New York, N. Y., former Chief Rabbi of Vilna and member of the Polish Sejm for 26 years, awarded honorary degree of

- Doctor of Divinity by the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and Yeshiva College, May 22, 1944.
- SAMUEL, MAURICE, New York, N. Y., given the 1943 Ainsfield Award of \$1500 for his book *the World of Sholom Aleichem*; reported April 7, 1944.
- SCHEINFELD, GEDALLIA, Philadelphia, Pa., awarded Purple Heart and commendation for activity in World War I; reported Sept. 17, 1943.
- SCHIFF, JACOB H., New York, N. Y., Liberty Ship named in his honor, November 14, 1943.
- SCHLESINGER, BENJAMIN (deceased), New York, N. Y., Liberty Ship named in his honor; reported Jan. 21, 1944.
- SCHOENSTEIN, PAUL, New York, N. Y., awarded Pulitzer prize in journalism and literature for best local reporting for the *N. Y. Journal-American*; reported May 5, 1944.
- SCHWARTZ, I. J., Detroit Mich., awarded \$250 for "Anthology of Hebrew Poetry" by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; announced November 25, 1943.
- SEID, DANIEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., U. S. Navy (killed in action), Liberty Ship named in his honor; reported July, 1943.
- SHUBOW, JOSEPH, Baltimore, Md., appointed to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore by Governor Herbert R. O'Connor; reported May 5, 1944.
- SIGMAN, MORRIS, New York, N. Y., Labor leader, Liberty Ship named in his honor; reported Jan. 31, 1944.
- SILBERSCHLAG, ISAAC, Boston, Mass., awarded \$250 for poems "Rise World in Song" by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; announced November 25, 1943.
- SILVERSTEIN, MAX, Lt. Com., U. S. Navy, destroyer named in his honor, November 8, 1943.
- SINGER, JACK, New York, N. Y., war correspondent, Liberty Ship named in his honor; reported December 26, 1943.
- SOLIS-COHEN, MEYER, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected president of the Continental Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution; reported June 21, 1944.
- STEIN, HERBERT, New York, N. Y., awarded first prize of \$25,000 in essay contest on postwar employment problems sponsored by Pabst Brewing Co.; announced May 17, 1944.
- STERN, CHARLES M. Jr., (killed in action), Albany, N. Y., destroyer escort named in his honor, Oct. 31, 1943.
- STRAUS, ROGER WILLIAMS, New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by Hebrew Union College, July 3, 1943.
- SULZBERGER, ARTHUR HAYS, New York N. Y., publisher, *New York Times*, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by Brown University, June 19, 1944.
- SYRKIN, NACHMAN, (deceased), New York, N. Y., Liberty Ship named in his honor; announced April 3, 1944.
- UNTERMYER, IRWIN, New York, N. Y., re-elected judge, Supreme Court, November 2, 1943.
- WEINER, HERBERT C., (deceased), Lynn, Mass., Lt., square at Shepard and Summer Sts. named in his honor; reported Nov. 4, 1943.
- WISE, STEPHEN S., New York, N. Y., awarded honorary citizenship by city of Tel Aviv, Palestine, March 20, 1944.
- WYLER, WILLIAM, Hollywood, Calif., recipient of Academy Award for "Mrs. Miniver"; reported July 1, 1943.

## OTHER COUNTRIES

- ALEXANDER, MORRIS, K. C., Cape Town, Union of South Africa, re-elected to Parliament, July 6, 1943.
- AZRAK, EZRA, Aleppo, Syria, elected member, Chamber of Deputies; reported September 10, 1943.
- BAIGEL, R., Volksrust, Union of South Africa, elected Mayor; reported November 26, 1943.
- BERKANI, ALEXANDER, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, appointed Supreme Judge; reported February 25, 1944.
- BERNSTEIN, HYMAN GEORGE GILLIES, Cape Town, Union of South Africa, awarded Order of British Empire; reported October 29, 1943.
- BLOOM, MAX, Grimsby, England, elected Mayor, November 1, 1943.
- BLUM, LÉON, Paris, France, village in Palestine, named in his honor, Nov. 10, 1943.
- BRAUN, LOSWELL I., ———, Union of South Africa, awarded O. B. E.; reported July 16, 1943.
- CASSIN, RENÉ, Algiers, North Africa, lawyer, appointed member of Inter-Allied Commission to investigate war crimes by French Committee for National Liberation; reported August 27, 1943.
- DAVIDOVICZ, S. Z., Tel Aviv, Palestine, awarded Tchernichovsky literary prize by municipality for translation into Hebrew of Shakespeare's Hamlet; reported August 23, 1943.
- DAVIS, ADOLPH, Pretoria, Union of South Africa, elected to Parliament, July 6, 1943.
- DIZENGOFF, MEIR, (deceased), Tel Aviv, Palestine, park established in his honor and opened on 70th anniversary of his birth, March 12, 1944.
- EHRENBURG, ILYA, ———, U.S.S.R., journalist, awarded Order of Lenin; reported May 2, 1944.
- FALSTEIN, MAX, Sydney, Australia, Pilot Officer, re-elected member, Australian Parliament, Aug. 21, 1943.
- FOX, JOHN JACOB, London, England, knighted, January 1, 1944.
- FRANKEL, WILLIAM, London, England, elected presid., University of London Law Society; reported February 4, 1944.
- FRIEDMAN, BERNARD, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, elected to Parliament; reported July 28, 1943.
- FRIEDMAN, NATHAN, ———, Palestine, B. E. M. (Civil Division), January 1, 1944.
- GALGUT, OSCAR, Pretoria, Union of South Africa, awarded O. B. E.; reported January 7, 1944.
- GINSBURG, MOISEI, ———, U. S. S. R., appointed chief of commission to direct rebuilding of Sevastopol; announced June 2, 1944.
- GLUCKMAN, HENRY, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, re-elected to Parliament July 6, 1943.
- GOLDBERG, ABE, Durban, Union of South Africa, elected to Parliament, July 6, 1943.
- GRAM, ASHER, Jerusalem, Palestine, awarded first prize for design of a new municipal building for Damascus, Syria; reported May 12, 1944.
- GREENBERG, LEOPOLD, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, appointed justice in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, September 6, 1943.



- GROSFELD, LUDWIG, London, England, appointed Finance Minister in the Cabinet of the Polish Government-in-exile, July 14, 1943.
- HARARI, RALPH, Cairo, Egypt, appointed Officer of Order of British Empire; reported September 10, 1943.
- HARRIS, ARCHIBALD ISIDORE, London, England, knighted, January 1, 1944.
- HEILBRON, IAN MORRIS, London, England, awarded Davy Medal for notable contributions to chemistry by Royal Society; reported Nov. 12, 1943.
- HENRIQUES, R. D. Q., T/Brig., London, England, awarded Silver Star by U. S. Government; reported October 1, 1943.
- HERMAN, ABRAHAM, ———, U. S. S. R., decorated Hero of Soviet Union; reported September 24, 1943.
- HOROVITZ, AARON, Cornwall, Canada, elected mayor; reported December 7, 1943.
- JOSEPH, SIR SAMUEL, London, England, elevated to Baron; announced November 8, 1943.
- JOSEPHS, ALEXANDER K., ———, England, awarded O. B. E.; reported October 8, 1943.
- KABAK, A. A., ———, Palestine, awarded annual Bialik Prize for literature, January 6, 1944.
- KAMINKA, AHRON, Tel Aviv, Palestine, awarded Tchernichovsky literary prize by municipality, for translation into Hebrew of Seneca's Letters; reported August 23, 1943.
- KAPITZA, PETER, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded medal, *in absentia*, by Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1944.
- KENTRIDGE, MORRIS, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, elected to Parliament, July 6, 1943.
- KIKOIN, ISAAC, Prof., ———, U. S. S. R., elected member, Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R.; reported January 21, 1944.
- KISCH, FREDERICK HERMAN, Lt. Col., Haifa, Palestine, Jewish War Museum and Kisch Memorial Agricultural School established in his memory in Kfar Avi Chail; reported July 28, 1943.
- KLIGLER, ISRAEL J., Jerusalem, Palestine, bacteriologist, awarded Golden Cross of Merit by Polish Government-in-exile, July 27, 1943.
- LAVOCHKIN, SIMON, ———, U. S. S. R., decorated Hero of Socialist Labor; reported July 2, 1943.
- LEVI, NELLOS A., Alexandria, Egypt, made Knight of the Order of George I, by King of Greece; reported February 25, 1944.
- LEVY, ADOLPH, ———, Yugoslavia, appointed adviser for foreign affairs by Marshal Tito; reported February 18, 1944.
- LIPSCHUTZ, ALEXANDER, Santiago, Chile, awarded Charles L. Mayer prize for cancer research by the National Science Fund of the National Academy of Sciences; announced April 9, 1944.
- MARCUS, HAROLD, Pietersburg, Union of South Africa, awarded O. B. E.; reported Oct. 29, 1943.
- MIKOLSHI, ELIAS, formerly Zagreb, Yugoslavia, appointed financial adviser by Marshal Tito; reported February 18, 1944.
- MOHL, EMANUEL N., Jerusalem, Palestine, engineer, appointed by Government Officer-in-Charge of Palestine Industrial Survey of Department of Post War Planning, May, 1943; reported September 9, 1943.

- MYER, MRS. E., Boksburg, Union of South Africa, elected Mayor; reported March 10, 1944.
- NATOFF, CYRIL, Lt., London, England, awarded *Croix de Guerre* by General Charles de Gaulle; reported September 17, 1943.
- NERTONI, ALEXANDER, formerly Belgrade, Yugoslavia, appointed Supreme Court Judge by Marshal Tito; reported February 18, 1944.
- OLSBURGH, RALPH, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, awarded Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross; reported September 24, 1943.
- PIRERRE-BLOCH, MME. GABY, Algiers North Africa, awarded the Resistance Cross by General Charles de Gaulle; reported February 28, 1944.
- PIJADE, MOSHE, ———, Yugoslavia, appointed vice-pres., Provisional Government of Yugoslavia by Marshal Tito; reported Dec. 17, 1943.
- POLLAK, ABRAHAM, ———, Palestine, awarded annual Bialik Prize for Science, January 6, 1944.
- POLANYI, MICHAEL, Manchester, England, elected Fellow of the Royal Society; reported March 24, 1944.
- QUASS, HILLIER, ———, England, awarded O. B. E., Jan. 1, 1944.
- REINHART, HAROLD F., London, England, rabbi, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, *in absentia*, by Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 3, 1943.
- ROLO, MRS. YVONNE, ———, Egypt, awarded B. E. M. (Civil Decision); reported September 10, 1943.
- ROSE, FRED, Montreal, Canada, elected to Parliament; reported September 17, 1943.
- ROSEBY, DAVID, Victoria, Australia, elected pres., Victoria Branch of British Medical Assn.; reported December 3, 1943.
- ROSENBLUM, NATALIE, Kuibyshev, U. S. S. R., awarded Order of the Red Banner and Stalin Prize for meritorious service, July 27, 1943.
- ROTHSCHILD, VICTOR NATHANIEL, Baron, London, England, awarded the George Medal for dangerous work under hazardous circumstances; announced April 4, 1944.
- SALZBERG, B. J., Toronto, Canada, elected to Parliament; reported September 17, 1943.
- SAND, ALEX, Plymouth, England, elected Fellow of the Royal Society; reported March 31, 1944.
- SIMON, ———, Homel, U. S. S. R., guerilla fighter, awarded Order of Lenin by President Kalinin; reported July 25, 1943.
- SIMON, LEON, London, England, knighted, January 1, 1944.
- SOLOMON, BERTHA, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, elected to Parliament, July 6, 1943.
- SONNENBERG, MAX, Capetown, Union of South Africa, re-elected to Parliament, July 6, 1943.
- SZERER, EMANUEL, ———, Poland, appointed member of Polish Parliament-in-Exile; reported November 3, 1943.
- SZOLD, HENRIETTA, Jerusalem, Palestine, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities, via radio, by Boston University, March 13, 1944.
- TANBURN, HAROLD J., London, England, awarded O. B. E.; reported March 10, 1944.
- ULLENDORF, ELIEZER, Jerusalem, Palestine, appointed editor of all government publications of the Eritrean Ministry of Information by Ethiopian Government; announced May 11, 1944.

VINEBERG, ARTHUR, Major in Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, Montreal, Canada, granted the Casgrain and Charbonneau award for original research leading to improvement in prevention or treatment of diseases; reported October 19, 1943.

WEISBERG, LEONID, Kuznetsk, U. S. S. R., awarded Stalin Prize; reported July 9, 1943.

ZINGER, P., ———, Yugoslavia, appointed adviser on Jewish religious affairs by the Yugoslav Government-in-exile; reported February 13, 1944.

## SPECIAL BEQUESTS AND GIFTS

### UNITED STATES

BAMBERGER, LOUIS, South Orange, N. J., (d. March 11, 1944), estate of over \$1,053,000; bequeathed residue of estate estimated at \$1,000,000 or more, to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J. Of \$520,000 to institutions: \$200,000 to Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N.J.; \$100,000 to Y. M. and Y. W. H. A., Newark, N. J., to be applied for retirement of a mortgage on the institutional building, Newark, N. J.; \$50,000 each to the Newark Museum and the University of Newark; \$20,000 to the Jewish Children's Home. \$100,000 specified for Newark Community Chest, in four annual and equal installments. To Newark Museum all paintings; collection of valuable autographs, including signers of the Declaration of Independence, to the New Jersey Historical Society; probated March 23, 1944.

BARUCH, BERNARD M., New York, N. Y., donates \$1,100,000 to various medical institutions to train specialists in physical medicine and to conduct research . . . partly in memory of his father, Simon Baruch; reported April 27, 1944.

BASCH, HERMAN, New York, N. Y., and Miami Beach, Fla., donates in memory of his father, a sixty-four room building in New York City, for a home for aged; reported January 28, 1944.

BERG, ALBERT A., New York, N. Y., donates a research laboratory to be constructed postwar, at Mount Sinai Hospital, in memory of his brother Henry W. Berg; reported April 24, 1944;—donates to New York Public Library, Caxton Books, and Coleridge Mss., in memory of brother Henry W. Berg; announced May 11, 1944.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH-CLUB, New York, N. Y., donates \$10,000 to the Jewish Publication Society of America, as memorial to the late Katherine Harris Scherman, mother of Harry Scherman, founder and president of the Club; reported April 4, 1944.

CABLE, FANNIE AND ROBERT P. (FUND), Boston, Mass., adds \$3,300 to earlier donations to Beth Israel Hospital, making total of \$40,000; reported Feb. 17, 1944.

COHEN, EDWARD E., (FAMILY), Boston, Mass., donates \$125,000 to Tufts College Medical School on the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, to be used for auditorium and library in new school building; announced Oct. 6, 1943.

- CONE, FREDERIC W., Baltimore, Md., (d. May 20, 1944), estate valued at \$1,000,000; bequeathed \$170,000 to charitable and public organizations: Johns Hopkins University and Baltimore Museum of Art, each \$40,000; Associated Jewish Charities, \$25,000; Community Fund, \$15,000; Jewish Educational Alliance and Union Memorial Hospital, \$5,000 each; \$20,000 each to the Greensboro (N. C.) Community Chest and to Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital, Greensboro. The 8 institutions were left the residue of the estate in the same ratio that they shared in the charitable gifts. To Baltimore Museum of Art, private collection of pictures, embroideries, art objects, furniture and textiles; reported June 16, 1944.
- EINSTEIN, ALBERT, Princeton, N. J., donates Mss. on Relativity to Fourth War Loan Drive, for auctioning at Kansas City, Mo. Mss. will go to Library of Congress; reported Feb. 3, 1944.
- FELDMAN, MR. AND MRS. PHILIP, New York, N. Y., establish \$5,000 fund for scholarship in memory of Lieut. Joseph David Feldman, at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and purchase one hundred trees for a Lieut. Joseph David Feldman Garden; reported April 21, 1944.
- FINELITE, ABRAHAM, New York, N. Y., (d. Sept. 12, 1940), net estate \$209,842; bequeathed \$85,000 to charity: \$11,214 each to The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York, the Salvation Army, the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind and the New York Association for the Blind; \$7,476 each to Lebanon Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital and Presbyterian Hospital; and \$4,485 each to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Home of the Daughters of Jacob, Leake and Watts Orphan Home, Catholic Charities and the American Friends of the Hebrew Union; appraised March 20, 1944.
- FLEISHER, SAMUEL, Philadelphia, Pa., (d. Jan. 20, 1944), bequeathed bulk of estate estimated at \$1,000,000 to the Graphic Arts Club [a non-sectarian school] and stipulated that the club be perpetuated and the name changed to the Samuel S. Fleisher Art Memorial, or, under certain circumstances involving the residuary trusts to his deceased sister Helen, to the Helen and Samuel S. Fleisher Art Memorial; reported Feb. 9, 1944.
- GUGGENHEIM, FLORENCE (MRS. DANIEL), New York, N. Y. (d. May 13, 1944), bequeathed paintings and realty in town of North Hempstead, including estate at Sands Point, to the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation; filed May 19, 1944.
- GUGGENHEIM, SOLOMON R., New York, N. Y., donates more than 60,000 reproductions of paintings, collected by the late George Martin Richter, to the National Gallery of Art; reported Aug. 6, 1943.
- HART, LORENZ, New York, N. Y., (d. Nov. 22, 1943), bequeathed, after death of brother, and his wife, seventy per cent of residuary estate to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies; probated Nov. 29, 1943.
- HECHT, MOSES S., Baltimore, Md., as chairman of the boards of the Hub and Hecht Brothers, donates \$10,000 to the Boy Scout Memorial Camp Fund for erection and maintenance of the health lodge of the new camp, to be known as the Hecht Memorial; announced June 9, 1944.
- HOFHEIMER, LESTER N., New York, N. Y. (d. Dec. 12, 1943), bequeathed approximately \$1,000,000 to philanthropic enterprises; trust funds of \$200,000 to revert to Mount Sinai Hospital and to Hillside Hospital, the

- remainder of the estate to be distributed among "religious, charitable, scientific or educational institutions; probated May 24, 1944.
- INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE TRUST, Boston, Mass., donate building for Louis D. Brandeis Army Club for Non-Commissioned Officers, April 8, 1944.
- Jewish Ledger*, Hartford, Conn., donates to University of Connecticut, collection of Jewish books; reported June 16, 1944.
- KARASIK, MAX, Chicago, Ill., donates \$15,000 to establish a Hillel House at Chicago University, as a memorial to his son, Raymond Karasik, U. S. Army Air Force; reported Jan. 14, 1944.
- KATZ, MR. AND MRS. SAUL, Detroit, Mich., donate land for permanent site for Mount Sinai Hospital, Oct. 27, 1943.
- KAUFMANN, MRS. BETTY W., Pittsburgh, Pa., (d. ———), bequeathed \$25,000 to Montefiore Hospital, to be used as subscription towards nurses' home; reported Oct. 22, 1943.
- KIRSTEIN, MRS. ROSE S., Boston, Mass., establishes, in memory of Louis E. Kirstein, \$50,000 fund at Beth Israel Hospital, to be known as "The Kirstein Surgical Teaching and Research Fund;" announced Sept. 23, 1943.
- LEVY, ADELE R., (FUND), New York, N. Y., donates \$20,000 to National War Fund Campaign; announced Nov. 23, 1943.
- LEWISOHN, IRENE, New York, N. Y., (d. April 4, 1944), bequeathed \$540,000 to thirteen institutions, among these \$50,000 each to the Neighborhood Playhouse School of the Theatre and the Museum of Costume Art; \$25,000 to Henry Street Settlement; \$5,000 each to Post Graduate Hospital, the Vocational Service for Juniors, National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., [National Refugee Service], the American Friends Service Committee; \$2,500 each to the Indian Defense Association, Inc., American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., Federation of Jewish Charities and Palestine University; filed for probate April 21, 1944.
- LITTAUER, LUCIUS NATHAN, New Rochelle, N. Y. (d. March 2, 1944), estate valued at more than \$1,000,000: bequeathed residuary estate to the Lucius N. Littauer Foundation, Inc.; endowment fund of \$250,000 to the Nathan Littauer Hospital Association, Gloversville, N. Y., to Howard University, \$100,000 income to be used for salaries of teachers or for fellowships, research and study in post-Biblical Hebrew literature, and in fields of learning created by the Nathan Littauer Professorship in Jewish Literature and Philosophy; probated March 23, 1944.
- LOURIE, MR. AND MRS. HARRY, New York, N. Y., (formerly of South Africa), donate £20,000 for erection of a Hebrew cultural center in Jerusalem, in memory of Chaim Nachman Bialik; reported Nov. 5, 1943.
- MARKSON, YOLAND D. AND ROBERT T., Boston, Mass., donate \$25,000 to Beth Israel Hospital in memory of their father, fund to be known as "The Elder Markson Fund"; reported Dec. 9, 1943.
- MASTBAUM, JOSEPH A., Philadelphia, Pa. (d. April 21, 1930), residuary estate valued at \$139,419, bequeathed, after death of widow, one-third of estate to Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives, two-thirds of estate, to be divided in equal shares, to Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, Jewish Federation of Charities, Home for the Aged of the Jewish Hospital, Jewish Seaside Home, Ventnor, N. J., and Mt. Sinai Hospital; reported July 2, 1943.



- MESSING, MRS. SARAH BEINFELD, Brooklyn, N. Y., donates to Long Island College of Medicine \$5,000 to establish scholarship which Board of Trustees in accepting propose to establish as the Sarah Beinfeld Messing Scholarship Fund; announced April 8, 1944.
- MOISSEIFF, LEON S., New York, N. Y., (d. Sept. 3, 1943); heirs of, donate engineering library to the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine; reported January, 1944.
- NEUMANN, SIDNEY, Philadelphia, Pa., donates to Cong. Keneseth Israel the Neumann Memorial Sanctuary in memory of his parents, Abraham and Emma Neumann; dedicated Nov. 5, 1943.
- ORDER BRITH SHOLOM, Philadelphia, Pa., donates to Board of Education, completely equipped dental clinic to be installed at Widener Memorial Home; reported July 9, 1943.
- OSNOS, SAM, Detroit, Mich., (d. 1943), bequeathed \$100,000 as follows: Jewish Welfare Federation \$78,000; and \$22,000 to Yeshiva, Beth Yehuda, Jewish War Veterans, Parkside, Grace, St. Mary's and Harpers hospitals, Moslem Temple, Inc., United Hebrew Schools, Jewish Home for the Aged, Jewish Women's Welfare Organization, St. Bonaventure Capuchin Monastery, Franklin Settlement and Detroit Urban League; probated March 10, 1944.
- RABINOWITZ, LOUIS M., New York, N. Y., donates to Yale University the Sholem Asch collection of literature and art; reported April 15, 1944.
- RATSHESKY, A. C. FOUNDATION, Boston, Mass., donates real estate, buildings, and equipment (known as Camp Chebacco for Boys and County Week for Girls) to the Associated Jewish Philanthropies; reported Sept. 23, 1943.
- ROGOSIN, ISAAC, New York, N. Y., donates \$25,000 to Jewish Reconstruction Foundation for formulation of a plan looking to the betterment of human relations in Jewish life; announced June 30, 1944.
- RUBIN, BONIE, San Antonio, Tex., (d. Aug. 23, 1943), bequeathed \$40,000 to charity; reported Aug. 27, 1943.
- SCHAUER, MORRIS L., Detroit, Mich., donates \$50,000 for a project in Palestine in memory of his parents; reported March 10, 1944.
- SCHWARZ, LOUIS, Philadelphia, Pa., (d. Dec. 17, 1943), estate \$45,000: bequeathed to Mt. Sinai Hospital to establish the Albert and Nannie Schwarz Memorial Fund; announced Jan. 21, 1944.
- STRAUS, PERCY SELDEN, New York, N. Y., bequeathed \$100,000 to be distributed among members of Macy Twenty-five Year Club, comprising employees of R. H. Macy & Co.; to Museum of Fine Arts of Houston, Tex.; an art collection to be marked the Edith and Percy S. Straus Collection; probated April 19, 1944.
- SULZBERGER, MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR H., New York, N. Y., donate a Sanctuary lamp and a pair of candelabrum to St. Paul's Episcopal Church ("National Shrine of the Bill of Rights"), Mount Vernon, N. Y. in memory of their parents, May 7, 1944.
- SWIG, BENJAMIN H., (FRIENDS OF), Boston, Mass., donate in honor of his fiftieth birthday \$27,000 as follows: \$13,500 to Beth Israel Hospital, \$7,500 to Boston University, \$5,000 to the United Nations Relief Fund, Nov. 5, 1943.
- TITCHE, EDWARD, Dallas, Tex., (d. Feb. 18, 1944), bequeathed \$85,000 to charity as follows: The Dallas Foundation, \$30,000; Scottish Rite Hos-



- pital for Crippled Children, \$15,000; Southern Methodist University, \$5,000, Jewish Consumptive Home, Denver, \$5,000; Baylor Hospital, \$5,000; Dallas War Chest, \$5,000, Temple Emanu El, \$5,000; Jewish Federation for Social Service, \$5,000; New Orleans Widows and Orphans Home, \$5,000; St. Matthews Home, \$3,000; House of the Good Shepherd, \$2,000; probated Feb. 23, 1944.
- TOBIN, JACK, Philadelphia, Pa., (deceased) donated building to the Belmont Day Nursery and Neighborhood House; reported July 16, 1943.
- UNTERMYER, SAMUEL, New York, N. Y., (d. March 16, 1940), net estate \$5,177,894, bequeathed to charity \$251,608, of which \$100,000 goes to Hebrew University in Palestine; reported Dec. 19, 1943.
- WARBURG, FRIEDA (MRS. FELIX M.), New York, N. Y., donates in name of her late husband; and her father, Jacob H. Schiff, and brother Mortimer L. Schiff, her New York City home, to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, for use of the Museum and the Institute for Religious Studies; reported Jan. 11, 1944.
- WEINBERGER, MR. AND MRS. HENRY, Los Angeles, Calif., donate \$25,000 to Federation of Jewish Welfare Organizations; reported Dec. 31, 1943.
- WOHL, DAVID, St. Louis, Mo., offers through the David Wohl Foundation \$400,000 to be used for building of any institution the city government decides is needed; announced Jan. 17, 1944.
- WOLF, MRS. CARRIE F., Pittsburgh, Pa., (d. Oct. 20, 1943), bequeathed \$10,000 for scholarship fund at University of Pittsburgh, \$1,000 to Montefiore Hospital, \$1,000 to the Jewish Home for the Aged, \$1,000 to Rodef Sholom Temple, \$1,000 to the Gusky Orphanage, and \$3,000 to the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies; reported Dec. 3, 1943.
- YUDKOWSKY, PETER, New York, N. Y., (d. Jan. 24, 1940), Memorial Scholarship Fund of \$10,000 established in 1942 in his memory at the Long Island College of Medicine; communicated June 8, 1944.

## OTHER COUNTRIES

- ADLER, YISHAI, Tel Aviv, Palestine, donates £10,000 to Keren Hayesod, Sept. 8, 1943.
- BELKIND, ALEXANDRA, Jerusalem, Palestine, (d. Sept. 21, 1943), bequeathed £25,000 to Old Physicians Home at Rishon l'Zion; reported Sept. 21, 1943.
- BERNSTEIN, MORRIS, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, (d. June 18, 1943), bequeathed £2,000 to various charities in Palestine, £1,000 to various charities in South Africa, and £3,000 to be distributed among certain charities over a period of twenty five years; reported July 9, 1943.
- BURTON, SIR MONTAGUE MAURICE, J. P., London, England, donates \$60,000 for Chair in Modern Hebrew, to be established at Leeds University; announced Aug. 10, 1943.
- CHAMITZER, EPHRAIM, Haifa, Palestine, donates collection of 220 Italian Jewish marriage contracts, from beginning of 16th century to middle of nineteenth century, to Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem; reported Aug. 15, 1943.

- COHEN, MRS. FLORRIE, Leeds, England, bequeathed £2,500 to the Jewish National Fund for purchase of a plot of land in Palestine to be named "Kfar Mordecai and Florrie Cohen"; reported Jan. 12, 1944.
- DREW, JOSEPH, Portsmouth, England, bequeathed residuary estate, approximating £5,000, to Jewish National Fund for establishment of colony to be named the Joseph and Rachel Drew Settlement; reported Sept. 10, 1943.
- HASKEL, MICHAEL, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, (d. February, 1942); bequeathed estate in England valued at over \$100,000 as follows: 1) to establish Jewish school of aviation in Palestine; 2) to combat anti-Semitism and create good will between Jewish people in Palestine and their neighbors; 3) to promulgate idea of a Jewish state among non-Jews in Britain and elsewhere; 4) to establish an institute in Palestine for the training of Jewish civil servants. Legacies also for the World Union of the Zionist Revisionists, for Jewish charities in Johannesburg and for international Jewish charitable institutions; reported Jan. 20, 1944.
- ISRAELITE COMMITTEE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC donates £60,000 to the British Red Cross and Order of St. John for 12 ambulances; reported April 28, 1944.
- JAVETZ, MR. AND MRS. SIMON, Tel Aviv, Palestine, donate £50,000 to Keren Kayemeth, to be devoted to post-war projects, Sept. 8, 1943.
- JEWISH COMMUNITY, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, presents to government a painting, to mark centenary of country's independence; reported March 13, 1944.
- KAPNAK, JAMES FREDERICK, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, donates £20,000 to Government of Rhodesia to start fund for establishment of a Rhodesian university; reported Nov. 5, 1943.
- KATZENELLENBOGEN, HERMAN, Pretoria, South Africa, (deceased), bequeathed £5,000 to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, £1,000 to the Keren Hayesod, and a number of donations to local Jewish charities; reported July 22, 1943.
- LANDAU, J. B., Montecatini, Italy, bequeathes estate valued at £20,000 to the Jewish National Fund; reported July 21, 1943.
- MARKS FAMILY, London, England, donates \$200,000 to the United Palestine Appeal, March 10, 1944.
- MATALON, MOSHE J., Tel Aviv, Palestine, donates £10,000 for erection of a maternity home in Tel Aviv in memory of his wife; and £5,000 for construction of a youth cultural and educational centre; reported June 21, 1944.
- MEXICAN JEWRY donates 100,000 pesos (approximately \$20,000) to the Jewish National Fund for establishment of a colony in Palestine to be called "Nachlath Yehudey Mexico;" announced July 23, 1943.
- NATHANSON, N. L., Toronto, Canada, (d. May 27, 1943), estate valued at \$3,536,207, bequeathed \$5,000 each to Hospital for Sick Children, Gravenhurst Sanatorium for Consumptives, Queen Mary Hospital for Children, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, Holy Blossom Synagogue, Jewish Orphans' Home, Toronto Jewish Hospital, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto Western Hospital; reported Dec. 6, 1943.
- PALESTINE LABOR SETTLEMENTS, Palestine, donate £10,000 for defenders of the Warsaw ghetto; reported July 2, 1943.

- RUPPIN, ARTHUR, Jerusalem, Palestine, (d. Jan. 1, 1943), bequeathed £300 to the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem for a rural traveling library; his family donates an anthropological collection of photographs of Jewish and other Oriental types and two loan collections of 500 volumes from the Ruppín library; reported Oct. 4, 1943.
- SACHER, MRS. HARRY AND MATHILDA MARKS, London, England, donate £25,000 (\$100,000) through the Women's International Zionist Organization (WIZO) in Britain for a new home for babies in Jerusalem, under WIZO auspices; reported May 10, 1944.
- SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE TO AID RUSSIA, donates \$50,000 to the Victory League for purchase of ambulance and medical instruments to be sent to the Soviet Union; reported Dec. 2, 1943.
- URUGUAYAN JEWISH COMMITTEE TO AID THE ALLIES donated to Russia 25,000 cubic centimeters of anti-typhus serum through the Bacteriological Department of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem; June 6, 1944.

## NECROLOGY

### UNITED STATES

- ADAMS, ZVI HIRSH, rabbi, Congregation Beth Hamidrash Etz Chaim Machzikei Adas, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1944.
- ALBERT, HARRY S., communal worker; executive director of Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association; director of Jewish Community Center, 1921-1944; former president of Paterson Community Welfare Association; aged 44; Paterson, N. J., Jan. 5, 1944.
- AMDUR, MEYER K., physician; b. Poland; came to U. S., 1924; member of faculty of Medical School of University of Georgia; fellow of American Psychiatric Association; associated with Gallinger Clinic at Municipal Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1928; senior medical officer at Veteran's Administration Hospital of Coatesville, Pa., for 14 years; assistant superintendent of Longview Hospital, Cincinnati, O.; aged 48; Pittsburgh, Pa., July 15, 1943.
- AMERICAN, SADIE, communal worker; b. Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1862; Sec'y., Congress of Jewish Women, World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; a founder of National Council of Jewish Women, 1893; former president of New York Chapter; delegate to the National Congress of Women in London, 1899; delegate to Jewish International Congress in London, 1910; president, League for Religious Fellowship, Chicago, 1896; vice-president 1896-99, director, 1899, Illinois Consumers' League; director, Cook County League of Women's Clubs, 1897-98; president, Consumers' League of New York State; director, Woman's Municipal League, New York City; president League for Religious Fellowship, 1896; member, executive committee, Civic Federation of Chicago 1895-1899; member, executive committee, Committee of One Hundred to revise laws regulating education in Illinois, 1897-98; active in founding Union of Jewish Women Workers, England, and Bund Jüdischer Frauen, Berlin 1904; speaker; New York, N. Y., at Morristown, N. J., May 3, 1944.

- APPEL, MICHAEL G., communal worker; b. Boston, Mass., president, Jewish Family Welfare Society, 1939-42; last president Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities before merged with New York Federation; vice-president, joint organization; aged 53; New York, N. Y., March 2, 1944.
- ARONSON, NAOUM, sculptor; b. Kreslawka, Russia; lived in France 50 years; came to U. S., 1941; educ. Vilna Art School; made study of a "Prophet" and figure of Jewish leader after Kishineff pogroms, 1913; works include head of Rasputin and busts of Count Leo Tolstoy and Louis Pasteur; awarded Officer's Cross of Legion of Honor for bas-relief of "France and Her Colonies," displayed Paris World Exhibition, 1937; appointed by French government, chevalier of the Société des Amis de la Musique Juive; aged 71; New York, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1943.
- BACARAT, GEORGES, rabbi; b. Marseilles, France, 1883; came to U. S., 1911; rabbi of Orthodox communities in Portsmouth, Va. and Memphis, Tenn.; since 1930 chief Supreme Court interpreter of Romance languages; Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1943.
- BACHARACH, GEORGE, chemist; b. Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 16, 1888; came to U. S., 1920; received B. S. degree from University of Geneva, 1910, diploma, 1911; awarded Doctor of Science degree from Fordham University, 1926; chemistry instructor, Switzerland, 1912-1920; asst. prof. of organic chemistry, 1921-1925, director of research and prof. of organic and quantitative analytical chemistry, 1925-1931, Fordham U.; asst. prof. of Chemistry, Brooklyn College; author of many scientific articles; New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1943.
- BAKST, MAX, otolaryngologist; b. Russia; came to U. S., 1902; member, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; Associate Laryngologist, Beth Moses Hosp.; aged 54; Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1943.
- BAMBERGER, LOUIS, merchant, communal worker; b. Baltimore, Md., May 15, 1855; founder of department store L. Bamberger & Co.; founder of radio station WOR; donated \$750,000 for erection of Newark Museum Building, 1927; with sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld, gave \$5,000,000 for establishment of Institute for Advanced Study, 1929; distributed \$1,000,000 among employees, 1929; won Essex County Brotherhood Award, 1941; awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Newark College of Engineering, 1927; awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by University of Newark, 1937; South Orange, N. J., March 11, 1944.
- BARBE, LIZZIE T. (MRS. MARTIN), communal worker; b. East Liberty, Ohio, 1856; secy. Auxiliary, Hebrew Union College; pres., Industrial School of Sinai Temple; member of bd., Jewish Training School; chm., Conference Committee, Women's Jewish Organizations; pres., Chicago Section, Council of Jewish Women, 1902-1905; Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29, 1943.
- BERMAN, HARRY S., physician; b. Baltimore, Md.; Captain, World War I; served on President Hoover's food commission in Czechoslovakia; author of medical works; aged 54; Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16, 1944.
- BERNHARD, GEORG, editor, political economist; b. Berlin, Germany, 1875; came to U. S. 1941; member, Berlin Stock Exchange, 1896; organized Ullstein Dienst, international news service; editor-in-chief, *Vossische Zeitung*, 1913; democratic member of Reichstag, 1924-28; professor at Berlin Handelshochschule for Economic Science, 1926-1933; member

- of advisory council of German League for Human Rights; Deputy member of Jewish Agency for Palestine; executive member of World Jewish Congress in Paris; went to Paris, 1933; founder and editor-in-chief of *Pariser Tageblatt*; founder of *Pariser Tageszeitung*; aged 68; New York, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1944.
- BERNHEIMER, ADOLPH L., art collector; came to U. S., 1911; authority on oriental art; aged 77; Los Angeles, Calif., March 18, 1944.
- BERNIE, BEN, (ANZELEVITZ), orchestra leader; b. May 30, 1891, New York, N. Y.; vaudeville violinist and monologist; org., Ben Bernie Orchestra, 1921; Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 20, 1943.
- BERNSTEIN, J. SIDNEY, judge; b. Russia; educ. in Canada; came to New York, 1900; Transfer Tax Appraiser, 1907-1908; Justice, New York Supreme Court, 1938 until his death; member, bd. of dir., Jewish Memorial Hosp.; aged 66; New York, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1943.
- BLUM, EDWARD ISAAC, architect; b. Paris, France, Sept. 24, 1876; awarded recognition in competition for Peace Palace, The Hague; Sunnyside, New York, March 26, 1944.
- BLUMENTHAL, GEORGE, retired theatrical and operatic producer, promoter and manager; b. New York, N. Y., asst. to Oscar Hammerstein; director of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," 1938; co-author of "My Sixty Years in Show Business"; aged 80; New York, N. Y., July 23, 1943.
- BLUMENTHAL, HUGO, banker, philanthropist; b. New York, N. Y., pres. for 25 yrs., Mt. Sinai School of Nursing; officer of Mt. Sinai Hosp. for 40 yrs.; aged 81, New York, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1943.
- BOXERMAN, JACOB, rabbi, Congregation Sharis Sphard; aged 84; St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 10, 1944.
- BREDIG, GEORG, chemist, educator; b. Glogau, Germany; professor of chemistry; given awards from German Electro-Chemical Society, 1899 and Solvay Institute of Brussels, 1914; awarded honorary degrees by University of Rostock and Zurich Institute of Technology; member of Royal Academy of Science of Amsterdam and Heidelberg and Bavarian Academies of Science; aged 75; New York, N. Y., April 24, 1944.
- BRENTANO, ARTHUR, bookseller; b. Hoboken, N. J., April 20, 1858; established Brentano's, N. Y. City, 1873; decorated by French government, 1920; East Orange, N. J., Jan. 29, 1944.
- BRILL, A. J., rabbi; Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1943.
- BUERGER, LEO, surgeon, urologist; b. Vienna, Austria, Sept. 13, 1879; came to U. S., 1880; asst. pathologist, 1904-1905, associate pathologist, 1906-1913, associate surgeon, 1914-1920, Mount Sinai Hosp.; made known the pathological condition called Buerger's disease; devised and improved several medical instruments; wrote articles on pathology and urology; New York, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1943.
- BULLOWA, JESSE GODFREY M., physician; b. New York, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1879; consulting physician, N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Children, Norwalk, Conn., General Hosp.; consulting serologist, Long Beach Hosp.; trustee, Littauer Foundation; Clinical Prof. of Medicine, N. Y. Univ. Coll. of Medicine, 1928 until time of his death; made valuable contributions to treatment of pneumonia; New York, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1943.
- CAPLAN, EPHRAIM, journalist; b. Shat, Lithuania, Sept. 14, 1879; came to U. S., 1901; member, staff, *Jewish Daily News*; pres., Orthodox Synagogue Council; dir., Jewish National Fund; member, governing com.,



- Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary; pres., Council for Orthodox Jewish Education; member, administrative com., Mizrachi Zionist Org.; religious ed., *Jewish Morning Journal*; Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1943.
- COHEN, AARON, rabbi, Sons of Israel Synagogue, Muskegon; b. Russia; London correspondent for 4 Russian newspapers; associate editor, *Jewish Record and Echo*, Chicago; Zionist leader; aged 64; Muskegon, Mich., May 21, 1944.
- COHEN, LEE, plastic surgeon, ophthalmologist; b. Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dec. 13, 1874; in charge of oral plastic surgery, General Hosp. no. 11, Cape May, N. J., (during World War I); attending surgeon, Sinai Hosp., Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Hosp.; designed instruments for use in plastic surgery; Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31, 1943.
- EISENSTADT, MOSES, rabbi; b. Russia; came to U. S., April, 1941; Chief Rabbi of Leningrad until 1925; religious head of Orthodox Russian Jewish émigrés in Paris, 1925-1941; author, historical works; translator, Russian books on religious subjects into Hebrew; New York, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1943.
- ELBOGEN, ISMAR, historian; b. Germany, Sept. 1, 1874; lecturer, Lehrenstalt, Berlin, 1902-1919; professor of Jewish religion, 1919-1933; came to U. S., 1933, at invitation of Hebrew Union College, Jewish Institute of Religion, and Jewish Theological Seminary; awarded degree of Hebrew Letters by Jewish Theological Seminary, 1937; research professor, Jewish Theological Seminary; authority on Jewish liturgy; joint editor of *Encyclopedia Judaica* and *Germania Judaica*; member of bd. of the Judaic Institute and the Council and Academy of Hebrew University; chm., Society for Jewish History and Literature; New York, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1943.
- ENGEL, CARL, music publisher; b. Paris, France; came to U. S. 1905; editor, Boston Music Company, 1909-1921; president, G. Schirmer, Inc., 1929-32; editor, *Musical Quarterly*, 1929; Chief of Music division, Library of Congress, 1922-1934; chairman of committee on musicology of American Council of Learned Societies; president, American Musicological Society, 1937-38; U. S. delegate to Beethoven Centenary, Vienna, 1927; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; honorary doctorate from Oberlin College, 1934; New York, N. Y., May 6, 1944.
- FABIAN, EWALD, physician; b. Berlin, Germany; came to U. S. 1938; founder of International Association of Socialist Physicians, Democratic Association of Germany; went to Prague, 1933; edited *The Socialist Physician*, 1933-38; aged 58; New York, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1944.
- FEINERMAN, NATHAN, executive secretary of Jewish Scientific Institute; b. Russia; came to U. S. 1906; former president of Workmen's Circle, 1926; aged 59; New York, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1944.
- FEINGOLD, ISIDORE THEODORE, furniture manufacturer; b. Pinsk, Russia, May 15, 1886; came to U. S. 1902; pres., South Side Zionist District; member exec. bd., Palestine campaign; dir., Hebrew Theological Seminary; member of Chicago Hebrew Schools Center, Jewish Peoples Institute, Covenant Club, Furniture Club of America, K. A. M. Temple; author of technical articles on interior decoration; Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29, 1943.
- FELS, ROSENA, welfare worker; b. Yanceyville, N. C.; leader in kindergarten movements; founder and dir., for fifty years, Young Women's



- Union; dir., La Grange Vacation Home; aged 81; Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, 1943.
- FEUSTMANN, MAURICE, architect; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; associated with firm of Scopes and Feustmann in designing of Will Rogers Memorial Hospital; aged 70; Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1943.
- FISCHER, ALOIS, manufacturer, pioneer in commercial manufacture of radium, b. Vienna, Austria; came to U. S., 1938; aged 68; New York, N. Y., April 23, 1944.
- FLEISHER, SAMUEL STUART, manufacturer, civic worker; b. Philadelphia, Pa., 1872; founder and sole supporter of Art School, Graphic Sketch Club; chairman, Mayor's committee on Child Welfare and Recreation, 1929; received Annual Philadelphia Award, Bok Prize, for "advancing best and longest interest of Philadelphia," 1923; Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21, 1944.
- FRIEDENWALD, HERBERT, author; b. Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20, 1870; Chief of Manuscript division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., 1897-1900; editor, *American Jewish Year Book*, 1908-13; author, "History of the Declaration of Independence"; a founder of American Jewish Historical Society; delegate to Zionist Congress, Basle, Switzerland, 1903; Secretary, American Jewish Committee, 1906-13; Washington, D. C., April 28, 1944.
- FRIEDLAND, LAZAR MAYER, rabbi; cited by President Roosevelt for work in Selective Service; Los Angeles, Calif.; reported June 30, 1944.
- FRIEDLANDER, MARCUS, rabbi emeritus; b. E. Prussia, Germany, July 1866; came to U. S. 1885; ordained rabbi, 1891; served congregations in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oakland, Calif.; Chaplain, Kings County Hospital since 1916; Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1944.
- FRIEDMAN, WILLIAM STERNE, rabbi, Temple Emanuel, Denver; b. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24, 1868; ordained rabbi, 1889; founder, president of National Jewish Hospital, Denver; civic worker; William S. Friedman Building named in his honor in appreciation of twenty-five years of service; Denver, Colo., at Coronado Beach, Calif., April 25, 1944.
- FRIEND, CHARLES, lawyer, communal worker; b. New York, N. Y.; member for 50 yrs., bd. Jewish Social Service Assn.; charter member, Federated Jewish Charities; member, Milwaukee Council of Social Agencies, bd. of trustees of Home for Aged Jews, Milwaukee Com. for Refugees; aged 76; Milwaukee, Wis.; reported Sept. 3, 1943.
- GAM, WOLF, rabbi; b. Minsk, Russia; came to U. S., 1902; rabbi of Congregation Bnai Jacob, Lynn, Mass., for over 30 years; aged 70; Lynn, Mass., May 14, 1944.
- GARVY, PETER, labor writer; b. Odessa, Russia; leader of Russian trade unions; edited social democratic publications; opposed Bolshevik Revolution; went to Germany, 1923; went to France after rise of Hitler; came to U. S., 1940; New York, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1944.
- GEIST, SAMUEL HERBERT, gynecologist; b. New York, N. Y., July 1, 1885; gynecologist, Mount Sinai Hosp., 1917 until time of his death; well known for research in hormones and ovarian tumors; pres., N. Y. Obstetrical Soc.; New York, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1943.
- GERSTEIN, MAURICE, physician; b. Serei, Russia, Mar. 1, 1870; came to U. S., 1888; vice-pres., Mass. Medical Soc.; pres., Norfolk District Medi-

- cal Soc.; ed., Medical Directory of Greater Boston; Brookline, Mass., July 12, 1943.
- GINZBURG, SIMON, Hebrew poet, scholar, editor, translator; b. Lipniky, Volhynia, Russia; came to U. S. 1912. Edited *Hatoren* 1913-14; editor, Heb. Year Bk. 1915; in Palestine, chm. of exec. bd. of Hebrew Writers Assn; Repr. of Hebrew World Union; director, Palestine Culture Fund; member, Central Com. of Hebrew Organization of America; dir. Hebrew Teacher's Training School, N. Y. C.; aged 53; New York, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1944.
- GLAESSNER, CHARLES LOUIS, medical teacher; professor of internal medicine at Univ. of Vienna, 1923; Chief and director of Medicine at the Ranier Hospital, Vienna, 1920-37; honorary member of American Gastroenterological Association and its correspondent in Vienna; decorated, an officer of the Legion of Honor by French Government; came to U. S. 1939; aged 68; New York, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1944.
- GLASER, CURT, art authority; b. Leipzig, Germany, May 29, 1879; dir., State Art Library of Berlin Museums, until 1933; founder and dir., Prussian Art Library; ed., *Berliner Boersen Courier*, *Ostasiatische Zeitschrift*, *Kunst und Kunstler*; author, books on art; Lake Placid, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1943.
- GOLDSTEIN, ABRAHAM J., merchant, communal worker; b. Pren, Lithuania, May 31, 1867; came to U. S. 1884; a founder of Jersey City's first synagogue and first Talmud Torah; an organizer of Hebrew Free Loan Association; Hudson County Hebrew Orphans Home, Yeshiva; Jersey City, N. J., May 17, 1944.
- GOODY, HENRY, rabbi, chaplain, U. S. Army; b. Saskatchewan, Canada; rabbi, Cong. B'nai Israel, Greensburg, Pa.; chaplain, Ft. Belvoir, Va.; (automobile accident); aged 25; Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, 1943.
- GORCHIKOFF, HERMAN, rabbi; b. Russia; rabbi for 24 yrs., Park Place Synagogue, Brooklyn; aged 72; Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1943.
- GORDON, GEORGE JACOB, physician, communal leader; b. Neustadt, Lithuania, Apr. 15, 1874; came to U. S. 1892; instr. obstetrics and therapeutics, Hamline Medical College; chief of obstetrics, Maternity Hosp.; organized first Zionist Soc. in Minneapolis; dir., Jewish Family Welfare Soc.; educ. dir., Minneapolis Talmud Torah; dir., Northwest Home for the Aged, Emanuel Cohen Center and Jewish Sheltering Home for Children; pres., Deinard Memorial Library; member, American Jewish Committee; Minneapolis, Minn., July 26, 1943.
- GORDON, LEON, artist; b. Borisov, Russia, May 25, 1889; came to U. S. 1904; painted portraits of prominent Americans; Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 31, 1943.
- GUGGENHEIM, FLORENCE (MRS. DANIEL), philanthropist; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3, 1863; a founder, in 1924, later president and director, Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation; instrumental in promoting free summer concerts; awarded certificate of honor, by Mayor, for distinguished service to City of New York; donated estate at Sands Point to Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, 1942; active in World War I as director of National League for Women's Service; New York, N. Y., May 13, 1944.
- GUTTMAN, OSKAR, music conductor and composer; b. Brieg, Silesia, June 16, 1890; dir., Orjanenburger Strasse Temple, 1929-1939, Berlin; music

- dir., Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, N. Y., 1940-1943; composed oratorio, "Bereshith"; New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1943.
- GUZIK, MANDEL LEON, rabbi; b. Szelina, Poland, 1862; came to U. S., 1902; rabbi, Orthodox Community, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1907-1909, Makower Synagogue, New York, N. Y., 1909-1920; chm., exec. bd., 1917-1927, pres., 1928-1929, Rabbinical Bd. of N. Y.; vice-pres., 1915-1916, exec. dir., 1919-1920, Union of Orthodox Rabbis of U. S. and Canada; author, treatise on Talmud, "Nachomoth Jehuda"; Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1943.
- HALLE, HIRAM J., oil firm executive, b. Cleveland, Ohio; helped to establish "University in Exile"; developed petroleum cracking process; aged 77; New York, N. Y., at Poundridge, N. Y., May 29, 1944.
- HART, LORENZ, (LARRY), song writer; b. New York, N. Y.; wrote lyrics for many popular Broadway musical comedies, in collaboration with Richard Rodgers; aged 47; New York, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1943.
- HARZFELD, SIEG, merchant, civic leader; b. Buffalo, N. Y., 1867; honorary president, Jewish Welfare Federation; honorary vice-president, United Jewish Social Services; helped organize Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra; Kansas City, Mo., March 6, 1944.
- HEDRICH, ANSHELL, rabbi; rabbi, Cong. Ahavas Achim, for 38 years; Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 9, 1943.
- HERBACH, JOSEPH, communal worker; b. Pudlein, Hungary, Aug. 18, 1873; founder, 1924, *Philadelphia Jewish Times*; org., hon. dir., Fed. of Jewish Charities; dir., 1916-1926; vice-pres., Supreme Advisory Council, junior B'nai B'rith, Philadelphia Anti-Defamation Council, Downtown Jewish Sheltering Home for Aged; Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1943.
- HORWITZ, ABRAHAM J., rabbi; b. Russia; came to U. S. 1903; rabbi for 30 yrs., Cong. Beth El Jacob; aged 70; Albany, N. Y., July 7, 1943.
- HOROWITZ, NATHAN, retired Colonel, U. S. Army; b. Sudsa, Russia, June 10, 1884; member, American Military Mission to Hungary; New York, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1943.
- HURWITZ, SAMUEL DODKIN, rabbi, chaplain, U. S. Army; b. Kritchev, Russia, Oct. 25, 1901; came to U. S. 1903; served Cong. Temple Beth Israel, Phoenix, Ariz., Temple Emanuel, Davenport, Ia., Temple Beth El, Benton Harbor, Mich.; chm., Ariz. com., National Conference of Christians and Jews; chaplain, Camp Walters, Tex., for past three years; Dallas, Tex., Dec. 9, 1943.
- IGLAUER, SAMUEL, surgeon; b. Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1871; pioneer in use of bronchoscope; author of articles on medicine; Cincinnati, Ohio, June 23, 1944.
- JACOBSON, WILLIAM, physician; b. New York, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1870; member, medical staff, City Health Department; commended by Health Department for work in suppressing and preventing anthrax; author of articles on children's diseases and industrial medicine; New York, N. Y., March 10, 1944.
- JASTROW, JOSEPH, psychologist; b. Warsaw, Poland, Jan. 30, 1863; came to U. S. 1866; professor of psychology, University of Wisconsin; president, American Psychological Association, 1900; in charge of psychological Section, Chicago Exposition, 1893; author of many books on psychology; New York, N. Y., at Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 8, 1944.
- JOACHIMSON, MARTIN, engineer, patent attorney; b. Breslau, Germany;

- served City of New York as engineer, 1904-38; aged 76; Flushing, Queens, N. Y., at Pass-A-Grille, Fla., Feb. 7, 1944.
- JONAS, NATHAN S., banker, communal worker; b. Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 1, 1868; member, N. Y. C. Bd. of Educ., 1902-1909; dir., Brooklyn Fed. of Jewish Charities; founder, pres., secy., Jewish Hosp.; Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1943.
- KAMINKER, DAVID, rabbi; b. Russia; came to U. S. 1927; served Cong. Knesses Israel Nusach Sfard; aged 54; Chicago, Ill., Dec. 26, 1943.
- KAPPER, ISAAC M., judge; b. New York, N. Y., May 29, 1864; appointed assistant district attorney for Brooklyn, 1898; appointed by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt to commission to draw up charter for city, 1901; elected State Supreme Court Justice, 1909; appointed to Appellate Division of Second Judicial Department, 1923-34; Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1944.
- KAUN, ALEXANDER, professor, author; b. Chernigov, Ukraine, Russia, Nov. 11, 1889; came to U. S. 1909; professor of Slavic languages at University of California; honorary adviser of Roerich Museum, N. Y.; translated works of Gorky, Andreyev, Bunin; Berkeley, Calif., June 23, 1944.
- KESSLER, LEOPOLD, engineer, author; formerly London, England; came to U. S. 1939; chairman of board, *London Jewish Chronicle*; chairman, advisory board, Freeland League for Jewish Territorial Colonization; aged 85; New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1944.
- KLEIN, EUGENE, president, American Philatelic Society; awarded 1938 the Michael L. Eldsner Junior Silver Plate by Smithsonian Institution for "Helpful Service to Stamp Collectors;" aged 65; Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1944.
- KOCH, SAMUEL, rabbi; b. Denver, Colo., Oct. 14, 1874; served congregations in Pensacola, Fla., 1902-5; Seattle, Wash., since 1906; director, Anti-Tuberculosis League, Conference for Promotion of Good Will between Racial Groups; Seattle, Wash., April 10, 1944.
- KOLLER, CARL, ophthalmologist; b. Schuettenhofen, Bohemia, Dec. 3, 1857; came to U. S. 1888; first to use cocaine as a local anesthetic, Vienna, 1884; awarded Kussmaul Medal for services to science from Heidelberg University Medical faculty, 1929; awarded medal of honor by New York Academy of Medicine, 1930; awarded medal of honor by Academy of Ophthalmology, 1934; author, articles for medical journals; New York, N. Y., March 21, 1944.
- KONVITZ, JOSEPH, rabbi, Beth Joseph Synagogue, Newark, N. J.; b. Kaisedorys, Lithuania, April 15, 1878; rabbi in Lithuania, Palestine; dean Torah Eretz Israel Yeshiva, Palestine; came to U. S. 1915; rabbi of congregations in Elizabeth, Trenton, Newark, N. J.; chaplain, N. J. State Prison; president Union of Orthodox Rabbis of U. S. and Canada, 1933-39; honorary president, 1939-44; president, Association of Orthodox Rabbis of New Jersey, Council of Orthodox Rabbis of Newark; president, American Palestine Society; author; Belmar, N. J., June 6, 1944.
- KORNFELD, ALFRED E., engineer; b. New York, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1869; manager, *Engineering News*; founder, Central Jewish Institute; New York, N. Y., April 8, 1944.
- KUBIE, MATHILDA S., (MRS. ISAAC), welfare worker; b. La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 13, 1869; named honorary deputy commissioner for work with Federation; New York, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1944.
- LACHMANN-MOSSE, JOHN HANS, ex-editor, former publisher, *Berliner*

- Tageblatt*; b. Germany; came to U. S. 1933; aged 59; Oakland, Calif., April 18, 1944.
- LANGER, SAMUEL, social worker and rabbi; b. New York, N. Y.; supt., Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum at San Francisco, Calif.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; reported Aug. 6, 1943.
- LEICHNER, WILLIAM, surgeon; b. Rumania; a founder and chief surgeon, Mt. Sinai Hosp. of Hartford, Conn.; dir., Hebrew Women's Home for Children; aged 59; Hartford, Conn., Aug. 10, 1943.
- LERNAR, ISAAC, rabbi; Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1944.
- LESIGER, MORRIS, rabbi; b. Russia; came to U. S., 1905; Congregation Ohel Jacob, Buffalo, N. Y. (1930-39); aged 70; Rochester, Minn., March 13, 1944.
- LEVI, ANTHONY, Baron, pioneer in development of low-cost housing; came to U. S. from Italy, 1939; aged 63; New York, N. Y., April 30, 1944.
- LEVI, HARRY, rabbi, Temple Israel, Brookline, Mass.; b. Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1875; served congregation in Wheeling, W. Va., 1897-1911; elected State vice-president, Child Labor Committee, 1910; director, Bureau of Religious Education, Jewish Big Brother Movement, Massachusetts Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Ford Hall, General Theological Library, Religious Education Association, Brookline Friendly Association; awarded Medal for Distinctive Achievement, Fords Hall, 1937; author, "Jewish Characters in English Fiction," "A Rabbi Speaks," "The Great Adventure"; Brookline, Mass., June 13, 1944.
- LEVITIN, BENJAMIN, journalist; b. Potchep, Russia, Sept. 25, 1890; came to U. S. 1906, ed., *Jewish Daily Forward*, 1923-1929; treas., Workmen's Circle; member exec. com., Jewish Writer's Union; Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1943.
- LEWISOHN, IRENE, welfare aide; b. New York, N. Y.; a founder of Neighborhood Playhouse; presented farm to Henry Street Settlement, for vacations for underprivileged children; New York, N. Y., April 4, 1944.
- LIPPMAN, REUBEN AARON, rabbi; Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11, 1943.
- LITTAUER, LUCIUS NATHAN, philanthropist; b. Gloversville, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1859; member of Congress, 1897-1907; gave \$2,000,000 for establishment of a Graduate School of Public Administration at Harvard University, 1935, "to promote the science and art of government administration"; gave \$1,000,000 for "cause of better understanding among all mankind"; built Nathan Littauer Hospital, Gloversville, N. Y., in memory of his father; built Jewish Community Center; built Harriet Littauer Home for Nurses at Gloversville, in memory of mother; established Nathan Littauer Professorship in Jewish Literature and Philosophy at Harvard University; gave \$10,000 yearly, since 1926, to New York University for study of prevention and cure of pneumonia; since 1929, gave \$5,000 annually to maintain foundation for advancing Judaism along literary and spiritual lines; given Phi Epsilon Pi National Service Award for making "the richest contribution to the essential Jewish life of America," 1942; awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by New York University, 1944; decorated with French Legion of Honor; awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by Harvard, 1937; New Rochelle, N. Y., March 2, 1944.
- LOEB, CHARLES GERSON, lawyer; b. New Orleans, La., Oct. 5, 1885; President of American Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1932-34; Chevalier



- Legion of Honor of French Government, 1924; awarded Cross of officer of the Legion of Honor, 1932; decorated by the Sultan of Morocco, and Bey of Tunis, New York, N. Y., March 19, 1944.
- LOEB, JACOB MORITZ, insurance broker; b. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17, 1875; president, Chicago Board of Education, 1914-17, 1918-19; vice president, Jewish Welfare Board, America Jewish Committee; Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, 1944.
- LYONS, LEO J., editor and journalist; b. Boston, Mass.; member of staff of "*The Boston Globe*" for fifty yrs.; owner and ed., "*Boston Jewish Advocate*"; aged 79; Brookline, Mass., July 14, 1943.
- MACK, JULIAN WILLIAM, judge; b. San Francisco, Calif., July 19, 1866; educ., Harvard Univ. Law School, Univ. of Leipzig and Berlin; prof. law, Northwestern Univ., Univ. of Chicago; judge, Circuit Court, Cook County, Ill.; member, bd. of Overseers, Harvard Univ.; pres., Palestine Endowment Fund, Inc. and Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation; chm. bd. of trustees, Jewish Institute of Religion; member bd. of governors, Hebrew Univ. and Institute of Jewish Studies, Jerusalem; pres., first American Jewish Cong., 1918-1919; head of Zionist Org. of America, 1918-1921; first chm., Com. of Jewish Delegations of Versailles Peace Conference, Mar.-May, 1919; pres., Natl. Conf. on Social Work, 1912; first pres., Natl. Org. of Y. M. and Y. W. H. A.'s; New York, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1943.
- MAGIDOFF, JACOB, journalist; b. Odessa, Russia, June 22, 1869; came to N. Y. C. 1886; assoc. ed., *Arbeiter Zeitung*, 1894; city editor *Abendblatt*, 1896-1899, *Jewish Daily News*, 1899-1900, *Abendpost*, 1900-1901, *Jewish Morning Journal* for 42 yrs.; charter member, Newspaper Club of N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1943.
- MANISCHEWITZ, HIRSCH, rabbi, founder of matzoth bakery; b. Cincinnati, Ohio, April 24, 1891; org., in Cincinnati, branch of Ezras Torah Fund, Central Relief Com., Yeshivoh Etz Chaim, and Welfare Fund of Palestine; pres., Orthodox Jewish Orphans Home, Fed. of Palestine Jews; New York, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1943.
- MARCUS, SAMUEL, lawyer; b. New York, N. Y., March 16, 1875; former general counsel of New York Society for the Prevention of Crime; New York, N. Y. May 19, 1944.
- MARGOLIS, I. A., editor; asst. dir., Jewish People's Institute, Chicago Ill.; ed., *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*; aged 55; Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 24, 1943.
- MAY, CHARLES HENRY, ophthalmologist; b. Baltimore, Md., Aug. 7, 1861; dir., eye dept., Bellevue Hosp., 1915-1925; attending ophthalmic surgeon, Mount Sinai Hosp., 1899-1923; consulting specialist, Bellevue, French, Monmouth, N. J., Hosp's.; author, "Manual of Diseases of the Eye"; invented improved system of illumination for electric ophthalmoscopes, 1914; New York, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1943.
- MEITES, HYMAN L., editor, publisher; b. Odessa, Russia; came to U. S. 1891; founder, "*Jewish Record*," 1909; founder and editor "*Chicago Jewish Chronicle*," 1919; organized Jewish Historical Society of Illinois, 1918; published history of Jews in Chicago; first registered Zionist in U. S.; member of Mayor Kelly's Cabinet, 12 years; Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1944.
- METZENBAUM, MYRON F., plastic surgeon, b. Cleveland, Ohio, April 1, 1876; international authority on reconstructive surgery; author of articles



- on medicine; awarded medal for research in radium by U. S. Government at St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1944.
- MICHAELSON, LEWIS B., rabbi emeritus, Coney Island Jewish Center, b. Russia; came to U. S. 1900; chaplain of New Jersey State prison, Trenton; aged 63; Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1944.
- MOISSEIFF, LEON SOLOMON, (LEONTIEFF) consulting engineer; b. Riga, Latvia, Nov. 10, 1872; came to U. S. 1891; consulting engineer for George Washington Bridge, Bayonne Bridge, Triboro Bridge, Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, East River bridges, in N. Y. C. area; member bd. of engineers, Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco and San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; recipient of Egleston Medal from Columbia Univ., 1939, gold medal from the Franklin Institute, Norman Medal and James Laurie Prize from American Society of Civil Engineers, and Modern Pioneer Award from National Assn. of Manufacturers; contributor on bridge problems to technical press; wrote for Jewish press; Belmar, N. J., Sept. 3, 1943.
- MOSBACHER, GEORGE, communal worker; b. Miltenberg-on-Main, Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 30, 1852; came to U. S. 1866; president, 1911-26, honorary president, since 1926, Federation of Jewish Welfare Organizations; founder, Student Loan Fund, Hamburger Home for Girls; Los Angeles, Calif., June 27, 1944.
- NEUHAUSEN, SIMON A., rabbi; b. Finland; came to U. S., 1903; author, Talmudic commentaries; aged 75; Baltimore, Md., Dec. 14, 1943.
- NEUSTAETTER, OTTO, physician; b. Munich, Germany, 1870; came to U. S. 1937; appointed Scientific Director of Life Insurance in Germany; wrote articles for medical journals; author "Die Hygiene der Juden"; Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23, 1943.
- NOVOG, HARRY I., rabbi; talmudic scholar; did archaeological research at University of Michigan, aged 62; Detroit, Mich., Jan. 6, 1944.
- OLINSKY, NAHUM, rabbi; Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1943.
- OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ, sociologist and political economist; b. Berlin, Germany; prof., Univ. of Berlin, Univ. of Frankfurt; author, "The State" and "System of Sociology"; ed., *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*; wrote for many periodicals; aged 79; Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 30, 1943.
- ORDER, HARRY, rabbi; b. Russia; came to U. S. 1919; aged 70; Detroit, Mich., March 30, 1944.
- PORTUGEIZ, SEMION (S. Ivanovitch), author, journalist; b. Kishineff, Russia; came to France, 1920; came to U. S. 1941. Active in Socialist movement in Russia under Czarist regime; wrote for *Jewish Daily Forward*; aged 63; New York, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1944.
- PRUEVER, JULIUS, pianist, conductor; b. Vienna, Austria; came to U. S. 1939; conductor and director, Breslau Opera, 1896-1923; prof. of conducting, Berlin State Academy of Music, 1924-1933; conductor, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, 1924-1933; since 1940 member, faculty of N. Y. College of Music; aged 69; New York, N. Y., July 8, 1943.
- RABOI, A. (ISAAC), writer; b. Poland; came to U. S. 1904; member of staff of *The Morning Freiheit*; author of "A Strip of the Sea," "Mr. Goldenbarg"; aged 62; Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 8, 1944.
- RAPAPORT, JACOB, rabbi and cantor; b. Russia; served Clinton St. Synagogue

- and Montefiore Cong., N. Y. C.; founder and pres., Jewish Ministers Assn. of U. S. and Canada; July 26, 1943.
- RASKIN, PHILIP MAX, poet; b. Sklove, Russia, Dec. 24, 1884; came to U. S. 1916; member of Health Department, Leeds, England, 1906-15; editor "*American Jewish News*," New York City, 1917; author of several volumes of poetry in English, Hebrew, Yiddish; New York, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1944.
- REICH, NATHANIEL JULIUS, professor, rabbi; b. Sarvar, Hungary, April 29, 1882; docent in Egyptology, Univ. of Prague, 1913, Univ. of Vienna, 1919; librarian, Oriental Institute; came to U. S., 1922; asst. curator, Egyptian and Oriental Dept., Univ. of Pa. Museum; Prof., of Egyptology and Orientalistics, Dropsie Coll.; lecturer in Egyptology and historical law, Johns Hopkins Univ.; author, books and articles on Egyptology and Coptology; Philadelphai, Pa., Oct. 4, 1943.
- REINHARDT, MAX, theatrical producer; b. Baden bei Vienna, Austria, Sept. 9, 1873; came to U. S., 1934; produced many outstanding theatrical successes: "The Miracle," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Eternal Road"; New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1943.
- ROBBINS, LOUIS, business executive; b. Russia; founder and dir., Jewish Maternity Hosp., dir., Uptown Talmud Torah, Hebrew Free Loan Soc.; charter member, Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Soc.; trustee and pres., Cong. Kehilath Jeshurun of N. Y. C.; aged 70; New York, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1943.
- ROMANOFF, PAUL, research scholar, curator; b. Vilna, Russia, April 10, 1898; came to U. S., 1928; research fellow, Semitic and biblical languages, Yale Univ., 1931; curator, Museum of the Jewish Theol. Sem., 1930 until time of his death; author, "Onomasticon of Palestine," 1937; New York, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1943.
- ROSEN, BORUCH M., rabbi; Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 3, 1943.
- ROSENAU, WILLIAM, rabbi; b. Wollstein, Germany, May 30, 1865; came to U. S., 1876; assoc. prof., post-Biblical Hebrew, Johns Hopkins Univ., 1902-1932; rabbi, for 48 yrs., Oheb Sholom Cong., Baltimore, Md.; secy., vice-pres., Central Conf. of American Rabbis; member, exec. com., Jewish Welfare Bd., Bd. of Jewish Education, and Union of Hebrew Cong.; trustee, Hebrew Union College; author of many books and articles; Baltimore, Md., Dec. 9, 1943.
- ROSENBLUM, DAVID, business executive; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1887; exec. vice-pres. and treas., National Broadcasting Co.; treasurer and business manager, *N. Y. Post*; member exec. com., American Jewish Committee; aged 56; Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1943.
- ROSENFELD, KURT, jurist and lecturer; b. Marienwerder, Germany, Feb. 1, 1877; came to U. S. 1934; member City Council of Berlin, 1910-1920; member for 12 yrs., Reichstag; author political pamphlets and articles; since 1934 lecturer on German political situation; New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1943.
- ROSENFELD, SAMUEL, editor; b. Russia, April 10, 1869; came to U. S., 1923; edited Yiddish dailies in Poland and Russia; member, ed. staff, *The Day*; Katonah, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1943.
- RUBENSTEIN, ABRAHAM, merchant; b. N. Y., N. Y., May 29, 1882; treas., Jewish Welfare Federation; pres., United Jewish Charities; Syracuse, N. Y., July 19, 1943.
- RUBINSTEIN, CHAIM H., rabbi; Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1943.

- RUBINSTEIN, AVI HIRSCH, editor; b. Lemberg, Poland, 1899; came to U. S. 1919; ed., *The Day*, 1919-1940; aged 54; New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1943.
- SACHS, BERNARD, neurologist; b. Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2, 1858; director, Child Neurological Research (Friedsam Foundation), since 1936; president, first International Neurological Congress, Berne, Switz., 1931; honorary president Second International Neurological Congress, London, England, 1935; honorary member Moscow Neurological Society, Italian Neurological Society, Royal Society of Medicine of London; president, Academy of Medicine; author of books and monographs on medical topics; New York, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1944.
- SADOWSKY, REUBEN, manufacturer, communal worker; b. Lodz, Russia, Jan. 2, 1872; came to U. S. 1890; New York, N. Y., April 6, 1944.
- SAGALOWITCH, JACOB M., rabbi; came to U. S., 1941; chief rabbi, Free State of Danzig and Brussels, Belgium; established Kehilath Jacob Cong. in N. Y. C., 1941; aged 64; New York, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1943.
- SALANT, WILLIAM, physiologist; b. Courland, Russia, Feb. 2, 1870; came to U. S., 1884; chief pharmacologist of bureau of chemistry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908-1918; Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology, Univ. of Ga. Medical School, 1920-1929; research pharmacologist, biological lab. of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., 1929-1932; New York, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1943.
- SAXE, SIGMOND, chemist; b. New York, N. Y., July 14, 1861; known as dean of the tanning industry; New York, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1944.
- SCHLESINGER, FRANK, professor of astronomy; b. New York, N. Y., May 11, 1871; head of International Latitude Observatory, Ukiah, Calif., Yerkes Observatory and Yale Observatory; designed giant telescope and supervised its installation and erection of observatory in Johannesburg, So. Africa; pres., American Astronomical Soc. and International Astronomical Union; Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member, National Academy of Sciences; awarded Hon. Degree of Science by Cambridge Univ., Valz medal by French Academy of Sciences, gold medal by Royal Astronomical Soc. of London, Bruce medal by Astronomical Soc. of Pacific; made officer of Legion of Honor by French govt., 1935; Lyme, Conn., July 10, 1943.
- SCHLOESSINGER, MAX, librarian, orientalist; b. Heidelberg, Germany, Sept. 4, 1877; office editor, *Jewish Encyclopedia*, 1903-4; associate chancellor, Hebrew University, Jerusalem; New York, N. Y., May 9, 1944.
- SELTZER, SOLOMON HYMAN, rabbi; b. Halusk, Russia, Aug. 9, 1881; came to U. S., 1903; rabbi, Anshei B'rith Sholom, Roxbury, Mass., Anshe Sforad, Atereth Israel, Cong. Chai Odom, Dorchester, Mass.; Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 27, 1943.
- SELTZER, THOMAS, publisher and translator; b. Poltava, Russia, Feb. 22, 1875; contributor to *Jewish Encyclopedia*; ed. staff, *Literary Digest*; first ed., *The Masses*; translator of Russian and German literary works; Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1943.
- SELWYN, EDGAR, actor, playwright; b. Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1875; theatrical and motion picture producer; Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 13, 1944.
- SELZNICK, MYRON, motion picture actors' agent and film producer; b. Pittsburgh, Pa.; aged 45; Santa Monica, Calif., March 23, 1944.
- SILVERMAN, SAMUEL A., rabbi; came to U. S. 1932; aged 81; Miami Beach, Fla., Jan. 26, 1944.

- SINGER, ELI, rabbi; Newark, N. J.; Nov. 16, 1943.
- SINGER, ISRAEL JOSHUA, author, playwright; b. Bilgoraj, Poland, Nov. 30, 1893; came to U. S. 1934; wrote short stories for newspapers and magazines, Kiev, 1918; foreign correspondent, *Jewish Daily Forward*, 1923-34; author, "Yoshe Kalb," "The Brothers Ashkenazi," "The Family Carnovsky" etc.; New York, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1944.
- SOKOLOWSKY, RALPH, throat specialist; b. Kaunas, Lithuania; came to Germany, 1888; Professor Extraordinarius at University of Koenigsberg; came to U. S. 1940; Head of Department of Speech Correction, Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio, 1944-45; aged 70; Columbus, Ohio, June 25, 1944.
- SPECTORSKY, ISAAC, pedagogue; b. Kalvarie, Poland, Nov. 20, 1868; came to U. S. 1882; superintendent, Educational Alliance, 1890-1898; supervised Educational Alliance, Cleveland, Ohio, 1900-05, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1905-6; organized Chovevay Society, first Zionist society in New York, 1886; adviser for Jews in the bureau of education of the Department of the Interior, Washington, 1917-18; editor, *Jewish Free Press*, Cleveland, Ohio, 1902-5; author "For Emigrant Jews"; New York, N. Y., at Camp Hinsdale, Mass., June 7, 1944.
- STADTFELD, JOSEPH, judge; b. New York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1861; judge, Superior Court of Pa., 1931-1942; pres., Alleghany County Bar Assn.; Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1943.
- STAVE, CARL N., rabbi; founder, Judea Center, Brooklyn, N. Y., Zionist; aged 42; Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1944.
- STRASBOURGER, SAMUEL, lawyer, communal leader; b. New York, N. Y., May 23, 1867; justice, City Court of N. Y., 1917-1918; trustee, Fed. for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Soc.; New York, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1943.
- STRAUS, PERCY SELDEN, merchant, philanthropist; b. New York, N. Y., June 27, 1876; director, Refugee Economic Corporation; president, Jewish Agricultural Society; gave \$1,000,000 to New York University as an unrestricted endowment; gave, jointly with brother, \$300,000 fund to Harvard University for erection of Straus Hall, in memory of parents; gave Straus Park to New York City, in memory of parents; awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Commercial Science by Oglethorpe University, 1933; New York, N. Y., April 6, 1944.
- SWIREN, DAVID BERNARD, rabbi Lenas Hazedek Synagogue, W. Phila., Pa.; b. Smargon, Poland, Jan. 10, 1889; came to U. S. 1906; headed congregations in Waterbury, Conn., 1912-15, Wilmington Delaware, 1916-20; member, executive board, Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, American Jewish Society; author, "What's in our Names?" "Our Life is Like that," "We Jews;" Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1943.
- TCHERIKOVER, ELIAHU, historian; b. Poltava, Russia, 1881; founder, Yiddish Scientific Institute; author, "The History of the Pogrom Movement in the Ukraine," "Jews in France," "History of the Jewish Labor Movement in the U. S."; ed., "History of Jews"; Palenville, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1943.
- ULLSTEIN, HERMAN, publisher; b. Berlin, Germany; partner in the German publishing house, the Ullstein Company; aged 68; New York, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1943.

- VORENBERG, FELIX, business executive; b. Grebenstein, Germany, June 10, 1868; came to U. S., 1888; chm. Bd., Gilchrist Co.; founder, Mass. Credit Union; member, City Planning Bd. and Governor's Com. on Higher Educ.; dir., Assoc. Jewish Philanthropies; member Joint Council, American Jewish Committee; Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1943.
- WACHTELL, SAMUEL ROBT., lawyer; b. Mszcziski, Poland, Apr. 29, 1886; came to U. S., 1896; counsel for Austrian banks; trustee, Federation of Jewish Charities; pres., Jewish Braille Institute of America; pres., Uptown Talmud Torah Assn.; New York, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1943.
- WARNER, EUGENE, lawyer; b. Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1876; pres., Jewish Fed. for Social Service, Buffalo; dir., treas., National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; dir., American Jewish Joint Distribution Com., National Refugee Assn.; member, American Jewish Committee; Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1943.
- WEINBERGER, HARRY, lawyer; b. New York, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1885; special assistant, New York Attorney General, 1909-14; specialized in copy-right law; champion of civil liberties, author, "Liberty of the Press," "A Woman and the Law"; producer of plays; New York, N. Y., March 5, 1944.
- WERFEL, LOUIS, rabbi, chaplain, U. S. Air Forces; rabbi, Mount Kisco Hebrew Cong., Keneseth Israel Synagogue, Birmingham, Ala.; attached to Twelfth Air Force Service Command in North Africa; known as "flying rabbi"; killed in plane crash; aged 27; Mt. Kisco, N. Y., at Algeria, No. Africa, Dec. 24, 1943.
- WERTHEIMER, MAX, psychologist; b. Prague, Czechoslovakia, April 15, 1880; founder, Festalt School of Thought; came to U. S., 1934; Prof. of Psychology, graduate faculty of School of Political and Social Science (Univ. in Exile); author, "Productive Thinking"; New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1943.
- WIENER, HYMAN SAMUEL, rabbi, Shomre Adath Congregation, Baltimore, Md.; b. Russia; came to U. S., 1921; Baltimore, Md., April 9, 1944.
- WILE, IRA SOLOMON, psychiatrist, child specialist; b. Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1877; member, N. Y. C. Bd. of Education; founder, children's health classes, Mount Sinai Hosp.; dir., American Birth Control League; pres., Assn. for Personality Training, 1929-1941, American Orthopsychiatric Assn., 1932; New York, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1943.
- WINKLER, MAYER, rabbi, Velyepolye, Hungary, Feb. 2, 1882; came to U. S., 1921; former rabbi of Kultus Gemeinde of Budapest; served Congregation in Homestead, Pa.; rabbi of Sinai Temple, Los Angeles, 1922-29; founded Community Synagogue, 1929; appointed western director of United Synagogue of America; Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 21, 1944.
- WINTER, BENJAMIN, realtor; b. Lodz, Poland, Feb. 5, 1881; came to U. S., 1901; president, Federation of Polish Jews of America; chairman, United Palestine Appeal, Greater New York, 1926; New York, N. Y., June 16, 1944.
- WOLF, HARRY B., attorney; b. Baltimore, Md., 1888; elected to Congress, 1906; Grand Master, Independent Order Brith Sholom, Baltimore, 1927; aged 63; Baltimore, Md., Feb. 17, 1944.
- WOOLF, EDGAR ALLEN, playwright; b. New York, N. Y.; aged 62; Hollywood, Calif., Dec. 9, 1943.
- YAMPOLSKY, OSCAR, sculptor, painter; b. Kiev, Russia, April 14, 1891; came



- to U. S., 1892; awarded Prix de Rome, (second prize), 1913; Chicago, Ill., March 17, 1944.
- ZEILER, A. HERMAN, pathologist; b. Poland; came to U. S., 1887; inaugurated standard pathological and clinical laboratories in Los Angeles hospitals; member, exec. staff, Cedars of Lebanon and Queen of the Angels Hosp.; aged 61; Los Angeles, Calif., July 16, 1943.
- ZEMON, DAVID S., realtor; b. Prienai, Lithuania, Nov. 15, 1875; came to U. S., 1891; pres., Hebrew Free Loan Assn., dir., Jewish Welfare Federation, United Hebrew Schools; Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6, 1943.

### OTHER COUNTRIES

- ADAMS, DAVID, M. P., ———, England; Socialist member of Parliament for Durham, since 1935; aged 72; Newcastle, England; reported Aug. 17, 1943.
- ANEKSTEIN, SIMON, minister of Southend and Hove Congregations; Hove, England; reported Feb. 11, 1944.
- BASCH, VICTOR, professor; b. Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 18, 1863; went to France; lecturer at University of Nancy; professor of esthetics and history of Art at Sorbonne for 25 years; defender of Dreyfus; editor of L'Ere Nouvelle and Progress de Lyon; leader of French peace movement; (murdered) near Lyon, France, Jan. 13, 1944.
- BAVLY, YEHUDAH M., bacteriologist; b. Poland; came to Palestine, 1920; asst. dept. of Hygiene Hebrew Univ., 1926–1927; asst. bacteriology laboratory of Rothschild-Hadassah Univ. Hosp.; deputy dir. and treas., Hadassah Medical Org. in Palestine; aged 41; Jerusalem, Palestine, July 6, 1943.
- BEINASHOWITZ, ABRAHAM Leib, merchant and communal worker, b. Poswohl, Lithuania; came to So. Africa 1903; chm., Poswohl Hebrew Cong.; com. member, Jewish Helping Hand Society and Jewish Aged Home; aged 67; Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, July 11, 1943.
- BELKIND, ALEXANDRA, physician; b. Russia; Bilu pioneer in 1882; helped establish Rishon le Zion; aged 72; Jerusalem, Palestine, Sept. 21, 1943.
- BERMAN, MICHEL, communal leader; b. Odessa, Russia, entered Egyptian Government service; president, Ashkenazi Community of Cairo; aged 58; Cairo, Egypt; reported Dec. 17, 1943.
- BERNSTEIN, MORRIS, communal worker, philanthropist; Port Elizabeth, South Africa, June 18, 1943.
- BORNSTEIN, HARRY, minister, chaplain, London, England, 1908. Edu. at Hackney Downs Secondary Sch., Yeshiva Etz Chaim Jews College, and Cambridge. Served N. W. London Syn., 1932–34; and S. E. London Syn., 1934–38. Lecturer in history and religion at Jewish Edu. Center; reported Dec. 10, 1943.
- BOTKOWSKY, ZVI, pioneer farmer, leader of Cooperative Movement; chairman, Jewish Farmers' Federation of Palestine; aged 58; Hedera, Palestine, Dec. 29, 1943.
- BRANDON, VIVIAN RONALD, Captain, C. B. E., R. N.; b. 1882; assistant director, Naval Intelligence, 1918–19; officer of the Legion of Honor; London, England; reported Feb. 4, 1944.
- BRILL, MOSHE, lecturer on pedagogics at the Hebrew University. Safed, Palestine; at Jerusalem, Palestine, Dec. 6, 1943.



- BRUNSWICG, LEON, philosopher; b. Paris, France, 1869; professor at Sorbonne, 1909; wrote on Spinoza; member of "Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques"; chevalier of the French Legion of Honor; a leader of the League for Human Rights; Evian, Switzerland, Jan. 18, 1944.
- CARP, HORIA, a former communal leader in Rumania; b. Harlau, Rumania, 1869; former member of Rumanian Senate. Transl. part of Graetz "History of the Jews," "Altneuland" and works of M. M. Sforim, J. L. Peretz, and Sholom Aleichem into Rumanian; aged 74; reported Dec. 3, 1943.
- COHEN, HARRY, educator; b. Manchester, England; headmaster, Jews' School; aged 63; Manchester, England, July 3, 1943.
- COHEN, M. A., educator; founder of Hebrew Teachers' Association; London, England; reported May 5, 1944.
- DYK, SOLOMON, agronomist; member of commission sent to Madagascar by Polish Government, visited Dutch Guiana to investigate possibilities for Jewish settlement; director of agricultural activities of Ort in France; Grenoble, France; reported May 24, 1944.
- EITINGON, MAX, psychologist; b. Russia; collaborator of Sigmund Freud; founder, first psycho-analytical institute in Berlin, 1925; pres., International Psycho-Analytical Soc.; went to Palestine 1934; established Psycho-Analytical Institute in Jerusalem, 1935; pres., Bezalel Art Museum, 1935; aged 62; Jerusalem, Palestine, July 30, 1943.
- ENDBINDER, LEWIS, communal worker; founder of Order of Ancient Macca-beans; and Zionist Synagogue; aged 86; Liverpool, England; reported Nov. 12, 1943.
- FERRERO, GINA LOMBRISO, author, sociologist, authority on feminine psychology; b. Pavia, Italy; left Italy, 1930; aged 72; Geneva, Switzerland, March 29, 1944.
- FISCHER, GYULA, chief rabbi of Budapest; taught at Rabbinical Seminary in Budapest, 30 years; interpreted Judeo-Hellenic literature through translations into Hungarian; aged 83; ———, Hungary, reported March 7, 1944.
- FRAMPTON, SAMUEL, minister, author; b. Portsea, England; held many congregational posts; lecturer Hebrew language, Liverpool Bd. of Public Studies; aged 80; Llandudno, England, July 4, 1943.
- FREIMAN, ARCHIBALD J., communal and Zionist leader; b. Wirballen, Lithuania; came to Canada 1893; president, Canadian Zionist Organization; member, Actions Committee, World Zionist Congress; member, Administrative Council, Jewish Agency; honorary president, Jewish Immigrant Aid Society; aged 64; Ottawa, Canada, June 4, 1944.
- GESANG, NATHAN, communal and Zionist leader; b. Cracow, Poland; came to Argentine, 1910; president, Zionist Federation of Argentine; director, Keren Hayesod, Argentine; aged 63; Buenos Aires, Argentine; reported Feb. 15, 1944.
- GINSBOURG, DAVIDE, professor of Russian literature at Turin University; Rome, Italy, at Regina Calli prison; reported May 12, 1944.
- GOLDFIELD, BENJAMIN, K. C., lawyer, communal worker; aged 52; Ottawa, Canada, June 19, 1944.
- GOLDSCHMIDT, ADOLPH, art historian; b. Hamburg, Germany; authority on medieval art; member, Prussian Academy of Sciences; awarded honora-

- ry degree, Doctor of Literature from Harvard University; honorary member, London Society of Antiquities, Medieval Academy of America; aged 81; Basel, Switzerland, Jan. 6, 1944.
- GORDON, ELIAS, business executor, Hebrew scholar; b. Shalant, Russia, 1883; came to South Africa 1899; a founder of Jewish Refugee Congregation; Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, June 24, 1943.
- GRUNSTEIN, NATHAN, chemist, inventor; former president, Zionist Society, Frankfurt, Germany; came to Palestine, 1935; discovered new process for producing aluminum; aged 66; Haifa, Palestine, Jan. 2, 1944.
- GURION, ISAAC, editor; Riga, Latvia; member staff, *Sevoduia*, executed by Nazis; reported July 7, 1943.
- HAMWEE, JOSEPH A., communal worker; b. Aleppo, Syria; came to England, 1890; president, Shechita Board; founder, Dr. Moses Gaster Lodge, I. O. B. B.; member, Board of Deputies, over 40 years; aged 73; Colwyn Bay, England; reported Oct. 15, 1943.
- HART, GEORGE HENRY CHARLES, lawyer, economist; b. Amsterdam, Holland, Aug. 9, 1893; member, Peoples Council and College of Deputies of Netherlands Indies; Sect.-Gen., Colonial Ministry of Netherlands; vice-chm., Netherlands Economic Mission in U. S.; London, England, Sept 3, 1943.
- HOEXTER, JULIUS, German Jewish historian, came to England, 1930; Richmond, England; reported, June 2, 1944.
- ISCARI, SALVATOR, communal worker; member of council, Jewish Community of Cairo; aged 75; Cairo, Egypt; reported Nov. 19, 1943.
- JACOB, MAX, poet, painter, dramatist; cooperated with Pablo Picasso to promote modernism in art; aged 68; Paris, France; reported April 14, 1944.
- JOSEPH, Montefiore, merchant; b. Quebec City, 1851; leading figure in Jewish community; former president, Quebec Board of Trade; Quebec City, Canada, Oct. 30, 1943.
- KADOORIE, SIR ELLY (ELEAZER SILAS) K. B. E., merchant, financier, philanthropist; b. Bagdad, 1867; Commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur; Grand Médaille d'Or de la reconnaissance de France; Médaille d'Honneur de Mérite Syrien de Première Classe, 1933; Order of the Brilliant Jade, China; gold medal of Chinese National Government; Shanghai, China, Feb. 8, 1944.
- KATZ, SOLOMON, rabbi; b. Kalarash, Russia; studied in England; served congregations in New Zealand; came to U. S., 1920; member, Rabbinical Assembly; served congregations in New York, Birmingham, Ala., New Rochelle; returned to New Zealand 1931; senior rabbi, Wellington Hebrew Congregation; Wellington, New Zealand, Feb. 10, 1944.
- KITZINGER, FRIEDRICH, professor of criminal law for 30 years at Munich and Halle Universities; aged 70; Tel Aviv, Palestine; reported Oct. 1, 1943.
- KLEE, ALFRED, communal and Zionist leader; b. Berlin, Germany; former vice-president, Berlin Jewish Community; member, Jewish Council in Amsterdam, Holland; aged 68; Westerbork Concentration Camp, Holland; reported Nov. 25, 1943.
- KROLL, MOSES A., professor, sociologist; b. Russia; made explorations for Imperial Russian Geographical Society; aged 80; Nice, France; reported Aug. 6, 1943.

- KUSHNIR, ELIEZER, pioneer builder of Tel Aviv; aged 75; Beth Alpha, Palestine; reported April 14, 1944.
- KWITKO, DAVID, professor, philosopher; b. Russia; held chair of philosophy, Chernishevsky Inst. of Philosophy, Literature, and History; authority on Anglo-American philosophy; Moscow, U. S. S. R.; reported July 9, 1943.
- LEVIN, BENJAMIN MENASHE, rabbi; founder and principal of Alumah Rabbinical College; author of "Otzar Geonim," for which he was awarded Bialik Prize of the city of Tel Aviv; aged 65; Jerusalem, Palestine; reported April 14, 1944.
- LEVIN, WALTER, minister; b. England; minister, Bayswater Synagogue; hon. secy. for 50 yrs., Jewish Historical Soc. of England; secy., Union of Hebrew and Religious Classes; aged 71; Sept. 18, 1943.
- LEVY, JACOB BARNETT, minister; associated with Board of Shechita for 50 years; aged 78; Wellington, New Zealand, Feb. 11, 1944.
- LOWE, JAMES HENRY, publisher; b. Brighton, England, 1852; former managing secretary, Jewish Colonial Trust; London, England, April 29, 1944.
- MANDELBERG, AVIGDOR, physician, Zionist; b. Berdichev, Russia, 1868; came to Palestine, 1921; founder, president, the Anti-Tuberculosis League; medical director, Kupath Cholim, Palestine; member of the Second Duma; Tel Aviv, Palestine, March 17, 1944.
- MARKS, BARNETT, J. P., silversmith, alderman; b. London, England, 1863; chairman, Royal Surgical Aid Society; mayor of Hove, 1910-13; Hove, England; reported, June 9, 1944.
- MARKUS, DAVID F., chief rabbi of Ashkenazi Community; aged 73; Istanbul, Turkey, Jan. 21, 1944.
- MENASCE, FELIX DE, Baron, banker, communal worker, pres., Jewish Community of Alexandria, Pro-Palestine Com., Palestine Restoration Fund; founder, Rotary Club of Alexandria, Jewish Hospital, Menasce School and Synagogue; member, Jewish Agency; aged 78; Alexandria, Egypt; reported, Sept. 3, 1943.
- MORPURGO, ELIE, Senator; aged 85; (while being deported by Germans) \_\_\_\_\_, Italy; reported May 18, 1944.
- PALLIERE, AIME, theologian, lecturer, convert to Judaism; author of "The Unknown Sanctuary," aged 65; (in concentration camp) Lyon, France; reported, June 6, 1944.
- RAVNITZKY, YEHOSHUA H., writer; b. Odessa, Russia, 1859; literary critic; co-founder of publishing house "Moriah," merged, in 1921, with "*Dvir*," Berlin; went to Palestine, 1922, as editor of "*Dvir*"; collaborated with Bialik on "Sefer Hagadah"; Tel Aviv, Palestine, May 3, 1944.
- ROSENBERG, MAX, physician; authority on diabetes and kidney diseases; professor of internal diseases at Univ. of Berlin, 1922-33; P. M. O. of Jewish Hospital at Cairo since 1937; decorated by German and Turkish Governments; aged 56; Cairo, Egypt; reported Nov. 5, 1943.
- SASSOON, EUGENIE LOUISE JUDITH (MRS. ARTHUR), communal leader; b. 1854; pres., Butler Street Girls' Club for 30 yrs.; head, Albert Gate Branch of Officers' Families Assn; awarded C. B. E. during World War I; Taplow, England, Aug. 14, 1943.
- SCHEINMAN, AARON LVOVITCH, vice commissar of finance, Suvalki, Russia; former chairman, State Bank of the Soviet Union; stabilized Russian

- currency, 1922; negotiated trade treaties with U. S., 1929; went to England, 1933; aged 59; London, England; reported June 21, 1944.
- SCHEUER, EDMUND, jeweler, philanthropist, educator; b. Berncastel, Alsace-Lorraine, Oct. 30, 1847; came to Toronto, Canada, 1886; pres., Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Toronto; founder, first Jewish religious school in Hamilton, Ontario; member, Bd. of Trade, Canadian Club; automobile accident; Toronto, Canada, July 2, 1943.
- SCHIFF, MICHAEL, communal worker; elder, United Synagogue; member, Bd. of Deputies; worker, Jews' Temporary Shelter; London, England, Aug. 27, 1943.
- SEIDEMANN, FELIX, communal leader; represented Jewish party in Municipal Council; went to Palestine, 1939; aged 50; Tel Aviv, Palestine; reported June 8, 1944.
- SELIGMAN, RAPHAEL, author and essayist; b. Odessa, Russia, 1875; came to Berlin, 1914; came to Palestine, 1933; member staff, "*Davar*" and other publications; Tel Aviv, Palestine; reported Sept. 3, 1943.
- STEIN, SIR MARC AUREL, K. C., I. E., F. B. A., archaeologist, explorer, author; b. Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 26, 1862; correspondent of the Institute of France; awarded gold medals of the Royal Geographical Societies of Britain, France, Sweden, Royal Asiatic Society, Society of Antiquities; awarded Petrie Medal; awarded Huxley Medal of the Royal Anthropological Institute; Kabul, Afghanistan, Oct. 28, 1943.
- STEINACH, EUGEN, physician; b. Hohenems, Austria; authority on gland rejuvenation; aged 83; Lake Geneva, Switzerland, May 14, 1944.
- STOLARSKY, PETER, musician; head of music school built in his honor in Odessa by the Soviet Government; awarded order of Red Banner and title of "Peoples Artist"; aged 73; Sverdlovsk, U. S. S. R.; reported May 15, 1944.
- STRAKOSCH, SIR HENRY, banker; authority on international economics and currency; appointed to Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, 1925; advisor to Secretary of State for India until 1942; represented Union of South Africa at International Financial Conference in Brussels, 1920; aged 72; London, England, Nov. 1, 1943.
- STRUCK, HERMANN, artist, painter, etcher; b. Berlin, Germany, March 6, 1876; member, London Royal Society of Painters, Etchers and Engravers; went to Palestine, 1926; member, World Mizrahi Central Committee; Haifa, Palestine, January 12, 1944.
- SUARES, LEON, communal leader; Commander in Egyptian Order of the Nile; recipient of Cross of Malta; aged 66; Alexandria, Egypt; reported July 9, 1943.
- TAGLICH, ISRAEL, former Chief Rabbi of Vienna, Austria; b. Hungary, 1861; author of works on Jewish history and philosophy; went to England 1939; aged 81; Cambridge, England, Dec. 13, 1943.
- TARTAKOWER, HAYIM, a founder of the Zionist movement in Galicia; manager of Keren Kayemeth, Austria; director of archives of Histadruth, Tel Aviv; aged 61; Jerusalem, Palestine, April 29, 1944.
- TCHERNICHOVSKY, SAUL, physician, poet; b. Michailovka, Russia, 1875; practiced medicine in old St. Petersburg (Leningrad) and Berlin; during World War I. Russian Army doctor at front; went to Palestine, 1924-25; later settled in Berlin; transl. classical epics and works of Shakespeare

- into Hebrew; emigre from Nazi Germany; Tel Aviv, Palestine, at Katamon (suburb of Jerusalem), Oct. 14, 1943.
- TEXIERE, JACOB, comedian, interpreter of Hans Anderson's fairy tales; b. Copenhagen, Denmark; refugee to Sweden, 1943; aged 65; Upsala, Sweden, April 30, 1944.
- VILBUSHEVITZ, Gedalia, engineer; came to Palestine, 1892, built Haifa Technical School; aged 78; Jerusalem, Palestine, Sept. 8, 1943.
- WEINBERG, HIRSCH WOLF, rabbi; London, England; president, Association of Orthodox rabbis; aged 80; London, England; reported Dec. 24, 1943.
- WEINBERG, MAGNUS, rabbi; served in Sulzbach, Neumarket (Bavaria), Regensburg and Wurzburg, Germany; deported to Theresienstadt, 1942; aged 77; Sept. 1943.
- WOLFF, THEODORE, editor-in-chief, *Berliner Tageblatt*; went to France, 1933; aged 75; Berlin, Germany, Nov. 1943.
- WURTZEL, JULIUS, former member of Polish Senate; editor of Polish-Jewish daily "*Chivila*," in Lwow; aged 66; Haifa, Palestine, June 8, 1944.
- WYSCHIEK, WIGDOR HIRSCH, minister; b. Poschtyn, Lith., 1871; came to South Africa, 1903; served Germiston Hebrew Congregation over 30 years; Germiston, South Africa; Aug. [8], 1943.
- YUDELEVITZ, DAVID, author, editor, journalist; b. Rumania; went to Palestine, 1882; a founder of Zichron Yaakov and of Carmel Mizrach; aged 80, Rishon-le-Zion, Palestine; reported Aug. 20, 1943.
- ZLOCISTI, THEODOR, physician, author; b. near Danzig; practiced medicine in Berlin (1900-1914); head of medical Comm. of Red Cross to Turkey; dir. Red Cross hosp., Constantinople. Deleg. to 1st Zionist World Congress, Basle, 1897. Went to Palestine, 1921; aged 69. Tel Aviv, Palestine, Dec. 26, 1943.

## AMERICAN JEWISH WAR SERVICE

FROM JULY 1, 1943 TO JUNE 30, 1944

*The following lists were compiled by the Bureau of War Records of the Jewish Welfare Board. The specific place of action is indicated wherever it is known; otherwise the general theater of operations is given. Lists covering the period December 7, 1941 to June 30, 1943 were published in Volume 45, pp. 406-429. A key to the awards appears below.*

## AWARDS

- ABELOFF, LESTER G., E. Stroudsburg, Pa., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., nine O. L. C., O. P. H., Italy.
- ABRAMOWITZ, ABRAHAM B., Bronx, N. Y., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., five O. L. C., England.
- ABRAMS, CARL VICTOR, New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., nine O. L. C., Mediterranean.
- ABRAMS, JACK B., Cincinnati, O., Lt., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.
- ABRAMS, JOSEPH, Adams, Mass., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- ABRAMS, MARVIN A., Milwaukee, Wis., T/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Over Germany.
- ABRAMS, MICHAEL, Newark, N. J., Pfc., O. P. H., Sicily.
- ABRAMSON, MELVIN, New Rochelle, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Sicily.
- ACKERMAN, MORRIS, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- ADLEMAN, P. G., Sioux City, Iowa, Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., England.
- ADELMAN, PAUL G., Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. F. C., England.
- ADIN, AARON, Jamaica, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., So. Pacific.
- ADLEMAN, JULIAN S., Revere, Mass., Lt., O. P. H., Sicily.
- ADLER, BEN, Paterson, N. J., Lt., O. P. H., Hawaii.
- ADLER, HYMAN, Hazleton, Pa., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Germany.
- ADLER, IRVING, Brookline, Mass., Lt., D. F. C., S. S., A. M., O. L. C., New Guinea.
- ADLER, IRWIN, Burlington, Vt., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.
- ADLER, MONROE A., Allentown, Pa., Lt., 3 O. L. C., Southwest Pacific.
- ADLER, MURRAY, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.
- ADLER, PHILIP M., Lebanon, Ind., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., O. P. H., China.
- ALBERT, BERTRAM H., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Salerno.
- ALBERT, HOWARD, Woodside, N. Y., Pvt., S. S., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- ALFRED, MARTIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., S. M., Pacific area.

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- A. M. — Air Medal  
 D. F. C. — Distinguished Flying Cross  
 D. S. C. — Distinguished Service Cross  
 D. S. M. — Distinguished Service Medal  
 N. C. — Navy Cross  
 O. L. C. — Oak Leaf Cluster  
 O. P. H. — Order of the Purple Heart  
 S. C. — Silver Cluster  
 S. M. — Soldier's Medal  
 S. S. — Silver Star



- ALOP, ALBERT, Chicago, Ill., Lt., S. M., Camp Hahn, Calif.  
ALPER, NATHAN, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., S. S., Italy.  
ALTGLASS, EDWARD, New York, N. Y., Sgt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
ALTMAN, FREDRIC G., Little Rock, Ark., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.  
ALTSHULER, DAVE, Chicago, Ill., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
AMSTER, HAROLD FRED, Cleveland Heights, O., Lt., A. M., So. Pacific.  
ANDRIESSE, MURRAY, Newport, R. I., S/Sgt., O. P. H., Casablanca.  
ARKIN, SANFORD L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., Italy.  
ARLOOK, THEODORE D., Elkhart, Ind., Lt., S. M., New Guinea.  
ARNOFF, MORRIS S., Cleveland, O., S/Sgt., Pres. Unit Citation, India.  
ARONECK, SANFORD N., Auburn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
ARONOV, ABE, Norfolk, Va., T/Sgt., A. M., 4 O. L. C., Italy.  
ARONSON, ABRAHAM, Dorchester, Mass., Pvt., O. P. H., Solomon Is.  
ARONSON, ALBERT M., Kingstree, S. C., Lt., A. M., S. M., O. P. H., Rumania.  
ARONSON, LLOYD H., South Norwalk, Conn., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., China.  
ARVEY, ERWIN, Chicago, Ill., Lt., S. S., O. L. C., O. P. H., Sicily.  
ASCHER, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., Caribbean.  
  
BABISKY, BERNARD, Cleveland, O., Pfc., O. P. H., Italy.  
BACHNER, WILLIAM, Cleveland, O., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Sicily.  
BAITCHMAN, ROBERT REUBEN, New Orleans, La., Pfc., O. P. H., Philippine Is.  
BAKER, MURRAY, Providence, R. I., S/Sgt., O. P. H., So. Pacific.  
BAKER, SAMUEL M., Nashville, Tenn., Sgt., S. M., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.  
BALICK, MARTIN, Wilmington, Del., Sgt., S. S., No. Africa.  
BALIN, MAURICE, Chicago, Ill., Pfc., O. P. H., Tarawa.  
BALIN, SYLVAN, Chicago, Ill., Citation, O. L. C., Kiska, Alaska.  
BALMAN, SIDNEY, Minneapolis, Minn., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Over Germany.  
BALOGH, NATHAN, Cleveland, O., S/Sgt., D. F. C., S. S., A. M., Southwest Pacific.  
BANK, HAROLD J., Denver, Colo., Lt., D. F. C., Southwest Pacific.  
BARISH, BERNARD, Bronx, N. Y., A. M., area unknown.  
BARNETT, ERWIN M., Bronx, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., So. Pacific.  
BARKSKY, JOSEPH M., Wilmington, Del., Lt. Col., Legion of Merit, Pacific area.  
BASEN, IRWIN, Brookline, Mass., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., China.  
BASS, STANLEY, Jackson Heights, N. Y., Capt., A. M., nine O. L. C., European area.  
BAUER, WILLIAM, Jersey City, N. J., Sgt., O. P. H., Anzio.  
BAUM, HARRY, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Commendation, Atlantic City, N. J.  
BAUMAN, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
BAZAR, MARTIN L., Providence, R. I., Pfc., O. P. H., So. Pacific.  
BEARMAN, ABRAHAM, Allentown, Pa., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
BECHT, ARTHUR, Maspeth, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Sicily.  
BECKER, MILTON S., Newport News, Va., E. M. 2/c, O. P. H., Italy.  
BECKER, OSCAR, Jefferson City, Mo., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
BECKMAN, LOUIS, Englewood, N. J., Warrant Officer, Legion of Merit, Guadalcanal.  
BEDROCK, BERNARD, Bronx, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Germany.  
BEIGEL, RALPH, New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
BENDETSON, KARL R., Aberdeen, Wash., Col., D. S. M., Area unknown.  
BERCU, ROBERT, Salt Lake City, Utah, Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
BERGER, STANLEY S., Long Beach, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Southwest Pacific.  
BERKOVITZ, ARTHUR I., East Chicago, Ind., S/Sgt., A. M., two O. L. C., England.  
BERKOVITZ, JACK M., Los Angeles, Calif., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., New Guinea.  
BERKOWITZ, GEORGE, Dallas, Tex., Lt., S. S., O. P. H., Philippine Is.  
BERKOWITZ, MARVIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., S. S., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.  
BERMAN, IRVING S., Chicago, Ill., Sgt., A. M., Bougainville.  
BERMAN, LAWRENCE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., Sicily.  
BERMAN, SAMUEL D., Cincinnati, O., Lt., A. M., China.

- BERN, PHILIP, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., Citation, Over Germany.  
 BERNARD, WALTER M., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., S. S., O. P. H., Italy.  
 BERNSTEIN, CHARLES W., Deep River, Conn., Capt., Legion of Merit, Southwest Pacific.  
 BERNSTEIN, DAVID G., Winsted, Conn., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Middle East.  
 BERNSTEIN, SIDNEY, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 BERNSTEIN, TED, Santa Ana, Calif., T/Sgt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 BESBRIS, DAVID, Taunton, Mass. Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., O. P. H., O. L. C. to O. P. H., England.  
 BESSMAN, LEONARD, Milwaukee, Wis., Lt., D. S. C., Italy.  
 BIALES, ALBERT, Cleveland, O., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.  
 BICKERT, FRITZ, Springfield, Mass., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 BILLEN, THEODORE L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sgt., D. F. C., Legion of Merit, A. M., O. P. H., two Citations, Southwest Pacific.  
 BILOON, RALPH J., Wilmington, Del., Soundman 3/C, Citation, Kula Gulf.  
 BINETSKY, BERNARD, Newark, N. J., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 BIRNBAUM, LESTER, Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.  
 BLANK, REUBEN, Queens, N. Y., Sgt., S. M., England.  
 BLANK, PAUL, Maplewood, Mo., Lt., A. M., four O. L. C., Germany.  
 BLEAKMAN, MELVIN J., Baltimore, Md., Lt., D. F. C., O. L. C. to D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.  
 BLOCH, DONALD S., Roxbury, Mass., Lt., A. M., Hawaii.  
 BLOCH, EDWARD M., Philadelphia, Pa., T/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Solomon Is.  
 BLOCK, HAROLD, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., five O. L. C., Middle East.  
 BLOCK, JOSEPH H., New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., So. Pacific.  
 BLOCK, LOUIS H., Philadelphia, Pa., Capt., S. M., Alaska.  
 BLOCK, ROBERT IRWIN, Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., O. P. H., New Guinea.  
 BLOOM, HERBERT, Jersey City, N. J., Lt., O. P. H., Germany.  
 BLOOM, HERMAN, Denver, Colo., Lt., D. F. C., Asiatic area.  
 BLOOM, IRVING C., Hannibal, Mo., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., six O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 BLOOM, WILLIAM, Houston, Tex., Lt., O. P. H., European area.  
 BLUM, MURRAY MORRIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal, No. Atlantic.  
 BLUMENFELD, CHARLES A., Jamaica, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., O. L. C., to D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., S. S., European area.  
 BLUMENFELD, ISRAEL, Memphis, Tenn., T/Sgt., A. M., China.  
 BLUMENTHAL, FRED, New York, N. Y., Cpl., O. P. H., Italy.  
 BLUMSTEIN, ROBERT, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.  
 BODZIN, HARRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., S. S., Italy.  
 BONUS, ROBERT, San Francisco, Calif., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., nine O. L. C., Mediterranean.  
 BOROWSKY, JOSHUA, Philadelphia, Pa., Sgt., A. M., So. Pacific.  
 BRAUN, HOWARD HERZL, Pittsfield, Mass., Lt. (jg), letter of commendation, Guadalcanal.  
 BRAVERMAN, BERNARD, Jersey City, N. J., Sgt., A. M., three O. L. C., Sardinia.  
 BRAVERMAN, MYRON B., Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., England.  
 BREEMAN, IRWIN, Middletown, N. Y., S/Sgt., S. S., Italy.  
 BRENER, MEYER, New Orleans, La., Pfc., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.  
 BRESLAU, MORTON D., New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Germany.  
 BRILL, ISIDORE, Washington, D. C., Capt., A. M., No. Africa.  
 BRODER, DANIEL, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., New Britain.  
 BROMBERG, MILTON, Paterson, N. J., T/Sgt., Legion of Merit, Oran.  
 BRONSTEIN, GEORGE, Lincoln, Nebr., Lt., A. M., European area.  
 BROWN, FRED, Plainfield, N. J., S/Sgt., letter of commendation, England.  
 BROWN, HARRY, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., 12 O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 BRUCKSTEIN, BENJAMIN, New York, N. Y., O. P. H., European area.  
 BRYAN, MORRIS I., Indianapolis, Ind., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Commendation, England.  
 BUCHFUHRER, MARVIN A., New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., India.

- BUDMAN, RAYMOND, Philadelphia, Pa., Cpl., Legion of Merit, Guadalcanal.  
 BUNTIN, JOSEPH SHELBY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., letter of commendation, Guadalcanal.  
 BURGER, MATTHEW K., Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 BURSTEIN, SHELDON, Elgin, Ill., S/Sgt., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 BUSCH, ARCHIE S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.  
 BZAZA, PHILLIP, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- CANTOR, HOWARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., S. S., Presidential Citation, Midway Is.  
 CAPLAN, MARTIN, Atlantic City, N. J., Sgt., S. S., Morocco.  
 CASTELLO, PAUL, Baltimore, Md., Capt., letter of commendation, Sicily.  
 CHAPMAN, JOHN, JR., Birmingham, Ala., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Germany.  
 CHARETSKY, BEN, Chicago, Ill., S/Sgt., O. P. H., Cassino.  
 CHERNOW, MARVIN L., Los Angeles, Calif., Capt., O. P. H., Aleutian Is.  
 CHERNY, OSCAR, Chicago, Ill., Pfc., O. P. H., Italy.  
 CHICK, ALBERT, Cincinnati, O., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 CHITLIK, EDWARD, Cleveland, O., Cpl., S. S., Solomon Is.  
 CHODOROVSKY, JERRY J., St. Louis, Mo., S/Sgt., S. M., Blythe Field, Calif.  
 COBRIN, MARVIN EARL, Chicago, Ill., Lt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 COHEN, AARON, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., letter of commendation, No. Africa.  
 COHEN, ALFRED J., Kingston, Pa., Lt., A. M., Sicily.  
 COHEN, ARTHUR, Bridgeport, Conn., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 COHEN, DAVID, Cleveland, O., Lt., A. M., Far East.  
 COHEN, FRANKLIN C., New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., O. P. H., over France.  
 COHEN, HARRY, Peoria, Ill., Sgt., S. S., O. P. H., S. M., Italy.  
 COHEN, HENRY I., Easton, Pa., Lt. (jg), Citation, Guadalcanal.  
 COHEN, HERSCHEL, Canton, O., Tech. 2/c, O. P. H., At Sea.  
 COHEN, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., Australia.  
 COHEN, LAWRENCE, New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 COHEN, LEONARD P., Fall River, Mass., Major, Legion of Merit, Egypt.  
 COHEN, LOUIS, Atlantic City, N. J., Lt., O. P. H., Solomon Is.  
 COHEN, NORMAN R., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., nine O. L. C., Mediterranean.  
 COHEN, ROBERT, Flushing, N. Y., Lt., A. M., Caribbean.  
 COHEN, SAMMY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl. S. S., No. Africa.  
 COHEN, SCHILLER, Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., ten O. L. C., Citation, No. Africa.  
 COHEN, SIDNEY PAUL, Cheyenne, Wyo., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.  
 COHEN, STANLEY, Pulaski, Tenn., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., Citation, India.  
 COHN, HERBERT M., Springfield, Mass., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 COHN, JOSEPH B., St. Louis, Mo., Capt., S. S., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 COHN, RICHARD J., Binghamton, N. Y., Capt., A. M., five O. L. C., Italy.  
 COLEMAN, MELVIN M., Denver, Colo., Capt., A. M., No. Africa.  
 COOPER, JAMES HOWARD, Birmingham, Ala., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 COOPERSTEIN, SAMUEL, Malden, Mass., Sgt., S. S., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 CORSON, IRVIN, St. Louis, Mo., Pfc., O. P. H., Tarawa.  
 COTLER, ALLAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., Australia.  
 COWEN, SIDNEY S., New York, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 CYPRESS, MANDELL L., Buffalo, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., Hawaii.
- DAMB, SIDNEY S., Springfield, Mass., Sgt., S. S., Tunisia.  
 DANZIGER, EDWARD L., New York, N. Y., Lt., S. S., Tunisia.  
 DAVIDOFF, JULIUS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., New Britain.  
 DAVIDOFF, LOUIS D., Detroit, Mich., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.  
 DAVIDSON, BERNARD, Jersey City, N. J., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., England.  
 DAVIDSON, ROBERT S., Elma, Wash., Capt., A. M., O. L. C., Africa.  
 DAVIS, MARVIN, San Antonio, Tex., Lt., D. F. C., Southwest Pacific.

- DEBNEKOFF, BASIL, Chicago, Ill., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., two O. L. C., So. Pacific.  
 DEUTSCH, JEROME, Cleveland, O., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.  
 DIETCH, WILLIAM, Chicago, Ill., Lt., S. S., Australia.  
 DISTELHEIM, SEYMOUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 DREXLER, MILTON, Bronx, N. Y., Capt., Legion of Merit, New Guinea.  
 DREYER, ARTHUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., Italy.  
 DREYFUS, CLIFTON I., Birmingham, Ala., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 DREYFUS, JOSEPH C., JR., New York, N. Y., Major, O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 DUNN, SAM, Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., No. Africa.  
 DVORES, MORTON, Newark, N. J., Pfc., Legion of Merit, No. Africa.  
 DVORIN, DANIEL D., Linden, N. J., Sgt., D. F. C., Pacific area.  
 DWYER, LARRY, Michigan City, Ind., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., England.
- EDWARDS, SAMUEL L., Washington, D. C., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., England.  
 EHRENBERG, JACK R., Passaic, N. J., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.  
 EHRENREICH, ABRAHAM A., New York, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 EICHENBAUM, JULIUS L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., S. M., Area unknown.  
 EIDELBERG, LOUIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., S. S., Tunisia.  
 EINBINDER, PHILIP, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Citation, Anzio.  
 EINBINDER, SYLVAN P., Baltimore, Md., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., Citation, Guadalcanal.  
 EISENBERG, EVERETT A., Astoria, N. Y., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., Southwest Pacific.  
 ELKIND, HENRY B., Holyok, Mass., Lt., O. P. H., So. Pacific.  
 EMMER, WALLACE N., Clayton, Mo., Capt., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.  
 ENTIN, OSCAR L., Chicago, Ill., Capt., Legion of Merit, South America.  
 EPSTEIN, DAVID, Jersey City, N. J., Lt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 EPSTEIN, HYMAN, Omaha, Neb., Pvt., S. S., O. P. H., Pacific area.  
 EPSTEIN, JOE, Knoxville, Tenn., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., two O. L. C., Sicily.  
 EPSTEIN, NORMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., O. P. H., New Guinea.  
 EPSTEIN, ROBERT E., Birmingham, Ala., T/Sgt., three Citations, So. Pacific.  
 EPSTEIN, SIDNEY D., Stamford, Conn., Pvt., letter of commendation, Sumter, So. Carolina.  
 ERLANGER, MARTIN, New York, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., At sea.  
 ESSICK, DAVID, Toledo, O., Pfc., O. P. H., So. Pacific.
- FALK, LAWRENCE, Savannah, Ga., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Italy.  
 FALK, WASHINGTON, Savannah, Ga., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., So. Pacific.  
 FARBER, BERTRAM BERNARD, San Francisco, Calif., Ph. M. 2/c, O. P. H., Bougainville.  
 FEIGELSON, ALBERT, Youngstown, O., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., European area.  
 FEIGENBAUM, HARRY, Chicago, Ill., Sgt., A. M., three O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 FEIGENBAUM, J. C., Houston, Tex., Lt., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 FEINGOLD, ALBERT H., West New York, N. J., Pfc., S. S., Sicily.  
 FEINGOLD, LEONARD H., Roxbury, Mass., Lt., O. P. H., Germany.  
 FEINSTEIN, JACOB, Richmond Hill, N. Y., Sgt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 FELD, ERWIN, Tulsa, Okla., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Germany.  
 FELD, SYLVAN, Lynn, Mass., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 FELDBERG, JOSEPH, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., Southwest Pacific.  
 FELDMAN, DAVE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Baker, Merchant Marine Combat Bar, Central Pacific.  
 FELDMAN, JOSEPH D., New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. P. H., Burma.  
 FELDMAN, LEON, Orange, Tex., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., England.  
 FELDMAN, LEONARD M., Chicago, Ill., Lt., O. P. H., So. Pacific.  
 FELDMAN, NORBERT S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., European area.  
 FELDMAN, ROBT. N., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., S. S., O. P. H., Italy.

- FELDSTEIN, ALEX, Lakewood, N. J., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., Germany.  
 FELDSTEIN, LEWIS EARL, Portland, Ore., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Citation, European area.  
 FELSENSTEIN, JERRY, Queens, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.  
 FERKAUFF, OSCAR, Kansas City, Mo., Sgt., D. F. C., O. L. C., to D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C. to A. M., No. Africa.  
 FERRIS, RICHARD, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., D. S. C., O. P. H., Italy.  
 FIELD, HAROLD S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., two letters of commendation, Caribbean.  
 FIER, REUBEN, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
 FIERST, LEONARD, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Guadalcanal.  
 FIERSTEIN, STANLEY C., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt. (jg), D. F. C., letter of commendation, No. Africa.  
 FINE, JOSEPH J., Baltimore, Md., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 FINGERET, DAVID, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sgt., A. M., Aleutian Is.  
 FINK, BERT, New York, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Area unknown.  
 FINK, JOSEPH, New York, N. Y., Lt., S. S., French Croix de Guerre with Gold Star, European area.  
 FINKELSTEIN, SAMUEL, Chicago, Ill., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., Australia.  
 FINNEBURGH, EDWARD J., Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., O. P. H., European area.  
 FISCH, MILFORD J., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., seven O. L. C., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 FISCHER, JERRY, Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., Citation, New Guinea.  
 FISCHER, PERRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
 FISCHER, PHILIP S., Newark, N. J., Lt., D. S. M., A. M., O. L. C., England.  
 FISHER, DAVID, Newark, N. J., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 FISHER, GEORGE J., Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., New Guinea.  
 FLAX, IRVING, Richmond, Va., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., three Citations, Asiatic area.  
 FLEEMAN, GERALD, Port Chester, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 FONOROW, MILTON S., Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., European area.  
 FOREMAN, JEROME L., Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., D. F. C., O. P. H., European area.  
 FORMAN, ARTHUR, Greenwich, Conn., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 FOX, MELVIN P., Jackson Heights, N. Y., Lt., A. M., India.  
 FRANK, ARTHUR, Scranton, Pa., Lt., A. M., Sicily.  
 FRANK, IRVING, Savannah, Ga., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., England.  
 FRANKEL, KURT, Petaluma, Calif., Pvt., O. P. H., Los Negros Is.  
 FRANKEL, MILTON, Cincinnati, O., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 FRANZ, JACOB HOWARD, Charleston, W. Va., Lt., D. F. C., O. L. C., to D. F. C., A. M., S. S., two Citations, Southwest Pacific.  
 FREED, ISADORE, Canton, O., Cpl., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 FREEDMAN, EDWARD E., Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., Italy.  
 FREELAND, FRANK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., S. S., Citation, Solomon Is.  
 FRESCHAUF, CHARLES W., David City, Nebr., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., Germany.  
 FREY, Robert D., St. Louis, Mo., Lt. (jg), Legion of Merit, Algiers.  
 FRIED, HAROLD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 FRIED, ISADORE, Roxbury, Mass., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 FRIEDBERG, HERBERT, Baltimore, Md., Lt., O. P. H., Aleutian Is.  
 FRIEDMAN, FRANK, University City, Mo., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., two O. L. C., Aleutian Is.  
 FRIEDMAN, JOSEPH, Fall River, Mass., Mach. Mate, letter of commendation, Norfolk, Va.  
 FRIEDMAN, LEONARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 FRIEDMAN, SAMUEL, Johnstown, Pa., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 FROMBERG, NORMAN S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., letter of commendation, O. P. H., Italy.  
 FRUMKIN, GABRIEL J., Memphis, Tenn., Major, S. S., O. L. C. Pres. Citation, O. P. H., Australia.  
 FUCHSMANN, HAROLD L., Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.

- GANSBERG, SEYMOUR, New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., Pacific area.
- GARDNER, FREDERICK, New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., six O. L. C., Guadalcanal.
- GELLER, LARRY, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- GERSHOFF, HARRY, New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Area unknown.
- GERSHON, NATHAN I., Atlanta, Ga., Lt. Comdr., Citation, New Guinea.
- GERSTENHABER, SIDNEY D., Richmond Hill, N. Y., Lt., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.
- GERSTL, SAM, Newark, N. J., Chief Commissary Steward, letter of commendation, unit Citation, Pacific area.
- GERVEY, AARON, Patchogue, N. Y., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.
- GILBERT, HARRY, Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. S. C., O. P. H., Pacific area.
- GINS, MYRON, Cleveland, O., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., England.
- GLICKMAN, LOUIS H., Springfield, Mass., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., European area.
- GLASS, NORMAN, Baltimore, Md., Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., England.
- GLASSMAN, FRANK, Chicago, Ill., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.
- GLAZIER, ROBERT L., Indianapolis, Ind., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- GLICK, HERMAN G., Canton, O., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., S. S., India.
- GLUCK, EDWIN L., Pittsburgh, Pa., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., six O. L. C., European area.
- GLUCK, MORRIS B., Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., A. M., Alaska.
- GLUCK, ROBERT, Roxbury, Mass., Lt., O. P. H., O. L. C., Germany.
- GOETZ, JOHN H., New Rochelle, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Pacific area.
- GOLD, WILLIAM A., Baltimore, Md., S/Sgt., letter of commendation, So. Pacific.
- GOLDBERG, HARRIS, Brookline, Mass., T/Sgt., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.
- GOLDBERG, HARRY L., Toledo, O., Sgt., S. S., O. P. H., Area unknown.
- GOLDBERG, HYMAN L., Norwich, Conn., Lt., D. S. C., No. Africa.
- GOLDBERG, IRVING R., New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., O. P. H., Sicily.
- GOLDBERG, JACOB, Springfield, Mass., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.
- GOLDBERG, JEROME, Paterson, N. J., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., six O. L. C., Egypt.
- GOLDBERG, JOEL H., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., S. S., Anzio.
- GOLDBERG, NELSON, Mattapan, Mass., Sgt., O. P. H., Mountain Home, Idaho.
- GOLDBERG, NORMAN R., New York, N. Y., Lt., Legion of Merit, Italy.
- GOLDBERG, STANFORD, Chicago, Ill., T/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., European area.
- GOLDBLATT, JULIUS E., Lawrence, Mass., Lt., S. S., So. Pacific.
- GOLDBLUM, THEODORE, Philadelphia, Pa., T/Sgt., D. F. C., S. S., S. M., Australia.
- GOLDEN, DAVID B., Lawrence, Mass., Flight Officer, D. F. C., So. Pacific.
- GOLDFARB, GEORGE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Sicily.
- GOLDFISHER, ALEX S., Chicago, Ill., Sgt., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- GOLDMAN, ADRIAN, Torrington, Conn., T/Sgt., A. M., So. Pacific.
- GOLDMAN, CARL S., Mayesville, S. C., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.
- GOLDMAN, JACK D., St. Louis, Mo., Ensign, Navy & Marine Corps Medal, New Caledonia.
- GOLDMAN, RALPH, Milwaukee, Wis., Capt., S. M., Hawaii.
- GOLDMAN, SEYMOUR, New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Salerno.
- GOLDSMITH, MAX, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., O. P. H., Salerno.
- GOLDSTEIN, ALFRED, Cleveland, O., Pfc., O. P. H., Sicily.
- GOLDSTEIN, DANIEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., European area.
- GOLDSTEIN, FRED HARRIS, Shaker Heights, O., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., So. Pacific.
- GOLDSTEIN, GEORGE G., Hampton, Va., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.
- GOLDSTEIN, HAROLD A., Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., S. S., Tunisia.
- GOLDSTEIN, HARRY, Bronx, N. Y., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.
- GOLDSTEIN, HERBERT S., Ambridge, Pa., Pfc., O. P. H., Sicily.
- GOLDSTEIN, ISADORE J., Minneapolis, Minn., Cpl., Citation, No. Africa.
- GOLDSTEIN, JEROME B., Minneapolis, Minn., Pvt., S. S., O. P. H., So. Pacific.
- GOLDSTEIN, JEROME J., Far Rockaway, N. Y., Lt., A. M., So. Pacific.



- GOLDSTEIN, LOUIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., O. P. H., India.  
 GOLDSTEIN, NORMAN S., Chicago, Ill., Sgt., S. S., A. M., India.  
 GOLDSTEIN, SAMUEL, New Bedford, Mass., Flight Officer, A. M., Southwest Pacific.  
 GOLDSTEIN, WILLIAM B., Shreveport, La., Pvt., O. P. H., Munda.  
 GOLDSTONE, HOWARD A., Rhineland, Wis., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., two O. L. C., to A. M., So. Pacific.  
 GONONSKY, PHILIP, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., S. S., Australia.  
 GOODE, ALEXANDER D., Washington, D. C., Lt., O. P. H., No. Atlantic area.  
 GOODMAN, ALEX K., Detroit, Mich., S/Sgt., S. S., Solomon Is.  
 GOODMAN, ARTHUR L., Starkville, Miss., Lt., S. S., Italy.  
 GOODMAN, CHAINE, Toms River, N. J., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., Italy.  
 GOODMAN, HERMAN, Jamaica, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., Italy.  
 GOODMAN, HOWARD K., Long Beach, N. Y., Capt., S. S., Solomon Is.  
 GOODMAN, ROBERT N., Yonkers, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
 GOODMAN, VICTOR I., New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 GOPMAN, ALLAN H., Pittsburgh, Pa., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 GORCHOFF, JOSEPH, Chicago, Ill., Sgt., A. M., Citation, Guadalcanal.  
 GORDON, ABE D., Williamsport, Pa., Pfc., S. S., No. Africa.  
 GORDON, BENJAMIN, Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., O. P. H., England.  
 GORDON, LEONARD J., Waukegan, Ill., Pvt., O. P. H., Pacific area.  
 GORDON, MORRIS RICHARD, San Francisco, Calif., Capt., S. S., Aleutian Is.  
 GOSHMAN, CARL C., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., Attu.  
 GOTTLIEB, IRWIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., No. Africa.  
 GREEN, MILTON, Denver, Colo., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.  
 GREEN, MILTON, Indianapolis, Ind., T/Sgt., Citation, So. Pacific.  
 GREENBERG, ELMER FRANK, Cleveland, O., Cpl., O. P. H., Italy.  
 GREENBERG, HERBERT, New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., Germany.  
 GREENBERG, HERBERT, Essex, Conn., Lt., Citation, Anzio.  
 GREENBERG, JERRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., Germany.  
 GREENBERG, JOSEPH, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., No. Africa.  
 GREENBLATT, VICTOR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., S. S., Southwest Pacific.  
 GREENBURG, SAMUEL HENRY, JR., Indianapolis, Ind., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., Pres. Citation, New Guinea.  
 GREENE, EDWARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 GREENEBAUM, JESSE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Over Germany.  
 GREENHOUSE, STANLEY, Bronx, N. Y., D. F. C., S. S., A. M., Southwest Pacific.  
 GREENWALD, LEO, Kansas City, Mo., Pvt., O. P. H., Tunisia.  
 GREFF, HERSCHEL, Cincinnati, O., Sgt., S. S., Guadalcanal.  
 GRINSTEIN, SIDNEY C., Denver, Colo., T/Sgt., A. M., Citation, European area.  
 GROH, JOEL, Newark, N. J., S/Sgt., D. F. C., India.  
 GROOPMAN, JOHN, Garden City, N. Y., Major, O. P. H., Mediterranean.  
 GROSS, JEROME, Cleveland Heights, O., Capt., A. M., eight O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 GROSS, MORTON P., Denver, Colo., Lt., O. P. H., European area.  
 GROSSMAN, HARRY M., Roxbury, Mass., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 GROSSMAN, LEO, Clifton, N. J., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 GROSSMAN, SIDNEY, Richmond, Va., Lt., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 GROVER, ROBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., O. P. H., England.  
 GUBER, MAX, Buffalo, N. Y., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., O. P. H., England.  
 GUINZBURG, RALPH K., JR., New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., S. M., O. P. H., O. L. C. to O. P. H., European area.  
 GURIN, HAROLD, Atlanta, Ga., S/Sgt., Citation, Alaska.  
 GURNEY, HOWARD E., Chicago, Ill., Pfc., O. P. H., So. Pacific.  
 GUTMAN, HIRSCH L., Brookline, Mass., Lt., A. M., four O. L. C., O. P. H., European area.  
 GUTTERMAN, AL., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 GUZICK, SIDNEY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., China.

- HAFT, ALBERT J., Flushing, N. Y., Capt., S. S., O. P. H., Tunisia.
- HALPERIN, ROBERT S., Chicago, Ill., Lt., N. C., Pres. Citation, No. Africa.
- HAMENT, CARROL, Baltimore, Md., Lt., A. M., four O. L. C., Italy.
- HAMMERMAN, MORRIS, New York, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., Area unknown.
- HANDELMAN, JAY, Detroit, Mich., Pvt., Citation, Guadalcanal.
- HANDLEMAN, EDWARD A., Hartford, Conn., Cpl., O. P. H., Munda.
- HANSON, PAUL, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.
- HANTMAN, SIDNEY, Newtown Square, Pa., Lt., D. S. C., A. M., two O. L. C., O. P. H., Over Germany.
- HARRIS, GEORGE D., New York, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., Germany.
- HARRIS, LEWIS S., Stamford, Conn., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., India.
- HARRIS, MORTON G., Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., Commendation, Over France.
- HARTMAN, LEO, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Germany.
- HAYMOFF, JOSEPH, Des Moines, Iowa, Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- HECHT, CHARLES, JR., Columbus, Ga., Lt., A. M., European area.
- HECHT, DAVID, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.
- HECHT, MORRIS, Columbus, Ga., Major, A. M., So. Pacific.
- HEFFLER, MORRIS G., Hartford, Conn., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Caribbean.
- HEILBRONN, ERIC M., New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- HELFAND, WILLIAM, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- HELD, ISIDORE, New York, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Sicily.
- HELLER, BERNARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., eleven O. L. C., No. Africa.
- HELLER, MARTIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Italy.
- HELLMAN, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., So. Pacific.
- HENSLOVITZ, MARVIN, Scranton, Pa., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., New Guinea.
- HERMAN, LEONARD W., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., European area.
- HERSCH, JACK H., Passaic, N. J., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., England.
- HERZEKOW, MAX, Brooklyn, N. J., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- HESEL, DAVID, Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., eight O. L. C., So. Africa.
- HEYMAN, ALFRED A., Youngstown, O., Lt., D. F. C., S. S., A. M., O. L. C., Pacific area.
- HEYMAN, PHILIP, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Legion of Merit, Camp Beale, Calif.
- HIMMEL, EDWARD L., Bronx, N. Y., Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., Citation, Southwest Pacific.
- HIMMEL, SOL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Sicily.
- HIRSCH, ARNOLD W., Donora, Pa., Lt., S. M., O. P. H., Italy.
- HIRSCH, SAM, Philadelphia, Pa., Cpl., S. S., Guadalcanal.
- HIRSCH, STANLEY, Atlanta, Ga., Storekeeper 1/c, O. P. H., letter of commendation, No. Africa.
- HOCHMAN, HERMAN J. Rosenberg, Tex., S/Sgt., A. M., Citation, Egypt.
- HOFFMAN, ARTHUR E., St. Louis, Mo., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., S. S., O. P. H., Pacific area.
- HOLLAND, LEONARD, Providence, R. I., Lt., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.
- HOPPENSTEIN, MOSES J., Lynchburg, Va., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.
- HORMATS, MALCOLM A., Troy, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., British Distinguished Flying Medallion, A. M., seven O. L. C., No. Africa.
- HORN, LEONARD L., Elmhurst, N. Y., S. S., two O. L. C., O. P. H., Italy.
- HOROWITZ, GEORGE, Forest Hills, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., O. P. H., Citation, Germany.
- HOROWITZ, JULIUS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., nine O. L. C., Mediterranean.
- HORWICH, IRVING I., Elkhart, Ind., Lt., O. P. H., Italy.
- HORWITZ, JEROME, Chicago, Ill., Cpl., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- HORWITZ, SAMUEL, West Haven, Conn., Cpl., O. P. H., Italy.
- HOWARD, MURRAY M., Huntington Park, Calif., T/Sgt., Commendation, Over Germany.
- HUBSHMAN, EMANUEL, New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., Southwest Pacific.
- HUREWITZ, MORTON M., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.

HURWITZ, MORRIS HERMAN, Hartford, Conn., Capt., Legion of Merit, Citation, No. Africa.

HUTNER, ROBERT, Dallas, Tex., T/Sgt., Citation, Hawaii.

HYMAN, ARNOLD E., Los Angeles, Calif., Sgt., O. P. H., Germany.

HYMOVICH, WALTER, Stamford, Conn., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., Southwest Pacific.

INSDORF, HAROLD, Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Germany.

ISAAC, ARTHUR, New York, N. Y., A. M., two O. L. C., O. P. H., European area.

ISQUITH, SAMUEL A., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt. Comdr., Legion of Merit, O. P. H., So. Pacific.

ISRAEL, LEONARD, New York, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Sicily.

JACKSON, SAMUEL, JR., New York, N. Y., Lt., (jg), O. P. H., Pacific area.

JACOBS, EDWIN M., Vicksburg, Miss., Fireman 2/c, Navy & Marine Corps Medal, No. Africa.

JACOBS, JOE, Dallas, Tex., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., So. Pacific.

JACOBS, NORMAN L., Chicago, Ill., Pfc., O. P. H., Cassino.

JACOBSON, BERNARD, West Forest Hills, N. Y., Pfc., Commendation, Tarawa.

JACOBSON, EDWARD F., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.

JACOBSON, ISRAEL, Rochester, N. Y., Sgt., S. S., O. P. H., O. L. C. to O. P. H., No. Africa.

JACOBSON, JULIUS, San Diego, Calif., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., Solomon Is.

JAFFE, ARNOLD R., Chicago, Ill., Cpl., O. P. H., New Georgia.

JAFFE, HAROLD M., Bronx, N. Y., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., No. Africa.

JAFFEE, JACOB, Rochester, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., Tunisia.

JAFFE, JOSEPH GEORGE, Providence, R. I., S/Sgt., D. F. C., O. L. C., to D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., So. Pacific.

JAFFE, SAMUEL S., Shaker Heights, O., Capt., O. P. H., Anzio.

JASLOW, CHARLES, Bronx, N. Y., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., eight O. L. C., No. Africa.

JAY, HERBERT MARVIN, East Liverpool, O., Lt. (sg), Pres. Citation, Solomon Is.

JEFFERY, IRA, Minneapolis, Minn., Ensign, O. P. H., letter of commendation, Hawaii.

JOSSEN, WALTER, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., Southwest Pacific.

KADIS, JULIAN, Brookline, Mass., Cpl., Citation, O. P. H., Tunisia.

KAHAN, ARCHIE, Denver, Colo., Capt., Legion of Merit, Alaska.

KAHAN, EDWARD, Hazleton, Pa., Lt. (jg.), S. S., Salerno.

KALIS, WILLIAM H., JR., Kansas City, Mo., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.

KALISH, RALPH, JR., St. Louis, Mo., O. P. H., Pacific area.

KALLMAN, DAVID, Ensley, Ala., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., S. S., Pacific area.

KALMAN, ALEXANDER, Astoria, N. Y., T/Sgt., D. F. C., Southwest Pacific.

KALMUS, MORRIS A., Bronx, N. Y., Cpl., O. P. H., Sicily.

KALTER, MILTON, New York, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., Alaska.

KAMEN, THEODORE J., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Hawaii.

KAMINSKY, MORRIS, Houston, Tex., Ensign, S. S., Pacific area.

KAPLAN, BERTRAM H., Great Neck, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.

KAPLAN, ISAAC, Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., S. S., Australia.

KAPLAN, LEONARD, Baltimore, Md., Capt., Legion of Merit, Iceland.

KAPLAN, STUART, Cincinnati, O., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.

KAPSTEIN, JOHN J., Providence, R. I., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., No. Africa.

KARLIN, NORMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., Pres. Unit Citation, A. M., two O. L. C., No. Africa.

KARP, ARTHUR D., New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., Far East.

KARTEN, EVERETT, Hempstead, N. Y., Pfc., S. S., O. P. H., Italy.

KASE, LOUIS N., Hazleton, Pa., S/Sgt., D. S. C., O. P. H., European area.

KASS, ALLAN, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., A. M., India.

- KASSOFF, MERVIN, Cleveland, O., T/Sgt., D. F. C., Citation, Australia.
- KATZ, AARON, Cleveland, O., Lt. (sg), N. C., two Citations, Solomon Is.
- KATZ, ADOLPH D., Chester, Ill., Capt., Legion of Merit, Louisiana and Tennessee.
- KATZ, HOWARD, Newark, N. J., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., five O. L. C., Pres. Unit Citation, O. L. C., to Pres. Unit. Citation, Italy.
- KATZ, IRVIN J., Washington, D. C., Major, Legion of Merit, Hawaii.
- KATZ, JULIUS S., Bronx, N. Y., Sgt., D. F. C., New Guinea.
- KATZ, NATHAN, Lynn, Mass., Sgt., O. P. H., Pacific area.
- KATZ, RODMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., Citation, O. P. H., New Guinea.
- KATZ, THEODORE, New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., European area.
- KATZ, WILLIAM, Jacksonville, Fla., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.
- KAUFMAN, BERNARD E., Chicago, Ill., Sgt., S. M., China.
- KAUFMAN, HAROLD W., Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Over Germany.
- KAUFMAN, HARRY, Media, Pa., Cpl., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., Far East.
- KAUFMAN, HARVEY DOUGLAS, Springfield, Mass., Lt., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.
- KAUFMAN, JESS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Seaman 2/c, O. P. H., No. Africa.
- KAUFMAN, JULIUS, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.
- KAZEN, MAURICE S., Waukegan, Ill., M/Sgt., Legion of Merit, No. Africa.
- KELKEY, MILTON, Philadelphia, Pa., Sgt., S. S., Citation, So. Pacific.
- KELMAN, DAVID, San Antonio, Tex., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.
- KELTCH, RUBIN, Bronx, N. Y., Ensign, N. C., Atlantic area.
- KERSHNER, DAVID N., Denver, Colo., Pfc., O. P. H., Italy.
- KESSLER, ROBERT, McKeesport, Pa., T/Sgt., D. F. C., S. S., A. M., O. L. C., Egypt.
- KESSLER, SAMUEL, Cincinnati, O., Cpl., O. P. H., Sicily.
- KESTENBAUM, MARTIN, Plainfield, N. J., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.
- KESTENBAUM, STEPHAN, Westfield, N. J., T/Sgt., A. M., three O. L. C., England.
- KETTNER, FRED, New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., So. Pacific.
- KEYSER, SAMUEL H., Hartford, Conn., S/Sgt., A. M., Citation, India.
- KEZUR, EDWARD, Toledo, O., Lt., O. P. H., Aleutian Is.
- KHAYET, LEONARD, El Paso, Tex., Pfc., O. P. H., Salerno.
- KIMEL, HYMAN, Lawrence, Mass., Pfc., S. S., Fije Is.
- KLARMAN, HERMAN, Camden, N. J., Pvt., O. P. H., O. L. C., Italy.
- KLAUSMAN, JEROME A., Atlanta, Ga., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., European area.
- KLEIMAN, JOEL M., New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., Citation, Guadalcanal.
- KLEIN, HERBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- KLEIN, LARRY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.
- KLEIN, LESTER R., Arverne, N. Y., T/Sgt., O. P. H., Marshall Is.
- KLEIN, LEONARD M., Boston, Mass., Capt., S. S., Solomon Is.
- KLEIN, MARTIN H., Wichita, Kansas, Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- KLEIN, MERILL, Peoria, Ill., Capt., A. M., England.
- KLEINBERGER, SIDNEY G., Scranton, Pa., Pfc., D. F. C., O. L. C. to D. F. C., A. M., Australia.
- KLEINER, HARVEY, Denver, Colo., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., O. P. H., Solomon Is.
- KLEINMANN, MORTIMER V., JR., New York, N. Y., Lt., (jg), S. S., Guadalcanal.
- KLEINSTEIN, JACK, Bronx, N. Y., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., New Guinea.
- KLINSKY, MYRON, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., O. P. H., Area unknown.
- KNOFF, MORRIS, Dorchester, Mass., Pvt., O. P. H., Solomon Is.
- KOHN, ARTHUR, Bayonne, N. J., Sgt., O. P. H., Sicily.
- KOHN, ROBERT J., Philadelphia, Pa., T/Sgt., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.
- KOHN, SIDNEY L., St. Louis, Mo., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.
- KONIER, MORRIS, Milwaukee, Wis., Lt., A. M., O. P. H., European area.
- KORNSTEIN, MARTIN, Elgin, Ill., Cpl., Bronze Star, No. Africa.

- KOSSIS, NORMAN, Seattle, Wash., Lt., A. M., European area.  
KRAMER, ALFRED, Kew Gardens, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Germany.  
KRAMER, JEROME, West Hartford, Conn., Lt., O. P. H., New Guinea.  
KRAMER, LOUIS A., Greenfield, Mass., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Italy.  
KRAMER, MAYER, Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
KRANTZ, LEO A., Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Anzio.  
KREBS, OSCAR R., Bronx, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., O. P. H., England.  
KREINDLER, LOUIS, Cincinnati, O., Capt., S. S., Legion of Merit, Solomon Is.  
KREITNER, HOWARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Germany.  
KRISTAL, HAROLD, Dorchester, Mass., Pfc., O. P. H., Citation, Italy.  
KRONBERG, DAVE, Miami, Fla., Pfc., S. S., Solomon Is.  
KUBY, WILLIAM, Cincinnati, O., Capt., S. S., Sicily.  
KUPFERMAN, SAUL M., Roxbury, Mass., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.  
KURLANDER, MELVIN, Chicago, Ill., Lt. (jg), A. M., Southwest Pacific.  
KUTNER, ADOLPH W., New York, N. Y., Lt., S. S., No. Africa.  
LABOWITZ, SAM, Chicago, Ill., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. P. H., European area.  
LADER, ELI, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
LAKOW, HERBERT R., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., O. P. H., European area.  
LAND, ALEC G., Des Moines, Iowa, Ensign, Merchant Marine Service Bar, Alameda, Calif.  
LANDES, LEWIS, New York, N. Y., Col., Legion of Merit, Citation, Southwest Pacific.  
LANDWEHR, SOL, New York, N. Y., Pvt., S. S., O. P. H., Mediterranean.  
LANG, EDWARD H., Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., O. P. H., North Atlantic.  
LANGMAN, PHIL, St. Paul, Minn., T/Sgt., A. M., four O. L. C., No. Africa.  
LAPIDUS, REUBEN T., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Capt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
LARMAN, JULIUS E., Hartford, Conn., Sgt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
LAYDEN, MILTON J., Baltimore, Md., Capt., S. M., Pacific area.  
LAZIN, CHARLES, Lebanon, Pa., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., Sicily.  
LEBO, JULIAN, Memphis, Tenn., Lt., A. M., India.  
LEBOWITZ, MURRAY H., Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., Citation, Guadalcanal.  
LEBOY, RICHARD B., Chicago, Ill., Capt., A. M., seven O. L. C., Italy.  
LEFKOWITZ, HEINZ, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., Bougainville.  
LEFKOWITZ, JULIUS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., D. S. C., O. P. H., Tunisia.  
LEHMAN, DAVID, Philadelphia, Pa., Sea. 2/c, O. P. H., Tarawa.  
LEHMAN, PETER, New York, N. Y., Flight Officer, D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C. to A. M., European area.  
LEIBENHAUT, MARTIN, New York, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., No. Africa.  
LEIBOWITZ, BERNARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., ten O. L. C., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
LEIMAS, MELVIN, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., O. P. H., Citation, Over Germany.  
LEIVANT, DANIEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., Over Germany.  
LENZNER, ABRAHAM SAMUEL, Buffalo, N. Y., Lt. (sg), O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.  
LERMAN, IRVING M., Cleveland, O., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.  
LEVANT, HAROLD R., Chicago, Ill., Lt., O. P. H., Over Germany.  
LEVE, MORRIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., O. P. H., letter of commendation, Over Holland.  
LEVENE, HERBERT A., New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., S. S., A. M., four O. L. C., O. P. H., Italy.  
LEVENFUSS, MORRIS, New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., New Guinea.  
LEVENTHAL, ROBERT B., St. Louis, Mo., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., England.  
LEVI, ALEXANDER W., San Bernardino, Calif., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., seven O. L. C., O. P. H., European area.  
LEVI, JAMES, New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
LEVIN, BERNARD, Baytown, Tex., Sgt., A. M., three O. L. C., Over Germany.

- LEVIN, MEYER, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., D. F. C., S. S., two O. L. C. to S. S., O. P. H., Pacific area.  
 LEVIN, MEYER, St. Louis, Mo., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., Over Germany.  
 LEVIN, NATHAN, Philadelphia, Pa., Sgt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 LEVIN, SAMUEL D., Philadelphia, Pa., Pfc., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 LEVINE, BERNARD, Hackensack, N. J., Lt., A. M., European area.  
 LEVINE, HARRY R., Pittsburgh, Pa., Pfc., O. P. H., Tunisia.  
 LEVINE, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., S. S., No. Africa.  
 LEVINE, JOSEPH, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cpl., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 LEVINE, ROBERT, Columbus, O., Major, S. S., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 LEVINE, SAUL, Lowell, Mass., Sgt., A. M., Africa.  
 LEVINE, SHERMAN, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., O. P. H., Hawaii.  
 LEVINSON, LAWRENCE, Brookline, Mass., Lt., A. M., five O. L. C., Italy.  
 LEVISON, MALCOLM B., Brookline, Mass., S/Sgt., S. M., Tucson, Ariz.  
 LEVITAN, HENRY T., Steelton, Pa., Lt., A. M., Over Germany.  
 LEVITAN, WILLIAM A., Roxbury, Mass., Lt., A. M., New Guinea.  
 LEVITIN, BENJAMIN, Roselle, N. J., Cpl., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 LEVY, JOSEPH, Scarsdale, N. Y., Flight Officer, D. F. C., O. P. H., Kiska.  
 LEVY, MAURICE, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., D. S. C., New Guinea.  
 LEVY, ROBERT T., New York, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., A. M., Over France.  
 LEWIS, BERNARD JACK, Asbury Park, N. J., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Africa.  
 LEWIS, CHARLES H., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., S. S., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.  
 LEWIS, JULIUS P., Washington, D. C., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 LEWIS, MELVIN E., St. Louis, Mo., T/Sgt., D. F. C., Southwest Pacific.  
 LICHTENBERG, ALAN S., Fort Wayne, Ind., Lt., A. M., India.  
 LICHTER, CARL J., St. Paul, Minn., Major, D. F. C., A. M., six O. L. C., seven Unit Citations, Southwest Pacific.  
 LICHTMAN, MELVIN, Akron, O., Lt., O. P. H., Bougainville.  
 LIDDELL, MORRIS, Rochester, N. Y., Pfc., S. S., O. P. H., Tunisia.  
 LIEBERMAN, BENNIE, Silver Springs, Md., Pfc., S. S., O. P. H., Italy.  
 LIEBERMAN, IRVING I., Baltimore, Md., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
 LIEBERMAN, ISADORE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., So. America.  
 LIEBERMAN, STANLEY, Cleveland, O., Lt., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 LIEBHABER, IRVING, Bronx, N. Y., Cpl., S. M., New Guinea.  
 LIEBHABER, IRVING, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., S. M., Pacific area.  
 LIEBLING LEO, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., O. P. H., European area.  
 LIEBMAN, JOSEPH B., Youngstown, O., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., England.  
 LIEPE, AARON, Dubuque, Iowa, Lt., D. F. C., A. M., China.  
 LIFSET, MELVIN, Schenectady, N. Y., Cpl., S. M., O. P. H., Italy.  
 LIGHT, EUGENE, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., ten O. L. C., European area.  
 LIPKIN, ARNOLD WM., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Pacific area.  
 LIPMAN, AARON, Mattapan, Mass., S/Sgt., A. M., ten O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 LIPMAN, NORMAN H., New York, N. Y., Capt., A. M., seven O. L. C., So. Pacific.  
 LIPMAN, NORMAN J., Chicago, Ill., T/5, Citation with O. L. C., Southwest Pacific.  
 LIPSKY, BERNARD, Swampscott, Mass., Lt., A. M., Aleutian Is.  
 LISS, HARRY, Minneapolis, Minn., Sgt., O. P. H., Tunisia.  
 LISTER, HAROLD, Milwaukee, Wis., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 LITT, SAMUEL, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., O. P. H., England.  
 LITZ, HARRY T., Philadelphia, Pa., 2nd Lt., A. M., Over Germany.  
 LOMBERG, G. J., St. Paul, Minn., S/Sgt., A. M., Central America.  
 LONDER, MAURICE, Minneapolis, Minn., Sgt., D. F. C., S. S., A. M., O. P. H., Australia.  
 LONDON, HARVEY H., Chicago, Ill., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., eight O. L. C., Egypt.  
 LONGMAN, HAROLD S., San Francisco, Calif., T/Sgt., A. M., nine O. L. C., European area.  
 LOPATIN, WILLIAM, Freehold, N. J., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., five O. L. C., European area.



- LOVITT, SIDNEY D., Providence, R. I., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Over Germany.
- LOW, MARTIN L., Cincinnati, O., Major, D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., New Guinea.
- LOWITZ, STANLEY S., Jamaica, N. Y., Sgt., S. S., Oran.
- LUBLIN, SAMUEL C., Richmond, Va., Sea. 1/c, O. P. H., At Sea.
- LUNENFELD, MILTON, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., two O. L. C., European area.
- LURIE, JOSEPH M., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., O. P. H., Anzio.
- LUSKY, HERMAN, Nashville, Tenn., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., India.
- MACKS, MORTON, Oakland, Calif., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., England.
- MAGARAM, HENRY, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., six O. L. C., Citation, Mediterranean.
- MAGIDSON, EUGENE, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- MALACH, LEO S., Beaumont, Tex., S/Sgt., A. M., Burma.
- MALKIN, JEROME I., Jamaica, N. Y., Capt., S. S., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- MALKIN, MYRON, Youngstown, O., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., England.
- MALKIN, SIDNEY W., Chicago, Ill., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- MANDEL, MORRIS, Altoona, Pa., Cpl., S. S., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- MANDEL, SAUL R., New York, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., Caribbean.
- MANDELL, JULIUS, Oswego, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- MANN, SEYMOUR, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., A. M., So. Pacific.
- MARCUS, ALVIN, Cleveland Heights, O., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., Over Germany.
- MARCUS, JEROME, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., two O. L. C., England.
- MARCUS, WILBUR O., Baltimore, Md., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., India.
- MARDER, HYMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., Citation, New Guinea.
- MARGOLIAN, LEO B., Brookline, Mass., Capt., Citation, Africa.
- MARK HENRY L., Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., O. P. H., Philippine Is.
- MARKHEIM, IRVING, Miami Beach, Fla., Ph. M. 2/c, O. P. H., Guadalcanal.
- MARKOWITZ, MEYER WM., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., two Citations, European area.
- MARKS, HERBERT J., New York, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Cassino.
- MARKS, JULIAN M., Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., European area.
- MARKS, LOUIS D., Memphis, Tenn., Lt., S. S., At sea.
- MARKS, MORTIE M., Beaumont, Tex., Capt., S. S., Citation, O. P. H., South Pacific.
- MARKS, MORTIMER D., Bayonne, N. J., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., China.
- MAUTNER, RICHARD C., Madison, Wis., Lt., A. M., seven O. L. C., Mediterranean.
- MAY, RICHARD A., Los Angeles, Calif., T/Sgt., D. F. C., New Guinea.
- MAYER, JULIUS, Cincinnati, O., T/Sgt., S. M., Guadalcanal.
- MAYER, MAX H., Memphis, Tenn., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., S. S., New Guinea.
- MAZO, EARL, Charleston, S. C., Lt., A. M., European area.
- MECHANIC, BERNARD, Chicago, Ill., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., Mediterranean.
- MEHLMAN, JACK, Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., Middle East.
- MEHLMAN, WILLIAM, Hartford, Conn., Lt., O. P. H., Salerno.
- MELMAN, BERNARD J., Waco, Tex., Lt., S. S., China.
- MELMAN, MILTON, Middletown, Pa., Cpl., D. F. C., S. S., A. M., two O. L. C., New Guinea.
- MENCOW, NATHANIEL, Worcester, Mass., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.
- MENDEL, MYRON R., New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., two O. L. C., Over Germany.
- MENDELSON, LEONARD J., New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., four O. L. C., letter of commendation, Over Germany.
- MENDELSON, MANUEL, Pittsburgh, Pa., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.
- MESNIK, MORRIS, New York, N. Y., Cpl., S. M., Africa.
- MEYERS, PAUL P., Los Angeles, Calif., Sgt., O. P. H., European area.
- MICHEL, NORMAN K., Rochester, N. Y., T/Sgt., D. F. C., England.

- MICHELSON, ARNOLD R., Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., O. P. H., Area unknown.
- MILLER, ABRAHAM, New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Sicily.
- MILLER, DAVID, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- MILLER, GERALD, Baltimore, Md., T/Sgt., A. M., three O. L. C., Atlantic area.
- MILLER, HUBERT E., Ridgeland, S. C., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., No. Africa.
- MILLER, JACK, Dallas, Tex., Lt., N. C., O. P. H., Guadalcanal.
- MILLER, MURRAY, Providence, R. I., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., two O. L. C., O. P. H., O. L. C. to O. P. H., Northwest Africa.
- MILLER, WILLIAM, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Sicily.
- MILLMAN, SIDNEY, Baltimore, Md., S/Sgt., D. F. C., S. S., Pres. Citation, New Guinea.
- MINSBERG, WILLIAM J., New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. P. H., Over Germany.
- MINSKY, ARTHUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., New Guinea.
- MINSKY, JOSEPH, Brighton, Mass., Pfc., O. P. H., So. Pacific.
- MINTZ, JEROME, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., Citation, letter of commendation, Hawaii.
- MINTZER, HERMAN A., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., So. Pacific.
- MIRCHIN, NORMAN, New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., European area.
- MISCHKIN, HARRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- MITCHELL, MARVIN, Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., A. M., ten O. L. C., European area.
- MITTLEMAN, ALVIN, New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. L. C., Citation, Pacific area.
- MITZMAN, LAURENCE J., Oakland, Calif., Pvt., O. P. H., Kiska.
- MOFSOWITZ, MEYER, Plainfield, N. J., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- MOLASKY, EDWARD, Providence, R. I., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- MONHEIT, MELVIN, Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., D. F. C., O. P. H., England.
- MORRIS, CHARLES I., Houston, Tex., Capt., S. S., O. P. H., Italy.
- MOSCO, MARVIN, Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., six O. L. C., Over Norway.
- MOSKOWITZ, LOUIS, Roxbury, Mass., T/Sg., D. F. C., A. M., nine O. L. C., Egypt.
- MOSKOWITZ, VICTOR, Newark, N. J., S/Sgt., letter of commendation, New Guinea.
- MOSS, BENJAMIN M., New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., European area.
- MYERS, WILLIAM L., Arcadia, Fla., Sgt., A. M., India.
- NADLER, ALBERT A., Chicago, Ill., Pfc., O. P. H., Sicily.
- NADLER, BERNARD, Minneapolis, Minn., Cpl., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- NAMEROW, BERNARD, Providence, R. I., Sgt., O. P. H., Italy.
- NATHAN, MATTHEW, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., S. S., O. P. H., European area.
- NAYOWITZ, BERNARD W., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., O. P. H., Over Germany.
- NEWMAN, EUGENE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., S. S., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- NEWMAN, MELVIN, Bronx, N. Y., Capt., A. M., seven O. L. C., Mediterranean.
- NEWMAN, NATHAN, Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., A. M., No. Africa.
- NEWMAN, SAMUEL, Cleveland, O., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- NOVAK, SIDNEY, Syracuse, N. Y., Pvt., Legion of Merit, Hawaii.
- NOVICK, IRVING A., Aurora, Ill., T/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Hawaii.
- NOWAK, NAT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., D. F. C., O. L. C., to D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., European area.
- ONBERDORFER, SIEGFRIED, Los Angeles, Calif., Cpl., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.
- OCKENE, BERNARD A., Jersey City, N. J., Pvt., O. P. H., Sicily.
- ODESS, LEONARD, S., West Hartford, Conn., Lt., S. S., Sicily.
- OFF, LEON, El Paso, Tex., Sgt., O. P. H., European area.
- OPPENHEIM, IRVING, New York, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., Africa.
- OPPENHEIMER, SIEGBERT, New York, N. Y., Pvt., S. S., O. P. H., Italy.
- ORMAN, HYMAN, Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. F. C., New Guinea.
- ORMAN, ROBERT, Los Angeles, Calif., Pfc., N. C., O. P. H., Solomon Is.,
- OSTER, JULIUS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., O. P. H., Sicily.
- OSTROVE, EDWARD L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., six O. L. C., Solomon Is.

- PACHOWSKY, SAMUEL L., Fairfield, Maine, Pfc., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 PAULE, BELBER, New York, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Southwest Pacific.  
 PAULIN, LEOPOLD J., Waltham, Mass., S/Sgt., D. F. C., European area.  
 PELTZ, DAVID, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., O. L. C., Sicily.  
 PERLOFF, MILTON M., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt. (jg), O. P. H., Sicily.  
 PHILIPPSON, HERMAN E., San Francisco, Calif., Cpl., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 PHILIPSBORN, MARTIN, JR., Chicago, Ill., Major, French Croix de Guerre, S. S., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 PINCKNEY, LOUIS, Bronx, N. Y., Sgt., O. P. H., Oran.  
 PITT, ISIDORE J., New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Salerno.  
 PLEATMAN, RALPH, Cincinnati, O., Lt., Navy & Marine Corps Medal, five letters of commendation, Pacific area.  
 PLISKIN, AARON, Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., O. P. H., Africa.  
 PODLISH, MAX, Akron, O., T/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Citation, England.  
 POLLYEA, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 PORTNOY, SAMUEL A., Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., O. L. C., So. Pacific.  
 POSEMSKY, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., European area.  
 POSNER, JOHN J., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., letter of commendation, England.  
 POST, ARTHUR L., Milwaukee, Wis., Major, D. S. C., D. F. C., A. M., two O. L. C., New Britain.  
 POTOLSKY, GEORGE, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., nine O. L. C., Italy.  
 PRESS, BENJAMIN, Southampton, N. Y., Pfc., S. S., Gilbert Is.  
 PRITSKY, JOSEPH J., Plainfield, N. J., Lt., A. M., Citation, Atlantic area.  
 PULVER, BERNARD L., Ridgewood, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 PUTZEL, LEO L., Holly Springs, Miss., Sgt., D. F. C., Area unknown.
- RABINOWITZ, HYMAN A., Pateron, N. J., Radioman, 3/c, O. P. H., Sicily.  
 RADENSKY, BENJAMIN, Sacramento, Calif., T/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., England.  
 RADERMAN, MAURICE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sea., O. P. H., at sea.  
 RAKUSIN, JAMES L., Providence, R. I., Radioman 2/c, S. S., At sea.  
 RAND, HERBERT, New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 RANDALL, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 RAPEPORT, SIDNEY, Cleveland, O., Pfc., D. S. C., O. P. H., Tunisia.  
 RAPPAPORT, ALVIN A., Passaic, N. J., Cadet, Citation, At sea.  
 RAPPAPORT, SAMUEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., South Pacific.  
 RASHKIND, EDWIN, Jamaica, N. Y., Cpl., S. S., O. P. H., New Guinea.  
 RASKIN, LEO, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 RAUCH, MILTON L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., Citation, Atlantic area.  
 REBACK, SANFORD ALLAN, Pawtucket, R. I., Lt., D. F. C., European area.  
 REEDMAN, LAWRENCE H., El Paso, Tex., T/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., European area.  
 REICHES, SOL L., Cleveland, O., Lt., A. M., England.  
 REISMAN, JULIUS, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., Tunisia.  
 REITER, JACK, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., Italy.  
 REITMAN, MICHAEL L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., Australia.  
 RESNICK, LEONARD, Baltimore, Md., Pvt., O. P. H., Tunisia.  
 RESNICOFF, BERNARD, Baltimore, Md., Sgt., A. M., two O. L. C., European area.  
 RETSKY, ALFRED, Newark, N. J., Capt., D. S. C., A. M., Pres. Citation, South Pacific.  
 RIBAKOVE, LAWRENCE, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., Aleutian Is.  
 RIBYAT, MORRIS, Utica, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 RICHMAN, SIDNEY M., Oshkosh, Wis., Lt., D. S. C., D. F. C., S. M., Alaska.  
 RITTENBERG, IRVING M., Brookline, Mass., Lt., A. M., Over Germany.  
 ROBBINS, SIDNEY, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Tunisia.  
 ROBINSON, BEN, Jersey City, N. J., Cpl., Pres. Citation, Guadalcanal.  
 ROBINSON, HARRY, Jersey City, N. J., Pfc., Pres. Unit Citation, Solomon Is.  
 ROBINSON, LLOYD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.

- ROCKMORE, MARTIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Major, S. S., Pres. Unit Citation, Cape Gloucester.
- RODANSKY, HAROLD YALE, Stamford, Conn., Ph. M. 2/c, O. P. H., Tarawa.
- RODGEN, EUGENE L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., two O. L. C., O. P. H., European area.
- ROHRICH, ROBERT E., New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., Over Germany.
- ROLLER, JACK, Los Angeles, Calif., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., England.
- ROLNICK, ALBERT L., Baltimore, Md., Lt., O. P. H., O. L. C., England.
- ROODMAN, HAROLD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., Over Germany.
- ROSEBERGER, SIDNEY D., Irvington, N. J., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.
- ROSCH, MAURICE C., Yonkers, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Cassino.
- ROSE, MAURICE, Denver, Colo., Brig. Gen., S. S., O. L. C., Tunisia.
- ROSEMARIN, JEROME, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., D. F. C., A. M., Southwest Pacific.
- ROSENBERG, DAVID, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- ROSENBERG, HARRY J., Rochester, N. Y., Sgt. Major, Legion of Merit, North Ireland.
- ROSENBERG, HYMAN P., St. Louis, Mo., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., So. Pacific.
- ROSENBERG, JOSEPH, JR., San Francisco, Calif., Lt., A. M., O. P. H., European area.
- ROSENBERG, LEONARD L., Grand Forks, N. Dak., S/Sgt., O. P. H., Spain.
- ROSENBERG, LOUIS I., Washington, Pa., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- ROSENBERG, ROBERT M., Flushing, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., England.
- ROSENBERG, SAMUEL, Mattapan, Mass., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.
- ROSENBLATT, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Africa.
- ROSENBLOOM, ROBERT LUKE, Rocky Mount, N. C., Lt., A. M., O. P. H., New Guinea.
- ROSENFELD, CARL B., Bronx, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., England.
- ROSENFELD, MORTIMER A., Brooklyn, N. Y., Major, Citation, Brazil.
- ROSENSTEIN, JOSEPH, Roxbury, Mass., Pvt., O. P. H., Algeria.
- ROSENTHAL, ROBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., S. S., European area.
- ROSENWALD, LAWRENCE, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- ROSNER, ADOLPH CHARLES, JR., Baltimore, Md., Lt., O. P. H., Citation, Mediterranean.
- ROSNER, NORMAN MORTON, Baltimore, Md., Lt., D. F. C., Area unknown.
- ROSS, BARNEY, Chicago, Ill., Cpl., S. S., Guadalcanal.
- ROSSBACH, RICHARD M., New York, N. Y., Capt., S. S., Tunisia.
- ROTH, EMANUEL M., Long Beach, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- ROTH, MARVIN, Knoxville, Tenn., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.
- ROTHFELD, DANIEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., Southwest Pacific.
- ROTHKRUG, EDWARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., D. F. C., S. S., A. M., eight O. L. C., No. Africa.
- ROTHMAN, EDWARD C., Hartford, Conn., Pfc., Citation, Guadalcanal.
- ROTHMAN, HOWARD, Atlantic City, N. J., Sgt., O. P. H., So. Pacific.
- ROTHMAN, SELIG, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., A. M., China.
- ROTHMAN, THEODORE L., Cleveland, O., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., two O. L. C., England.
- ROTMAN, JACK V., Chelsea, Mass., Chief Specialist, letter of commendation, Boston Mass.
- ROUSSO, ISAAC, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., Africa.
- RUBIN, ALBERT O., Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., European area.
- RUBIN, ALFRED, Newark, N. J., Pvt., O. P. H., Africa.
- RUBIN, HARRY, Baltimore, Md., Pfc., O. P. H., Italy.
- RUBIN, HOWARD S., St. Petersburg, Va., Lt., letter of commendation, Italy.
- RUBIN, SIDNEY E., St. Louis, Mo., Lt., A. M., Caribbean.
- RUCHAMKIN, SEYMOUR D., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., N. C., O. P. H., Pacific area.
- RUDMAN, GILBERT, Baltimore, Md., Capt., Citation, Australia.

- RUDOFSKY, EDWARD M., Savannah, Ga., Lt., A. M., No. Africa.  
 RUER, HARRY, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., O. P. H., Guadalcanal.  
 RUSOFF, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., Over Germany.  
 RUTMAN, MILTON, St. Paul, Minn., Pvt., Citation, Australia.
- SACHNOFF, HERMAN, Chicago, Ill., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., seven O. L. C., S. S., O. P. H., O. L. C. to O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 SACKLER, WILLIAM LOUIS, Bronx, N. Y., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., England.  
 SACKNOFF, DAVID A., Portland, Maine, Lt., A. M., seven O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 SADOWSKY, CHARLES, New York, N. Y., Capt., letter of commendation, Legion of Merit, Mitchell Field, N. Y.  
 SAFFRON, PAUL Z., Pittsburgh, Pa., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.  
 SALOWITZ, ROBERT, Bronx, N. Y., T/4, O. P. H., Italy.  
 SALTZMAN, WILLIAM, Chicago, Ill., S/Sgt., O. P. H., New Guinea.  
 SANDERS, MILTON, Franklin, N. C., Ensign, British George Medal, England.  
 SANDICK, IRVING, Bronx, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., Caribbean.  
 SANOW, IRVING H., Rochester, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.  
 SAPERSTEIN, BERNARD, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 SAPORTA, BENJAMIN NISSIM, New York, N. Y., Flight Officer, A. M., O. P. H., Over Germany.  
 SARONI, LOUIS, San Francisco, Calif., Lt., A. M., Panama Canal Zone.  
 SATTENSPIEL, STANLEY, Jersey City, N. J., Lt., A. M., nine O. L. C., Mediterranean.  
 SAVAKIN, LAWRENCE, Forest Hills, N. Y., Lt., S. S., O. P. H., Africa.  
 SCHAFER, JACK, Peoria, Ill., T/Sgt., A. M., S. S., England.  
 SCHAIR, ARTHUR, New York, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., three O. L. C., England.  
 SCHATZ, JAY J. G., Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. F. C., O. P. H., Over Germany.  
 SCHERER, MILTON R., Cadosia, N. Y., Cpl., O. P. H., Africa.  
 SCHIFFMAN, HARVEY, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 SCHLASINGER, KENNETH, Streeter, N. D., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., ten O. L. C., O. P. H., Italy.  
 SCHLOMOWITZ, HARRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Tunisia.  
 SCHMERIN, SAM, Johnstown, Pa., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 SCHNECK, SEYMOUR B., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., Over France.  
 SCHNEIDER, HERBERT A., Reading, Pa., Lt., S. M., Scotland.  
 SCHOENGOLD, MORTON, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 SCHREIBER, HARRY J., Dallas, Tex., Capt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., Dutch East Indies.  
 SCHULMAN, ISRAEL E., Rockaway Beach, N. Y., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 SCHULMAN, WILLIAM B., Dayton, O., Lt., Pres. Unit Citation, Pacific area.  
 SCHUMAN, HARRY, New York, N. Y., Sgt., S. S., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 SCHUMANN, CHARLES, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., Citation, Munda.  
 SCHWARTZ, FRANK E., Atlantic City, N. J., Lt., Citation, letter of commendation, Southwest Pacific.  
 SCHWARTZ, GERSHON, Revere, Mass., Cpl., O. P. H., Guadalcanal.  
 SCHWARTZ, HARRY, Chicago, Ill., S/Sgt., S. M., Guadalcanal.  
 SCHWARTZ, HARRY M., Denver, Colo., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 SCHWARTZ, IRVING, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 SCHWARTZ, ISRAEL, Minneapolis, Minn., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., two O. L. C., Southwest Pacific.  
 SCHWARTZ, MARTIN S., Belle Harbor, N. Y., Lt., A. M., European area.  
 SCHWARTZ, MAURICE M., High Point, N. C., T/Sgt., A. M., seven O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 SCHWARTZ, MONROE P., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 SCHWARTZ, MORTON M., Chattanooga, Tenn., Lt. (sg), Citation, South Pacific.  
 SCHWARTZ, ROBERT JAMES, Abilene, Tex., Cpl., S. M., Camp Barkeley, Tex.  
 SCHWARTZ, SIDNEY, Los Angeles, Calif., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., Sicily.

- SCHWARTZMAN, ALEXANDER, Bayonne, N. J., S/Sgt., A. M., nine O. L. C., Citation, Italy.
- SCHWARZBARTL, GILBERT, Bronx, N. Y., Sgt., O. P. H., Marshall Is.
- SCHWEID, MAX I., New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- SCHWIMMER, DANNY B., Newton Centre, Mass., Lt., A. M., Area unknown.
- SCHWIMMER, LARRY, Newton Centre, Mass., S. S., New Guinea.
- SCHWOLSKY, HARRY, Hartford, Conn., Lt. Col., letter of commendation, Georgia Is.
- SCOLNICK, NATHAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., India.
- SEARS, DOLPH B., Birmingham, Ala., Lt., A. M., No. Africa.
- SEGAL, GEORGE J., New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., nine O. L. C., O. P. H., O. L. C. to O. P. H., Pres. Citation, Middle East.
- SEGAL, HAROLD E., New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., South Pacific.
- SEGALL, JOSEPH, New Bedford, Mass., Cadet, Citation, Aleutian Is.
- SEGALL, SIGMUND B., Montgomery, Ala., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.
- SEIDMAN, AARON S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- SEITELMAN, HERBERT, Middle Village, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.
- SELLING, JACK, Detroit, Mich., Capt., D. F. C., S. S., South Pacific.
- SENA, HAROLD, Bridgeport, Conn., S/Sgt., A. M., No. Africa.
- SENFELD, SIDNEY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., S. M., No. Africa.
- SHAFRAN, ALBERT, New York, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., Sicily.
- SHAFRAN, ALEXANDER S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., six O. L. C., Italy.
- SHAPIRO, ARTHUR S., Los Angeles, Calif., Pvt., O. P. H., Attu.
- SHAPIRO, BERNARD, New York, N. Y., Sgt., S. S., Anzio.
- SHAPIRO, HERBERT M., Dormont, Pa., Sgt., S. S., Sicily.
- SHAPIRO, JACOB, Brookline, Mass., Major, S. S., French Croix de Guerre, O. P. H., No. Africa.
- SHAPIRO, SANFORD, Merchantville, N. J., Pfc., O. P. H., Italy.
- SHAPIRO, SIDNEY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Tunisia.
- SHEIN, LOUIS BENJAMIN, Fresno, Calif., T/Sgt., D. F. C., three O. L. C. to A. M., England.
- SHER, MORTON, Greenville, S. C., Lt., Citation, Asiatic Area.
- SHERMAN, HENRY W., New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., New Guinea.
- SHISHGAL, MORTON W., New York, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., So. Pacific.
- SHOFFET, JACOB, Sharon, Conn., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Pacific area.
- SHORE, NORMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., D. F. C., A. M., Australia.
- SHORTER, PAUL, Martinsville, Va., Pfc., S. S., Tunisia.
- SHUBIN, MURRAY J., Pittsburgh, Pa., Lt., D. S. C., D. F. C., O. L. C., to D. F. C. A. M., three O. L. C., So. Pacific.
- SHULMAN, HAROLD, Binghamton, N. Y., Capt., O. P. H., Munda.
- SHULTZ, HARRY, Kansas City, Mo., T/Sgt., D. F. C., O. L. C. to D. F. C., A. M., nine O. L. C., O. P. H., No. Africa.
- SIEGAL, GILBERT, New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.
- SIEGEL, LAWRENCE, Buffalo, N. Y., BM 2/c, letter of commendation, Southwest Pacific.
- SIEGEL, SIDNEY, Chicago, Ill., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., Italy.
- SIEGMANN, EUGENE, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., O. P. H., Over Germany.
- SIEGMANN, MORTON, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., Over Germany.
- SILBER, SAM, Baltimore, Md., Lt. Comdr., D. F. C., Truk.
- SILBERGER, LAWRENCE H., Laurelton, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., three O. L. C., Over Germany.
- SILBERMAN, KENNETH M., Evansville, Ind., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., New Guinea.
- SILBERSTEIN, IRVING S., Brookline, Mass., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., Africa.
- SILBERSTEIN, STANLEY S., Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Italy.
- SILVERBERG, HENRY, Los Angeles, Calif., Citation, At sea.
- SILVERBERG, MORRIS DAVID, Houston, Tex., Pfc., O. P. H., So. Pacific.
- SILVERMAN, CONRAD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Over Germany.
- SILVERMAN, IRVING, Buffalo, N. Y., Lt., S. S., O. P. H., Mediterranean.



SILVERMAN, IRVING, Revere, Mass., Lt. (sg), Citation, O. P. H., Algeria.  
SILVERMAN, JOEL M., Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., Africa.  
SILVERMAN, PHILIP, Pensacola, Fla., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
SILVERMAN, SAMUEL M., Berlin, N. J., T/Sgt., S. S., A. M., O. L. C., England.  
SILVERMAN, STANLEY I., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., D. S. C., Tunisia.  
SILVERSHATZ, MARVIN, Nashville, Tenn., Lt., A. M., China.  
SILVERSTEIN, JACOB, Redondo Beach, Calif., Lt., O. P. H., Over Germany.  
SILVERSTEIN, JERRY LESTER, Lowell, Mass., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
SILVERSTEIN, MAX, Baltimore, Md., Lt. Comdr., S. S., Citation, Coral Sea.  
SILVERSTEIN, STANLEY, Baltimore, Md., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
SIMES, HERBERT M., Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., S. S., O. P. H., England.  
SIMON, DANIEL L., New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
SIMON, SAMUEL T., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., O. P. H., Cape Gloucester, New Britain.  
SIMONOWITZ, ABRAHAM, Trenton, N. J., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
SIMONS, NORTON, Philadelphia, Pa., T/Sgt., D. F. C., So. Pacific.  
SIMONS, RAYMOND L., New Haven, Conn., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., England.  
SIMPSON, JEROME, New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., Africa.  
SINGER, IRVIN, Reading, Pa., S/Sgt., O. P. H., Southwest Pacific.  
SINGER, SAUL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., Sicily.  
SINGER, WILLIAM S., St. Louis, Mo., S. S., So. Pacific.  
SKLAR, HENRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., European area.  
SLOSS, RICHARD N., Cleveland, O., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., six O. L. C., Africa.  
SMELLOW, MORRIS, Cleveland, O., Capt., O. P. H., At sea.  
SMITH, GEORGE JOSEPH, Lynbrook, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., New Guinea.  
SMITH, JAYSON MARSHALL, Atlanta, Ga., Lt., A. M., England.  
SMITHEBERG, MAURICE, Savannah, Ga., S/Sgt., A. M., two O. L. C., Africa.  
SNEIDER, PHILIP, Brooklyn, N. Y., Ph. M. 1/c, letter of commendation, So. Pacific.  
SNITKIN, EMANUEL, Newark, N. J., Lt., S. S., O. L. C. to S. S., A. M., two O. L. C., New Guinea.  
SNYDER, MILTON E., Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., four O. L. C., Italy.  
SNYDER, NORMAN, Baltimore, Md., Pvt., Legion of Merit, New Guinea.  
SNYDER, SIDNEY A., Norfolk, Va., Lt., O. P. H., Solomon Is.  
SOBEL, ALVIN A., Paterson, N. J., Cadet, D. F. C., Citation, Hawaii.  
SOFFER, ABRAHAM, Branford, Conn., Lt., A. M., Southwest Pacific.  
SOKOLOW, SOL, Elberon, N. J., Cpl., Citation, Sicily.  
SOLOFF, ISRAEL, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., six O. L. C., European area.  
SOLOMON, ALBERT, Cleveland, O., Pvt., O. P. H., Salerno.  
SOLOMON, DAVID, San Francisco, Calif., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., European, Area.  
SOLOMON, HERBERT D., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., letter of commendation, A. M., No. Africa.  
SOLOMON, MURRAY, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., Pres. Citation, A. M., two O. L. C., Atlantic area.  
SOMMERS, SHELDON, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt., S. S., Citation, Italy.  
SOOLPOVAR, DAVID, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Italy.  
SORKIN, ISADORE, Cleveland, O., Pvt., S. S., O. P. H., Sicily.  
SORTMAN, HAROLD P., Wilmington, Del., Capt., S. S., Sicily.  
SOSENSKY, MORTON, New Haven, Conn., Cpl., S. M., New Guinea.  
SOSNOFSKY, HARRY J., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
SOSSON, EDWARD, Chicago, Ill., Capt., Legion of Merit, S. M., Citation, Guadalcanal.  
SPECK, BERNARD, Youngstown, O., Pvt., O. P. H., Phoenixville, Pa.  
SPECTOR, NEWMAN, Glens Falls, N. Y., Pvt., S. S., O. P. H., Sicily.  
SPERRY, EDWIN, Stephentown, N. Y., Boatswain's Mate, N. C., French Morocco.  
SPIERER, STANLEY, Bronx, N. Y., Cpl., S. S., O. P. H., Pacific area.  
SPITZ, BERNARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.  
STAHL, ALEX L., Youngstown, O., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.

- STARK, JOHN HAROLD, Los Angeles, Calif., Capt., S. M., New Guinea.  
 STARKMAN, HERBERT B., New York, N. Y., Pvt., S. M., Morocco.  
 STEARNS, HAROLD, Passaic, N. J., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
 STECHENBERG, LEO, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 STEIN, CARL, Everett, Mass., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 STEIN, EUGENE HERMAN, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., England.  
 STEIN, FRED P., New York, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., India.  
 STEIN, HENRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., Italy.  
 STEIN, HERMAN, Woodbine, N. J., Cpl., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 STEIN, SAMUEL J., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., O. P. H., Unit Citation, Italy.  
 STEIN, SEYMOUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., Africa.  
 STEIN, SEYMOUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 STEINBERG, CHARLES, Detroit, Mich., T/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., O. P. H., India.  
 STEINBERG, DAVID B., Alameda, Calif., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
 STEINBERG, LESTER A., Hartford, Conn., S/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., So. Pacific.  
 STEINER, HENRY, Richmond, Va., Lt., A. M., nine O. L. C., Sicily.  
 STERN, ALBERT, Carnegie, Pa., Lt., A. M., Over Germany.  
 STERN, BENJAMIN, Lincoln, Nebr., Col., Legion of Merit, Tampa, Fla.,  
 STERN, STANLEY, New York, N. Y., Pvt., S. S., Italy.  
 STERNBERG, BEN, Starke, Fla., Lt. Col., D. S. C., Tunisia.  
 STERNGOLD, MYRON, Lawrence, N. Y., Capt., D. F. C., A. M., seven O. L. C., European area.  
 STERNLICHT, SAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 STERNSTEIN, JACK, Chicago, Ill., Lt., O. P. H., Mediterranean.  
 STIGLITZ, HYMAN L., Roxbury, Mass., Sgt., A. M., Langley Field, Va.  
 STOLLER, BENJAMIN N., Chicago, Ill., Pfc., O. P. H., Italy.  
 STONE, MILTON, Hartford, Conn., Fireman 1/c, Citation, At sea.  
 STRASBERG, JACK, Auburn, Calif., Lt., A. M., nine O. L. C., Italy.  
 STRAUSS, J. JACQUE, Peoria, Ill., Lt. (jg), O. P. H., No. Atlantic.  
 STRAUSS, MARTIN M., New York, N. Y., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., England.  
 STRAUSS, WERNER MARTIN, New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 STRAUSSNER, HERMAN, Forest Hills, N. Y., T/Sgt., French Medal and Sahara Bar, A. M., No. Africa.  
 STROM, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., letter of commendation, O. P. H., O. L. C., to O. P. H., Tunisia.  
 STUMACHER, KOLMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., S. S., A. M., Hawaii.  
 SUE, ALEXANDER P., Peekskill, N. Y., Capt., Citation, O. P. H., Sicily.  
 SUFKA, EDWARD, Hillman, Minn., S/Sgt., A. M., No. Africa.  
 SUGARMAN, JACK, Media, Pa., Pfc., N. C., Australia.  
 SUGARMAN, SEYMOUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., Southwest Pacific.  
 SUKOWITZ, DAVID, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., A. M., India.  
 SUNSHINE, GEORGE, Miami, Fla., Capt., French Croix de Guerre, Tunisia.  
 SUPERFINE, IRVING JOSEPH, South Bend, Ind., Lt., S. S., So. Pacific.  
 SUSKIND, SAUL, New York, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
 SUSMAN, DAVID, Denver, Colo., Radioman 3/c, Citation, Aleutian Is.  
 SUSSMAN, ARMAND, Allentown, Pa., Lt., A. M., European area.  
 SVIRSKY, LEON, New Haven, Conn., T/Sgt., A. M., Over Germany.  
 SWARTZ, ALBERT W., Akron, O., T/Sgt., A. M., European area.  
 SWARTZ, ARNOLD D., Brockton, Mass., Capt., S. S., Pacific area.  
 SZABO, WILLIAM, Cleveland, O., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., England.  
 TABACK, PINCUS PHILIP, Newark, N. J., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., nine O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 TABACOFF, HAROLD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. P. H., Cairo.  
 TACKER, ARTHUR, Dorchester, Mass., Cpl., O. P. H., Guadalcanal.  
 TANNENBAUM, LEON, New Haven, Conn., Lt., A. M., No. Atlantic.  
 TANNENBAUM, SIDNEY D., Milwaukee, Wis., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., Sicily.  
 TAUSCHER, ARTHUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., S. S., Sicily.

- TAUSTINE, DONALD, Louisville, Ky., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., New Guinea.  
 TEINOWITZ, NORMAN, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., A. M., O. L. C., No. Africa.  
 TELTSE, MILTON, Orange, N. J., Lt., D. F. C., O. L. C. to D. F. C., European area.  
 TESCHNER, BERNARD MICHAEL, North Bergen, N. J., Capt., letter of commendation, Camp Forrest, Tenn.  
 TILL, BARNEY, Lynn, Mass., Cpl., letter of commendation, No. Africa.  
 TODRAS, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., A. M., two O. L. C., Attu.  
 TOLCHINSKY, SANFORD M., Cleveland O., Cpl., S. S., Cassino.  
 TOLES, WILLIAM, Minneapolis, Minn., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., England.  
 TOPOLOSKEY, HARRY W., Cincinnati, O., Lt., O. P. H., Attu.  
 TRAUB, MORRIS, Mason City, Iowa, Lt., D. F. C., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
 TREIB, SEYMOUR L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Coast Guardsman, Citation, At sea.  
 TRONIC, SIDNEY, Worcester, Mass., Sgt., D. F. C., Burma.  
 TRUPP, MASON, Baltimore, Md., Capt., S. M., India.  
 TUCKER, HARRIS A., Memphis, Tenn., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Pres. Unit Citation, European area.  
 TURANSKY, BERNARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., Italy.  
 TURKISH, BILL ALLEN, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., six O. L. C., O. P. H., Libya.  
 UEBERALL, HAROLD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., O. P. H., Marshall Is.  
 UNGER, IRWIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., A. M., Over Germany.  
 VESOLE, KAY K., Rock Island, Ill., Ensign, O. P. H., Italy.  
 VICSTEIN, COLEMAN, Cleveland, O., Cpl., S. S., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 VICTOR, JEROME S., Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., seven O. L. C., Africa.  
 VICTOR, MAX JOSEPH, Madison, Wis., T/Sgt., A. M., Alaska.  
 VOGEL, ROBERT I., Youngstown, O., Sgt., D. F. C., European area.  
 WALBROUM, LEO, St. Albans, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., New Guinea.  
 WALDMAN, ADOLF, Cleveland, O., S/Sgt., A. M., two O. L. C., European area.  
 WARREN, ROBERT, Cleveland, O., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., England.  
 WARSHAUER, IRVING, New Orleans, La., T/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., O. P. H., Over Germany.  
 WASSERMAN, PHILIP, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 WECHSLER, BEN L., Pittsburgh, Pa., Lt., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 WEIDER, NORMAN L., Richmond Hill, N. Y., Lt., A. M., two O. L. C., European area.  
 WEIL, ARTHUR, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., A. M., eight O. L. C., Citation, Middle East.  
 WEIL, JOHN HENRY, Dorchester, Mass., Pvt., Citation, Guadalcanal.  
 WEINBERG, ALBERT E., Chicago, Ill., Lt., A. M., S. S., Southwest Pacific.  
 WEINBERG, CHARLES W., Denver, Colo., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.  
 WEINBERG, GEORGE K., Providence, R. I., Cpl., S. S., No. Africa.  
 WEINBERG, JACK, Detroit, Mich., S/Sgt., Pres. Citation, China.  
 WEINBERG, MARVIN J., Kansas City, Mo., Lt., A. M., four O. L. C., Citation, Anzio.  
 WEINBERG, MORRIS, Chicago, Ill., Lt., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 WEINBERGER, FELIX, Willow Grove, Pa., O. P. H., Sicily.  
 WEINFELD, MAX C., Philadelphia, Pa., Pfc., O. P. H., Africa.  
 WEINSHANK, ROBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., four O. L. C., Pres. Citation, three O. L. C. to Citation, So. Pacific.  
 WEINSTEIN, M. ROBERT, Plainfield, N. J., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., over France.  
 WEINSTEIN, NORMAN, Bayonne, N. J., Cpl., A. M., O. L. C., So. Pacific.  
 WEISBERG, MILTON, Cambridge, Mass., Pvt., S. M., Cambridge, Mass.  
 WEISS, BENJAMIN I., New York, N. Y., S. S., O. P. H., Tarawa.  
 WEISS, MILTON, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., S. S., Bougainville.  
 WEISS, MORRIS, Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., Citation, O. P. H., Over Germany.  
 WEISS, RAYMOND S., Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., letter of commendation China.

- WEISS, SIDNEY JACK, New Haven, Conn., Pvt., O. P. H., Tunisia.  
 WEISSMAN, MELVIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., Citation, Over Germany.  
 WEITZ, ARTHUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., D. F. C., S. S., A. M., three Citations.  
 New Guinea.  
 WEITZENFELD, RICHARD, Chicago, Ill., Major, A. M., European area.  
 WERTHEIM, JULIUS, New York, N. Y., Pvt., letter of commendation, Camp Croft, S. C.  
 WEXLER, FRED H., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., O. P. H., So. Pacific.  
 WEXLER, HASKELL, Chicago, Ill., Lt., D. F. C., two O. L. C., to D. F. C., S. S., two O. L. C. to S. S., New Guinea.  
 WEXLER, NATHAN H., Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., S. M., New Guinea.  
 WEXLER, SAM, Chicago, Ill., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 WEXLER, SOLOMON, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., S. S., No. Africa.  
 WIENER, BERNARD H., Belle Harbor, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 WIENER, RICHARD S., Highland Falls, N. Y., Lt., A. M., four O. L. C., Italy.  
 WILENSKY, ABRAHAM, East Lyme, Conn., Lt., A. M., O. L. C., So. Pacific.  
 WILLEN, JULIUS, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., S. S., No. Africa.  
 WINEFIELD, HARRY A., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 WINTERMAN, MICHAEL, Rochester, N. Y., Sgt., S. S., Philippine Is.  
 WISE, SOLOMON I., Kansas City, Mo., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
 WISMAN, MARTIN, Kansas City, Mo., Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., European area.  
 WITTEN, BENJAMIN, Des Moines, Iowa, Lt., A. M., O. L. C., England.  
 WITTMAN, MORTON, New York, N. Y., Pvt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 WOLEN, LEONARD R., Cleveland Heights, O., Pfc., O. P. H., Citation, Guadalcanal.  
 WOLF, GILBERT H., New York, N. Y., Lt., O. P. H., Africa.  
 WOLF, PHILIP, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., A. M., Southwest Pacific.  
 WOLFF, HENRY, Richmond Hill, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., Italy.  
 WOLFF, HERBERT A., Jr., White Plains, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., Marshall Is.  
 WOLFSON, LEONARD, Baltimore, Md., Torp. Mate 3/c, O. P. H., At sea.  
 WOLINSKY, VICTOR, Brooklyn, N. Y., letter of commendation, Tunisia.  
 WOLK, MORTON, Stamford, Conn., Cpl., O. P. H., Anzio.  
 YELLIN, CHARLES H., Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., S. S., O. P. H., Attu.  
 YODKOWITZ, REUBEN, Los Angeles, Calif., Pfc., O. P. H., Attu.  
 ZAETZ, IRWIN, Burlington, Vt., Lt., D. F. C., A. M., China.  
 ZARIN, MARTIN, Fresno, Calif., Lt., A. M., three O. L. C., European area.  
 ZELBY, SAMUEL, Detroit, Mich., S/Sgt., D. F. C., O. P. H., So. Pacific.  
 ZELINSKY, SAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Lt., O. P. H., Italy.  
 ZIFF, PHILIP, Chicago, Ill., Cpl., Citation, Area Unknown.  
 ZIMMERMAN, Norman, Akron, O., Pvt., O. P. H., Anzio.  
 ZINN, MARVIN, Denver, Colo., Ph. Mate 1/c, Pres. Unit Citation, Guadalcanal.  
 ZINNER, ROBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., O. P. H., No. Africa.  
 ZIPSER, ALBERT, Milwaukee, Wis., Major, D. F. C., A. M., eight O. L. C., O. P. H., Africa.  
 ZIRULNICK, PHILIP, Newark, N. J., T/Sgt., Legion of Merit, Papua.  
 ZONNIS, ALBERT I., St. Louis, Mo., Lt., D. F. C., S. S., Southwest Pacific.  
 ZUBOV, CHARLES, Monterey, Calif., T/Sgt., A. M., O. L. C., Over France.  
 ZUCKERBROD, SAUL, N. Arlington, N. J., S/Sgt., A. M., ten O. L. C., Africa.

## DEATHS

- ABRAHAM, NED, Silver City, New Mex., Col., Manchuria.  
 ACKERMAN, MORRIS, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 ADLEMAN, JULIAN S., Revere, Mass., Lt., No. Africa.  
 ADLER, ARTHUR IRVING, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Latin American area.  
 ADLER, JULIUS B., Hartford, Conn., Pvt., Southwest Pacific.  
 ALBERT, HOWARD, Woodside, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 ALBERT, LOUIS, San Antonio, Tex., Capt., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 ALBERT, RAYMOND, East Cleveland, O., Sea. 1/c., Southwest Pacific.  
 ALBOHER, ISAAC, Indianapolis, Ind., Pvt., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 ALTMAN, ARTHUR, Oak Park, Ill., Cpl., Solomon Is.  
 AMROMIN, JEROME D., Chicago, Ill., Lt., Southwest Pacific.  
 APPLEBAUM, MORRIS, Birmingham, Ala., Lt., So. Pacific.  
 ARBEIT, SIDNEY R., Bronx, N. Y., Sgt., Big Springs, Tex.  
 ARONOWITZ, ABE., Paterson, N. J., Pfc., Australia.  
 ARONSOHN, HERMAN, Minneapolis, Minn., Pvt., Lumberton, N. C.  
 ARONSON, ALVIN S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cpl., India.  
 ARREN, MAX A., Hartford, Conn., Sgt., Munda.  
 ASH, JEROME H., New York, N. Y., Lt., Italy.  
 ASHER, COLMAN ROTH, Houston, Tex., Lt., European area.  
 ASHNER, HERMAN, Toledo, O., Sgt., Florida.  
 AUSLANDER, LEONARD, Camden, N. J., Cpl., Italy.  
 AUSLANDER, PINCUS H., Bronx, N. Y., Sgt., Garnet Field, Calif.  
 BABISKY, BERNARD, Cleveland, O., Pfc., Italy.  
 BACHRACH, ALAN, Winnetka, Ill., Lt. (jg), Solomon Is.  
 BAIN, DANIEL C., Sutersville, Pa., Pfc., Philippine Is.  
 BALABAN, ADOLF, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Italy.  
 BALSAM, IRVING J., Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., Over France.  
 BANKS, IRVING, Newark, N. J., Pvt., Camp Breckenridge, Ky.  
 BARANIK, LEO, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 BARENBLITT, ALEXANDER, Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Northwest Africa.  
 BARMACK, GERALD L., Chicago, Ill., Lt., Over Germany.  
 BARST, IRVING, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Lake Pontchartrain, La.  
 BASS, JACOB, West New York, N. J., Pvt., Asiatic area.  
 BASCH, BERNARD JACOB, Hillside, N. J., Lt., Bougainville.  
 BAUER, WILLIAM, Jersey City, N. J., Sgt., Anzio.  
 BAUM, OSCAR JR., Washington, D. C., Pvt., Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.  
 BAUMSTEIN, HAROLD I., Hartford, Conn., Sgt., Australia.  
 BECKER, AARON M., Bridgeport, Conn., T/Sgt., Over Holland.  
 BECKER, SIDNEY, Newport News, Va., Lt., England.  
 BECKMAN, HARRY, Englewood, N. J., Sea. 1/c, Off the coast of England.  
 BEILIN, PHILIP S., Mirando City, Tex., Lt., Camp Pickett, Va.  
 BELABIN, MURRAY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 BELKOWITZ, SAMUEL, Baltimore, Md., T/4, Italy.  
 BELOFSKY, MEYER, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Southwest Pacific.  
 BERGEN, RAYMOND, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., India.  
 BERGER, IRVING, Chicago, Ill., Radio Operator, England.  
 BERGER, LEON, Ellis Island, N. Y., Sgt., European area.  
 BERGER, NATHAN, Duluth, Minn., Sea., Muskegon, Mich.  
 BERKMAN, ARTHUR J., Simonton, Tex., Pfc., Italy.  
 BERKOWITZ, FRED NATHAN, Cleveland, O., T/5, Italy.  
 BERKOWITZ, HAROLD N., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 BERNATH, LEONARD H., Detroit, Mich., Pfc., Bougainville.  
 BERNSTEIN, ARNOLD I., Manchester, N. C., Sgt., California.

- BERNSTEIN, BEN Z., Chicago, Ill., T/4, Italy.  
 BERNSTEIN, BERNARD, Des Moines, Iowa, Lt., European area.  
 BERNSTEIN, DAVID, Winsted, Conn., S/Sgt., Sicily.  
 BERNSTEIN, JOSEPH, Dorchester, Mass., S/Sgt., Algeria.  
 BERNSTEIN, MORRIS M., Chicago, Ill., Lt., Italy.  
 BERNSTEIN, SAMUEL, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cpl., European area.  
 BERNSTEIN, TED, Santa Ana, Calif., T/Sgt., Middle East.  
 BERWALD, ARTHUR, Dallas, Tex., Major, Kiska.  
 BICKART, FRITZ, Springfield, Mass., Pvt., Italy.  
 BIERMAN, JACK, New York, N. Y., Sgt., Fairfield, Calif.  
 BIESPEL, HAROLD, New York, N. Y., Lt., Southwest Pacific.  
 BILIK, ALBERT, Providence, R. I., Pfc., Fort Bragg, N. C.  
 BLAZAR, IRVING, Providence, R. I., Lt., Carlisle Barracks, Pa.  
 BLEDSTEIN, MARCUS, Indianapolis, Ind., Cpl., England.  
 BLOCK, ROBERT IRWIN, Chicago, Ill., Lt., New Guinea.  
 BLOOM, HERBERT, Jersey City, N. J., Lt., Over Germany.  
 BLOOM, PHILIP, Bronx, N. Y., Cpl., European area.  
 BLOOM, PHILIP M., Reading, Pa., Lt., Mediterranean.  
 BLOOMBERG, MELVIN H., Miami, Fla., Radio Off. 1/c, Mediterranean.  
 BLUM, ARCHIE, Chicago, Ill., Pfc., Algiers.  
 BLUM, HOWARD S., Hartford, Conn., Pfc., Italy.  
 BLUM, MURRAY MORRIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Atlantic area.  
 BLUMENKRANTZ, HARRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.  
 BLUMBERG, JACK H., Wyomissing, Pa., Lt., Italy.  
 BLUMENTHAL, ROBERT R., Hartford, Conn., Pvt., Philippine Is.  
 BONDY, ROBERT E., New York, N. Y., Pfc., Pacific area.  
 BOXER, SAMUEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Australia.  
 BRAHEN, MAURICE, Camden, N. J., Sgt., Southwest Pacific.  
 BRAVERMAN, BERNARD, Jersey City, N. J., Sgt., Sardinia.  
 BRENER, MEYER, New Orleans, La., Pfc., Southwest Pacific.  
 BRIMBERG, ISAAC, Brooklyn, N. Y., Major, Mobile, Ala.  
 BRONZ, PHILIP, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Fort Bragg, N. C.  
 BROOKOFF, ISADORE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.  
 BROWN, CHARLES, Framingham, Mass., S/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 BROWN, MILTON J., New York, N. Y., T/5, Pacific area.  
 BUNTMAN, HYMEN, New Castle, Pa., Pvt., Italy.  
 BURGER, MATTHEW K., Bronx, N. Y., Pvt. Italy.  
 BURMAN, MILTON, New York, N. Y., Pfc. No. Africa.  
 BUSCH, ARCHIE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Southwest Pacific.  
 BUTTNER, SOL, Detroit, Mich., Sgt., Idaho.
- CANDELARIA, SOLOMON M., San Mateo, N. Mex., No. Africa.  
 CANTER, MERRILL E., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cpl., Brazil.  
 CAPUTKIN, WILLIAM, Chicago, Ill., Cpl., Alaska.  
 CASS, AL, Oakland, Calif., Sgt., Gilbert Is.  
 CHAIN, WILLIAM, New Haven, Conn., Capt., Tyler, Tex.  
 CHAMOVITZ, ALLEN, Aliquippa, Pa., Sgt., Area unknown.  
 CHAPLITSKY, PAUL, Passaic, N. J., Ensign, Florida.  
 CHARIKOFFSKY, HYMAN, Baltimore, Md., Pvt., Anzio.  
 CHERNOFF, GRANUM, Kansas City, Mo., Pvt., Italy.  
 CHERSONSKY, HARRY, Duluth, Minn., Pfc., Italy.  
 CHESSIN, LOUIS L., Cleveland, O., S/Sgt., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.  
 COBLENTZ, HAROLD, Detroit, Mich., Lt., Rosebud, S. Dak.  
 COBRIN, MARVIN EARL, Chicago, Ill., Lt., Italy.  
 COGEN, MICHAEL, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., India.  
 COHEN, ARTHUR, Bridgeport, Conn., Pvt., Italy.  
 COHEN, HERMAN, Port Arthur, Tex., Lt., No. Africa.  
 COHEN, IRVING, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Makin Is.  
 COHEN, IRVING, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Camp Upton, L. I., N. Y.



COHEN, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Bermuda.  
 COHEN, JACOB, Duluth, Minn., Sgt., Pine Grove, Pa.  
 COHEN, JETHRO I., Elgin, Ill., Pvt., Southwest Pacific.  
 COHEN, LEON J., Port Arthur, Tex., T/5, No. Atlantic.  
 COHEN, LOUIS, Atlantic City, N. J., Lt., Solomon Is.  
 COHEN, ROBERT, New York, N. Y., Sgt., Wendover Field, Utah.  
 COHEN, SAMUEL, Washington, D. C., Lt., No. Africa.  
 COHEN, SAMUEL K., Ogdensburg, N. Y., Pvt., Walter Reed Gen. Hosp. Washington, D. C.  
 COHEN, SAMUEL ROBERT, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Italy.  
 COHEN, SHELDON, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Fort Jackson.  
 COHEN, SIDNEY, Kansas City, Mo., Pfc., Kwajalein Is.  
 COHN, HERBERT M., Springfield, Mass., Lt., No. Africa.  
 COHN, LAWRENCE, Norfolk, Va., Lt. (jg), So. Atlantic.  
 COHN, MONTE G., Cincinnati, O., Sgt., Kearney, Nebr.  
 COMEN, LOUIS M., No. Bergen, N. J., Comdr., Kearny, N. J.  
 COPPERMAN, BENJAMIN, Astoria, N. Y., Em 3/c, Norfolk, Va.  
 COOPER, WILLIAM H., Jacksonville, Fla., Midshipman, Annapolis, Md.  
 CORZIN, ALBERT, Akron, O., Cpl., Camp Livingston, La.  
 COVITCH, JUDAH, Ebensburg, Pa., Pvt., Ft. McClellan, Ala.  
 CRYSTAL, NATHAN, E. St. Louis, Ill., Pvt., Italy.  
 CUMMINS, HERMAN R., Baltimore, Md., Sgt., So. Pacific.  
 DANEMAN, OTIS, Staten Island, N. Y., Capt., Sicily.  
 DARLING, LEON E., Pittsburgh, Pa., Ensign, Palermo.  
 DATNER, ARNOLD N., New York, N. Y., Lt., Avon Park, Fla.  
 DAVIDOW, BERNARD, Youngstown, O., Pvt., Italy.  
 DAVIDOW, WILLIAM HAYS, New York, N. Y., Capt., Africa.  
 DAVIS, JOHN E., Columbus, O., Lt. Col., Charlevoix, Mich.  
 DEUTCH, BERNARD, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Ft. Knox, Ky.  
 DEUTSCH, JEROME M., Cleveland, O., Lt., Southwest Pacific.  
 DIAMOND, IRVING F., Chicago, Ill., SK 1/c, at sea.  
 DIAMOND, LOUIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 DIAMOND, SEYMOUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 DIMOND, ROBERT Z., Hollywood, Fla., Lt., European area.  
 DISTELHEIM, SEYMOUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Sicily.  
 DOCTON, MAURICE L., Cleveland, O., Lt., No. Africa.  
 DRAEGER, DAVID, Watertown, Wis., Pvt., Salerno.  
 DRANOFF, JULIUS L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 DRUBIN, DANIEL T., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., European area.  
 DRUCKER, MAURICE J., Orange, N. J., Pfc., Tarawa.  
 EHRENRICH, WALTER, Savannah, Ga., Lt., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 EHRLICH, BEN, Atlanta, Ga., Lt., Over Germany.  
 EINBINDER, PHILIP, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 EISENBERGER, CURTIS W., Chicago, Ill., New Orleans, La.  
 EISMAN, DAVID, Baltimore, Md., Pfc., No. Africa.  
 KLINSKY, MORRIS, New York, N. Y., Cpl., Ft. Myers, Fla.  
 ELKIN, JACK, Winthrop, Mass., Radioman 3/c, Italy.  
 EPSTEIN, IRVING, New York, N. Y., Sgt., No. Africa.  
 EPSTEIN, JEROME S., Flushing, N. Y., Pfc., England.  
 EPSTEIN, NORMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt., New Guinea.  
 ETTLINGER, ROBERT J., Chicago, Ill., Lt., European area.  
 FARBER, WILLIAM, Bronx, N. Y., Cadet, So. Carolina.  
 FASS, JULIUS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Italy.  
 FATT, HYMAN, Newburgh, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 FEIGELSON, ALBERT, Youngstown, O., Lt., European area.  
 FEIGENBAUM, HARRY, Chicago, Ill., S/Sgt., Africa.

- FEIMAN, MELVIN M., Canton, O., Lt., Elkins, W. Va.  
 FEIN, BERNARD J., Philadelphia, Pa., Pfc., So. Pacific.  
 FEIN, RANDOLPH, Hartford, Conn., Pfc., Letterman Gen. Hosp. San Francisco, Calif.  
 FEINBERG, BERNARD C., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Springfield, Mo.  
 FEINGOLD, CHARLES H., New York, N. Y., Capt., Fort Bragg, N. C.  
 FEINGOLD, LEONARD H., Roxbury, Mass., Lt., Over Germany.  
 FEINSTEIN, BERNARD, Philadelphia, Pa., Pfc., Italy.  
 FEINSTEIN, JACOB, Baltimore, Md., Sgt., No. Africa.  
 FELDMAN, JOSEPH D., New York, N. Y., Lt., Over Burma.  
 FELDMAN, LEONARD MORTON, Chicago, Ill., Lt., So. Pacific.  
 FELDMAN, ROBT. N., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Italy.  
 FELDSTEIN, ALEX A., Lakewood, N. J., Lt., Over Germany.  
 FELPER, DAVID, Chicago, Ill., Florida.  
 FENCHEL, GERD, Newburgh, N. Y., Pfc., Africa.  
 FERRIS, RICHARD, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 FIEGENHOLTZ, ALLAN, Chicago, Ill., Pfc., Savannah, Ga.  
 FINE, EDWARD, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Santa Ana, Calif.  
 FINE, LEONARD, Cincinnati, O., Lt., Camp Maxey, Tex.  
 FINKEL, JOSEPH, Long Branch, N. J., Lt., No. Africa.  
 FINKLE, ALBERT, Lambertville, N. J., Pvt., Pacific area.  
 FINNEBURGH, EDWARD J., Chicago, Ill., Lt., European area.  
 FIREMAN, FRANK, Cleveland, O., Sea. 2/c, Maine.  
 FISCHBEIN, SIDNEY, Newark, N. J., Pfc., No. Africa.  
 FISCHMAN, ERNEST, New York, N. Y., Pfc., Italy.  
 FISHEL, RICHARD ALLAN, Cleveland Heights, O., Pvt., Camp Crowder, Mo.  
 FISHER, ALBERT HARRY, Cincinnati, O., Sea., Gulf of Mexico.  
 FISHER, DAVE, Newark, N. J., Pfc., No. Africa.  
 FLAUM, MARTIN, Syracuse, N. Y., Pfc., Area unknown.  
 FOGEL, LEO M., Lynn, Mass., Pvt., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
 FORCHHEIMER, JUSTIN, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 FORMAN, DAVID, Elizabeth, N. J., Cpl. Canal Zone.  
 FORMAN, MITCHELL S., San Francisco, Calif., Pvt., Dodge City, Kansas.  
 FOX, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Mediterranean.  
 FOX, MELVIN P., Jackson Heights, N. Y., Lt., Africa.  
 FRANKEL, JOHN DAVID, Chicago, Ill., Lt. (jg), at sea.  
 FRANEKL, KURT, Petaluma, Calif., Pvt., Los Negros Is.  
 FREEDMAN, BERNARD, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Italy.  
 FREEDMAN, HERMAN, Chicago, Ill., Cpl., Panama Canal.  
 FRIED, HAROLD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Sicily.  
 FRIED, ISADORE, Roxbury, Mass., Pvt., Italy.  
 FRIEDBERG, HERBERT, Baltimore, Md., Lt., Aleutian Is.  
 FRIEDLANDER, RAYMOND, New York, N. Y., Lt., Italy.  
 FRIEDMAN, ABRAHAM, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Anzio.  
 FRIEDMAN, HAROLD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Italy.  
 FRIEDMAN, LEONARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Italy.  
 FRIEDMAN, MORRIS S., Bethlehem, Pa., Lt., Over Germany.  
 FRIEDSON, RAYMOND LESTER, Kansas City, Mo., Lt. (jg), Mediterranean.  
 FRYMAN, BERNARD, Chicago, Ill., Lt., Over Germany.  
 FURGANG, WILLIAM D., Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Camp Breckenridge, Ky.  
 FURHMAN, HERBERT, Worcester, Mass., Sgt., Columbia, S. C.  
 GABLER, IRVING M., Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Tiltan General Hosp. Ft. Dix, N. J.  
 GAMBURG, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Ensign, at sea.  
 GARELICH, SIMON, Kansas City, Mo., Sgt., Philippine Is.  
 GARR, HERMAN, Long Branch, N. J., Cpl., Hot Springs, Ark.  
 GARSON, LEE HAROLD, Youngstown, O., Pvt., Ft. Devens, Mass.  
 GAZEVITZ, BENJAMIN, Elizabeth, N. J., Lt., Ellington Field, Tex.  
 GELBSTEIN, THEODORE P., Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.

GELLER, LARRY, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.  
 GERSFELD, MILTON, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., Fulton, Ky.  
 GILBERT, HARRY, Chicago, Ill., Lt., Attu.  
 GINSBURG, IRVING M., Aiken, S. C., Lt., Miami, Fla.  
 GITELSON, DAVID J., Cincinnati, O., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 GLANTZ, MILTON H., Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 GLASER, EUGENE, Canton, O., Pfc., Bougainville.  
 GLASSBERG, LAWRENCE, San Francisco, Calif., Pfc., Philippine Is.  
 GLASSBERG, NATHANIEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., Mediterranean.  
 GLASSMAN, BENJAMIN, Chicago, Ill., Pfc., New York, N. Y.  
 GLICK, HARRY, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., N. Carolina.  
 GLICKFELD, LESTER, New York, N. Y., Lt., San Francisco, Calif.  
 GODOFKY, IRVIN, Columbus, O., S/Sgt., Lake Thonatsassa, Fla.  
 GOLDBERG, ALBERT, Baltimore, Md., Lt., Mediterranean.  
 GOLDBERG, ELLIOT, Worcester, Mass., Pfc., Camp North Hood, Tex.  
 GOLDBERG, ISAAH J., Middletown, N. Y., Lt., European area.  
 GOLDBERG, JOSEPH BUCKY, Philadelphia, Pa., Pfc., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.  
 GOLDBERG, LEO, Cleveland, O., Pvt., Mississippi.  
 GOLDBERG, NELSON, Mattapan, Mass., Sgt., Idaho.  
 GOLDBERG, NORMAN B., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Chicago, Ill.  
 GOLDBERG, NORMAN H., Buffalo, N. Y., Lt., England.  
 GOLDIE, HAROLD, Hollis, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.  
 GOLDISH, MILDRED, St. Paul, Minn., Lt., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 GOLDMAN, JEROME LEONARD, New York, N. Y., Cadet, No. Carolina.  
 GOLDSTEIN, HENRY X., Cleveland, O., Sgt., New Zealand.  
 GOLDSTEIN, LOUIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., India.  
 GOLDSTEIN, SIMON E., New York, N. Y., Sgt., So. Pacific.  
 GOLDSTONE, HOWARD A., Rhinelander, Wis., Lt., So. Pacific.  
 GOLOMB, ROBERT M., New York, N. Y., Sgt., Over Germany.  
 GONCHER, MEYER, Atlanta, Ga., Cpl., California.  
 GOLUB, HAROLD C., Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 GOODMAN, BARNETT H., Toledo, O., Sgt., Off the coast of England.  
 GOODMAN, HENRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., No. Africa.  
 GOODMAN, HOWARD KENNETH, Long Beach, N. Y., Capt., Solomon Is.  
 GOODMAN, LAWRENCE, Greenville, Miss., T/Sgt., European area.  
 GOODMAN, LOUIS WILLIAM, Dorchester, Mass., T/Sgt., European area.  
 GOODMAN, Walter, Cleveland, O., Lt., Caribbean.  
 GOODY, HENRY, Washington, D. C., Lt., Washington, D. C.  
 GOPEN, ROBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 GORIN, ROBERT, Louisville, Ky., Hosp. Ap. 2/c, Long Beach, Calif.  
 GOSHMAN, CARL C., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Attu.  
 GOTTLIEB, ALAN, Chicago, Ill., Ensign, Florida.  
 GOTTLIEB, JEROME, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Italy.  
 GRAB, DONALD R., New York, N. Y., Lt., Leesburg, Va.  
 GRAETZ, EMIL G. E., New York, N. Y., Lt., Staten Island, N. Y.  
 GRAFMAN, HERMAN D., Brooklyn, N. Y., T/5, Southwest Pacific.  
 GRANETZ, ABRAM, Raritan, N. J., Lt., Area unknown.  
 GREENBERG, HAROLD D., Lake Charles, La., Lt., Beaumont, Tex.  
 GREENBERG, HERBERT, Upper Darby, Pa., Pfc., Italy.  
 GREENBERG, IRVING, Richmond Hill, N. Y., Lt., Tinker Field, Okla.  
 GREENBERG, JERRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 GREENEBAUM, JESSE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Over Germany.  
 GREENFIELD, CALMAN, New York, N. Y., Sgt., No. Africa.  
 GREITZER, SAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.  
 GROSSMAN, EDWIN G., Bronx, N. Y., T/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 GROSSMAN, HARRY M., Roxbury, Mass., Pvt., Anzio.  
 GROSSMAN, SIDNEY, Richmond, Va., Lt., Italy.  
 GROVER, ROBERT P., Washington, D. C., Lt., Over Germany.  
 GRUBER, ISADORE L., Dallas, Tex., Lt., Latin America.

GUSAR, DONALD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., England.

GUTMAN, HIRSCH L., Brookline, Mass., Lt., European area.

GUTTERMAN, HAROLD M., Bristol, Ind., Lt., Italy.

HALPRIN, ROBERT ELLIOT, Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., Muroc Air Base, Muroc, Calif.

HALSBOND, MYRON R., Edgemere, N. Y., Major, England.

HANDLER, MAX, Hartford, Conn., S/Sgt., Over Germany.

HANTOBER, MANUEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., Italy.

HARRIS, JOHN L., Philadelphia, Pa., Sea, 1/c, Oran.

HARRIS, LEONARD JACK, New York, N. Y., Pvt., San Antonio, Tex.

HARRIS, NORMAN S., Flushing, N. Y., S/Sgt., Italy.

HARRISON, ROBERT D., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

HECHT, MORRIS, Columbus, Ga., Major, So. Pacific.

HECKER, MORTON, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., Moses Lake, Wash.

HEILBRONN, ERIC M., New York, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.

HEISTEIN, SIDNEY I., Mt. Freedom, N. J., Pvt., Italy.

HELLER, MARTIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Italy.

HERBSTMAN, HARRY L., New York, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.

HERMANN, HOWARD I., Glendale, L. I., N. Y. Messman, So. Atlantic.

HERSCH, MONTROSE, Atlantic City, N. J., Lt., Meridian, Miss.

HERZ, WILLIAM GUNTHER, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.

HESELBERG, MYER, Philadelphia, Pa., Pfc., Italy.

HOFHEIMER, LESTER N., New York, N. Y., Lt., En route to India.

HOLLANDER, HARRY M., New York, N. Y., Cadet, Burlington, Vt.

HORBLIT, GEORGE, Revere, Mass., Fireman 3/c, Fast Coast, NYC.

HORNE, PHILIP, Brookline, Mass., MM, Area unknown.

HOROWITZ, GEORGE, Forest Hills, N. Y., S/Sgt., Over Germany.

HORWICH, IRVING, Elkhart, Ind., Lt., Italy.

HORWITZ, HARRY, Chicago, Ill., Ensign, at sea.

HORWITZ, ROBERT A., University City, Mo., Lt., Tucson, Ariz.

HUFFMAN, MARVIN C., Cincinnati, O., Petty Off. 3/c, No. Africa.

HURWITZ, IRVING, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., Italy.

ILLFELDER, HERBERT MAX JOSEPH, New York, N. Y., Pfc., Italy.

INSDORF, HAROLD, Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., Over Germany.

ISEMAN, J. HAROLD, Elberon, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa.

ISRAEL, IRVING, Bronx, N. Y., Cpl., Sicily.

JACOBSON, STANLEY, Chicago, Ill., Lt., European area.

JACOBY, ALEXANDER P., Jamaica, N. Y., Pvt., Southwest Pacific.

KADISH, ABRAHAM, Detroit, Mich., Pvt., Northern Ireland.

KAGAN, LOUIS, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Lake Pontchartrain, La.

KAHN, REUBEN, Paterson, N. J., Cpl., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

KALTER, DAN J., Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., Central Pacific.

KAPLAN, HARRY, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., Pocatello, Idaho.

KAPLAN, MAX, New York, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.

KAPLAN, SIDNEY, Newark, N. J., Lt., Over Germany.

KARASIK, RAYMOND, Chicago, Ill., Lt., Pamlico Sound, N. C.

KARETSKY, SAMUEL, New York, N. Y., Pfc., Salerno.

KARP, LOUIS, Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., West Palm Beach, Fla.

KARPIN, MAX, Chicago, Ill., Pfc., Sicily.

KASAKOW, DAVID SIMON, Philadelphia, Pa., Sea, 1/c, Southwest Pacific.

KASLOW, MILTON, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Far East.

KASSEN, ROBERT S., Baltimore, Md., Lt., Carolinas

KATZ, AARON, New York, N. Y., Utility man, at sea.

KATZ, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., Africa.  
KATZ, ALFRED L., Memphis, Tenn., Pfc., Guadalcanal.  
KATZ, HERBERT, New York, N. Y., Pfc., Ohio State University Hospital.  
KATZ, LESTER ALBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
KATZ, MORRIS M., New York, N. Y., T/Sgt., China.  
KATZ, RODMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., New Guinea.  
KATZ, THEODORE, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Tennessee.  
KATZMAN, DAVID, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
KAUFFMAN, EUGENE L., McKees Rocks, Pa., Pfc., Italy.  
KAUFMAN, MORRIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., M/Sgt., Central Pacific.  
KAUFMAN, WILLIAM, Cleveland, O., Lt., Tunisia.  
KEITSCH, MANFRED, Bloomfield, N. J., Sgt., Camp Hood, Tex.  
KELMAN, HARRY, Norwich, Conn., Pvt., Fort Bragg, N. C.  
KELTCH, RUBIN, New York, N. Y., Ensign, Atlantic area.  
KEMP, RICHARD HERMAN, San Francisco, Calif., Lt., El Paso, Tex.  
KENNER, ARTHUR LEONARD, Providence, R. I., Portsmouth, N. H.  
KERSHNER, DAVID N., Denver, Colo., Pfc., Italy.  
KESSLER, LESTER, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cadet, Texas.  
KINBERG, SHELDON, Kew Garden Hills, Flushing, N. Y., S/Sgt., European area.  
KIRSCHBRAUN, JACK, Chicago, Ill., Sgt., Over Germany.  
KIRSCHMAN, STANLEY, St. Louis, Mo., Lt., Florida.  
KIRSHNER, IRVING, Lincoln, Ill., 2nd Lt., No. Africa.  
KISSELEFF, JEROME C., Arlington, Va., S/Sgt., European area.  
KLEIN, BEVERLY, Easton, Md., Lt., Perry, Fla.  
KLEIN, IRVING, Bronx, N. Y., Sea. 2/c, So. Pacific.  
KLEIN, LEONARD, Newark, N. J., Pfc., Bougainville.  
KLEIN, SAMUEL, Newark, N. J., Pfc., Italy.  
KLEINMAN, LEON, Dallas, Tex., Lt., Memphis, Tenn.  
KLEINMAN, LESTER B., Bronx, N. Y., Pfc. Far East.  
KLINE, HOWARD, Miami, Fla., S/Sgt., Over Germany.  
KLOFSKY, IRVING, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
KOCHMAN, SANFORD, Cleveland, O., Lt., Aleutian Is.  
KOGAN, BEN, Bay City, Mich., Pfc., Fort Worth, Tex.  
KOHN, HAROLD, Hartford, Conn., Pvt., No. American area.  
KONESKY, LEON, Chicago, Ill., T/Sgt., Area unknown.  
KONIKOFF, ALBERT, Buffalo, N. Y., Lt., No. Africa.  
KORENSKY, ELIZABETH, Philadelphia, Pa., Sea. 2/c, Norfolk, Va.  
KOSLAN, ALFRED S., Richmond Hill, N. Y., T/5, Italy.  
KOSSIS, NORMAN, Seattle, Wash., Lt., European area.  
KOVIN, IRA J., Chicago, Ill., Pfc., San Francisco, Calif.  
KRAMER, ABRAHAM, New York, N. Y., Pfc., Italy.  
KRAMER, JESSE C., Los Angeles, Calif., Capt., Area unknown.  
KRAMER, LAURENCE P., San Francisco, Calif., Pfc., Anzio.  
KRAUT, IRVING, Chicago, Ill., Lt., Over Germany.  
KRIEGMONT, DAVID, BERE A, O., Cpl., Camp Swift, Tex.  
KRISMAN, JOE, Chicago, Ill., T/Sgt., China.  
KRISTAL, LEONARD, Woodhaven, N. Y., Pfc., Tarawa.  
KUNIN, IRVING, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Middle East.  
KWESKIN, YALE, Stamford, Conn., Lt., So. Dakota.

LABOVITZ, RICHARD, Mattapan, Mass., Capt., No. Africa.  
LACHTERMAN, DAVID, Alexander City, Ala., Lt., Over France.  
LANE, DONALD, Kansas City, Mo., Sgt., Alaska.  
LANG, EDWARD H., Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., No. Atlantic.  
LAZAR, SANDAR, Gloversville, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
LAZARUS, SYLVAN J., Baltimore, Md., S/Sgt., No. Africa.  
LEBOWITZ, MORTON, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.  
LEBOWITZ, MURRAY H., Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., Guadalcanal.  
LEFKOWITZ, DAVID S., Scranton, Pa., Cadet, Baker Field, Calif.

- LEFKOWITZ, HARRY, New York, N. Y., Pfc., Anzio.  
 LEHMAN, PETER, New York, N. Y., Flt. Off., England.  
 LEHRER, JOSEPH, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 LEIMAS, MELVIN, New York, N. Y., S./Sgt., Over Germany.  
 LEITES, ISRAEL, Baltimore, Md., Lt., Italy.  
 LEON, OLIVER, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., Italy.  
 LERMAN, BERNARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., Greenfield, S. C.  
 LESSER, LUDWIG, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Ft. Knox, Ky.  
 LEVE, FRANKLIN, Bayonne, N. J., Lt., European area.  
 LEVE, MORRIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Over Holland.  
 LEVENTHAL, ROBERT B., St. Louis, Mo., Lt., European area.  
 LEVEY, FRED, Bronx, N. Y., T/5, No. Africa.  
 LEVEY, ROBERT S., Queens Village, N. Y., Lt., Alaska.  
 LEVI, ALEXANDER W., San Bernardino, Calif., Lt., European area.  
 LEVI, JAMES S., New Rochelle, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 LEVINE, NORMAN, Flushing, N. Y., Cadet, Kingman, Ariz.  
 LEVITAN, HENRY T., Steelton, Pa., Lt., Over Germany.  
 LEVOFF, SEYMOUR R., Rome, N. Y., Pvt., Southwest Pacific.  
 LEVY, ISADORE, Pittsburgh, Pa., Pfc., Southwest Pacific.  
 LEVY, JOSEPH, Scarsdale, N. Y., Flt. Off., Aleutian Is.  
 LEVY, MORTON J., New Haven, Conn., Sgt., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 LEVY, SIDNEY, Jr., Menlo Park, Calif., Pvt., Camp Edwards, Mass.  
 LEVY, SOLOMON SANFORD, Berkeley, Calif., Cadet, Texas.  
 LEW, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Brooksville, Fla.  
 LEWIN, RALPH, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 LEWIS, IRA, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Durham, N. C.  
 LEWIS, JULIUS PAUL, Washington, D. C., Lt., No. Africa.  
 LEWIS, MILTON SHERMAN, Joliet, Ill., Flt. Off., Dyersburg, Tenn.  
 LIDDELL, MORRIS, Rochester, N. Y., Pfc., Tunisia.  
 LIEBERMAN, EARLE MONROE, Cleveland Heights, O., Lt., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 LIEBERMAN, GERALD H., Trenton, N. J., S/Sgt., White City, Kansas.  
 LIEBLEIN, JACK, New York, N. Y., Lt., Santa Ana, Calif.  
 LIGOM, JACOB N., Fitchburg, Mass., Pvt., Attu.  
 LILIENSTEIN, ERNEST, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 LIPKIN, ARNOLD WM., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Pacific area.  
 LIPPMAN, LOUIS J., Houston, Tex., Pvt., Waco, Tex.  
 LIPSHITZ, MAX R., New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., England.  
 LIPTEN, DAVID, New York, N. Y., Lt., European area.  
 LITT, SAMUEL, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., European area.  
 LITTMAN, ARTHUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Area unknown.  
 LITZ, HARRY T., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., Over Germany.  
 LITWAK, HYMAN, Barberton, O., Pvt., Italy.  
 LOMAN, SAMUEL, Philadelphia, Pa., Sgt., Italy.  
 LORBER, MANUEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., Pennsylvania.  
 LORIS, GEORGE, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Veterans Administration Hosp.  
 LOWE, GORDON, Jamaica, N. Y., Lt., No. Africa.  
 LUBEROFF, HARRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Honestead, Fla.  
 LUBIN, HERBERT ROYCE, New York, N. Y., Cadet, Albany, Ga.  
 LUMER, HERMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Camp Forrest, Tenn.  
 LURIE, JOSEPH M., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Anzio.  
 LURIE, MORRIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 LUXENBERG, STANLEY S., Ellwood City, Pa., Cpl., Colorado.  
 MAGENHEIM, FRED M., New York, N. Y., GM 2/c, So. Pacific.  
 MAGIT, HAROLD, Wausau, Wis., Cpl., Italy.  
 MALCOVE, HAROLD A., New York, N. Y., Lt., Camp Forrest, Tenn.  
 MALKIN, LEO, Memphis, Tenn., Lt., No. Carolina.  
 MANN, STANLEY ROY, Norristown, Pa., Ensign, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.  
 MARCUS, BERNARD DAVID, Pittsburgh, Pa., Pfc., Santa Ana, Calif.



MARCUS, MORTON S., Cleveland, O., Lt., European area.  
 MARDER, ABRAHAM A., Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 MARGULIES, HAROLD, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Sicily.  
 MARKEY, ALVIN, Cleveland Heights, O., Lt., England.  
 MARKOWITZ, ALLEN, Cleveland Heights, O., Capt., Italy.  
 MARKOWITZ, HAROLD BERNARD, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., Island of Fentan.  
 MARSHALL, ALFRED PHILLIP, Winthrop, Mass., Sgt., Over Germany.  
 MATCH, IRWIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Avia. Mach. Mate 3/c, Off the Gulf of Maine.  
 MATNWOLD, SAMUEL M., Toledo, O., Sea. 2/c, Salerno.  
 MEDNICK, MILTON, Edgemere, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.  
 MENAHEN, MAURICE M., Long Island City, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 MERCER, MORRIS HAROLD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., Italy.  
 MESSENGER, RICHARD H., Bridgeport, Conn., Lt., No. Africa.  
 MEYERHOFFER, Sam, Richmond, Va., T/Sgt., Salinas, Calif.  
 MEYERS, HERBERT FRANCIS, Portland, Me., Lt., Presque Isle, Me.  
 MEYERS, PAUL P., Los Angeles, Calif., Sgt., European area.  
 MEYERS, TEDDY, Greensboro, N. C., Lt., Italy.  
 MICHAELSON, AARON S., Cincinnati, O., Lt., At sea.  
 MILLER, DAVID, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Italy.  
 MILLER, DAVID D., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., Italy.  
 MILLER, JOSEPH M., Chicago, Ill., Sgt., Texas.  
 MILLER, MAURICE, West Warwick, R. I., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 MILLOWITZ, MENDEL, New York, N. Y., Lt., Ponca City, Okla.  
 MILLSTONE, BENJAMIN, Chicago, Ill., Cpl., Solomon Is.  
 MILSTEIN, MORTON, Toledo, O., S/Sgt., Italy.  
 MINTZ, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Nashville, Tenn.  
 MISCHKIN, HARRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 MOSFOWITZ, MEYER, Plainfield, N. J., Pvt., Italy.  
 MORGAN, SAMUEL, Omaha, Nebr., Major, No. Africa.  
 MORRIS, JACK AROESTI, Indianapolis, Ind., Lt., Camp Young, Calif.  
 MORRIS, ROBERT, Bridgeport, Conn., Lt., So. Pacific.  
 MORRISON, MAX, Baltimore, Md., Pvt., North American area.  
 MOSS, HARRY, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 MYERS, CARL S., Kansas City, Mo., Sgt., Los Negros Is.  
 MYERS, TED R., Greensboro, N. C., Lt., Italy.

NABATOFF, BERNARD, Detroit, Mich., S/Sgt., So. Pacific.  
 NADLER, WILLIAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 NARTER, IRVING E., Chicago, Ill., T/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 NAYOVITZ, BERNARD W., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Over Germany.  
 NEEDLE, MEYER JOSEPH, Newark, N. J., Cpl., Camp Mackall, N. C.  
 NEWMAN, IRVING R., Los Angeles, Calif., Sgt., Middle East.  
 NEWMAN, MAX SAUL, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., European area.  
 NIDETCH, IRWIN DAVID, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Marshall Is.  
 NOVELL, SIDNEY C., Norristown, Pa., Lt., Over Germany.  
 NOVICH, SIDNEY, Somerville, N. J., Cpl., Ft. Myer, Fla.  
 NOVICK, MAX, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 NUSBAUM, WILLIAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Southwest Pacific.

OBERDORFER, SIEGFRIED, Los Angeles, Calif., Cpl., Southwest Pacific  
 OCKENE, BERNARD ALLEN, Jersey City, N. J., Pvt., Sicily.  
 OFF, LENO, El Paso, Tex. S/Sgt., European area.  
 OHN, SAMUEL P., Evanston, Ill., S/Sgt., Chicago, Ill.  
 OKMAN, STANLEY, New York, N. Y., Lt., England.  
 OPPENHEIM, IRVING, New York, N. Y., Pfc., Africa.  
 ORANGE, HERBERT E., Hempstead N. Y., Lt., No. Africa.  
 ORLOVICK, HENRY, St. Louis, Mo., S/Sgt., India.  
 OSTROLENG, PHILIP H., Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., Aleutian Is.  
 OURIEL, MICHAEL A., Rochester, N. Y., Pfc., Sicily.

- PAULSON, DAVID, Hackensack, N. J., Pfc., Italy.  
 PECKER, MILTON, Bayonne, N. J., Radioman, Virginia.  
 PEISER, HAROLD E., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., European area.  
 PERLMAN, ABRAHAM JEROME, Chicago, Ill., Rank unknown, No. Africa.  
 PERLMAN, BENJAMIN, Pittsfield, Mass., Pvt., Sicily.  
 PEYSER, HARRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 PHILIPPSON, HERMAN ERNST, West Nyack, N. Y., Cpl., No. Africa.  
 PHILLIPS, MURRAY, Evansville, Ind., S/Sgt., Africa.  
 PLISKIN, AARON, Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Italy.  
 PLOTKIN, ALBERT, Jamaica, N. Y., Lt., Winslow, Ariz.  
 PODOLSKY, LOUIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Sicily.  
 POKOIK, LEON, New York, N. Y., Cadet, Lexington, Miss.  
 POKRASS, IRVING F., Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Southwest Pacific.  
 POLCOVER, FRED, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 POLLACK, HAROLD, Cleveland, O., Pvt., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 POPKIN, ARTHUR G., Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., Cape Gloucester, New Britain.  
 PORIS, JAMES, Rego Park, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 PORTNOW, MORRIS JACK, Bronx, N. Y., Hosp. App. 1/c, Sicily.  
 PRESSMAN, AARON A., Philadelphia, Pa., Pfc., Manchukuo.  
 PROSTEN, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Merchant Marine, At sea.  
 PROSTEN, HYMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., New Britain.  
 PULVER, BERNARD L., Ridgewood, N. Y., Lt., Italy.
- RANDALL, ABRAHAM R., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 RABINOVITZ, NATHAN H., Dorchester, Mass., Cpl., Latin America.  
 RAFF, HERMAN, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Ft. Wood, Mo.  
 RATNER, JOSEPH M., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.  
 RAUCH, MILTON L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., Camden, Ark.  
 RAVVEN, HOWARD I., Roxbury, Mass., Lt., Dalhart, Tex.  
 REGENSTREICH, THEODORE, Youngstown, O., Sgt., Camp Perry, O.  
 REICHLER, HENRY, Newark, N. J., S/Sgt., Tender Field, Fla.  
 REISS, JULIE, Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., Hawaii.  
 RESNICK, MARTIN, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., San Marcos, Tex.  
 RETZKER, HARRY, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Camp Campbell, Ky.  
 RICHMAN, SAMUEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 RIEGEL, VICTOR, New York, N. Y., Sea. 1/c, At sea.  
 RIKE, BERNARD, Pueblo, Colo., Capt., New Guinea.  
 RIVKIN, WILLIAM GEOFFREY, Far Rockaway, N. Y., Lt., Thomasville, Ga.  
 ROBBINS, BEN, Forest Hills, N. Y., Capt., No. Africa.  
 ROBBINS, SIDNEY, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Tunisia.  
 ROBINSON, KENNETH E., Cleveland, O., Lt., Over Germany.  
 ROBINSON, MORRIS, Cleveland, O., Sgt., Connellsville, Pa.  
 ROCKETTO, HAROLD J., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Over Germany.  
 RODGEN, EUGENE L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., European area.  
 ROGINSKY, JACK F., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Sicily.  
 ROHRlich, ROBERT E., New York, N. Y., Lt., European area.  
 ROLNICK, ALBERT LOUIS, Baltimore, Md., Lt., European area.  
 ROODMAN, HAROLD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Over Germany.  
 ROSBLATT, SAUL P., New York, N. Y., Sgt., Gulfport, Miss.  
 ROSE, JACK, Chicago, Ill., Warrant Off., European area.  
 ROSE, JEROME S., Cleveland Heights, O., Pfc., French Morocco.  
 ROSEN, HAROLD, Woodside, N. Y., Lt., Lake Arrowhead, Calif.  
 ROSENBERG, KURT J., Vallejo, Calif., Cpl., Mediterranean.  
 ROSENBERG, LEONARD L., Grand Forks, N. Dak., S/Sgt., Cataques, Spain.  
 ROSENBERG, LOUIS I., Washington, Pa., Lt., No. Africa.  
 ROSENBERG, PETER, Rochester, N. Y., Pvt., Mediterranean.  
 ROSENBLATT, HAROLD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Gunner, At sea.  
 ROSENBLIETT, JACK, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Italy.  
 ROSENBLOOM, ROBERT L., Rocky Mount, N. C., Lt., New Guinea.

ROSENBLUM, DAVID A., Yonkers, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
ROSENSCHEIN, ROBERT, New York, N. Y., Lt., Oklahoma.  
ROSENSTEIN, HOWARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., Italy.  
ROSENSTEIN, LOUIS, Jr., Tarrytown, N. Y., Lt., Southwest Pacific.  
ROSENTHAL, Joseph D., BRIGHTON, Mass., Lt., New Guinea.  
ROSENWALD, LAWRENCE, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Italy.  
ROSIN, JULIAN D., Chicago, Ill., Lt., Fort Belvoir, Va.  
ROSOFF, ERNEST, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
ROSS, SAMUEL, Cleveland, O., Pfc., Malcolm, Nebr.  
ROTH, ALVIN C., Berkeley Calif., Pfc., No. Pacific.  
ROTH, DANIEL MAYER, Eufaula, Ala., Lt., Marshall Is.  
ROTH, LOUIS, Cleveland, O., Sea., So. Pacific.  
ROTH, MURRAY, Jeffersonville, N. Y., Sgt., Camp Selby, Miss.  
ROTHBART, HENRY S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Fort Bliss, Tex.  
ROTHBLATT, MEYER, Chicago, Ill., Lt., Baltimore, Md.  
ROTHENBERG, SIDNEY, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., No. Atlantic.  
ROTHHOLZ, LAWRENCE TRATTNER, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., Over Germany.  
ROTHMAN, HOWARD, Atlantic City, N. J., Sgt., So. Pacific.  
ROTHMAN, WILLIAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Pacific area.  
ROTHSTEIN, PHILIP, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Italy.  
ROZEN, GERALD A., New Haven, Conn., Lt., Italy.  
RUBIN, ALBERT O., Chicago, Ill., Lt., European area.  
RUBIN, ALFRED, Newark, N. J., Pvt., Africa.  
RUBIN, EDWARD S., Philadelphia, Pa., T/Sgt., India.  
RUBIN, JACK, New York, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
RUBINSTEIN, HERBERT W., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Wilson Creek, Wash.  
RUDICH, Michael, Charleston, S. C., Sgt., Mojave, Calif.  
RUDOLPH, HENRY, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
RUER, HARRY, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Guadalcanal.  
RUER, JACK, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Fort Sheridan, U.S.A.  
RUSNAK, SAM, Girard, O., Pvt., No. Africa.

SADICK, GORDON P., Seattle, Wash., Lt., So. Pacific.  
SALTIEL, DAVID, New York, N. Y., Lt., Ephrata, Wash.  
SALTIEL, SAUL, New York, N. Y., Lt., Italy.  
SALTZMAN, WILLIAM, Chicago, Ill., S/Sgt., New Guinea.  
SAMOWITZ, WILLIAM B., Bronx, N. Y., Sgt., Italy.  
SANDERS, ISAAC J., Marion, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
SAPIRO, GILBERT, Jackson Heights, N. Y., Lt., Over Germany.  
SCHANKERMAN, SAM, Huntington, Ind., T/Sgt., European area.  
SCHEFFLER, MARTIN, New York, N. Y., Pfc., Southwest Pacific.  
SCHENKER, MAX A., Chicago, Ill., Lt., England.  
SCHENKMAN, MORTIMER, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., Africa.  
SCHERR, LOUIS A., Philadelphia Pa., S/Sgt. Kansas.  
SCHIRAGO, JACK, Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., Texas.  
SCHLESINGER, ALEXANDER, Bronx, N. Y., Sea., So. Pacific.  
SCHNECK, SEYMOUR B., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Over France.  
SCHNEIDER, HENRY D., New York, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
SCHOENBERG, MELVIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Maxton, N. C.  
SCHOENFELD, JEROME, Bridgeport, Conn., Pvt., Italy.  
SCHOENGOLD, MORTON, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Sicily.  
SCHREIBER, BERNARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., No. Africa.  
SCHROEDER, DONALD MARSHALL, Freeport, Ill., Pfc., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
SCHUSTER, SOLOMON, New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., Over Germany.  
SCHWARTZ, ADOLPH, Carteret, N. J., Pfc., Philippine Is.  
SCHWARTZ, DAVID, New York, N. Y., Lt., Pacific area.  
SCHWARTZ, IRVING, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., No. Africa.  
SCHWARTZ, ISRAEL, Spring Valley, N. Y., Lt., Latin America.  
SCHWARTZ, Joseph G., Chicago, Ill., Lt., China.

- SCHWARTZ, LAWRENCE, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., New Mexico.  
 SCHWARTZ, MORTON H., Brooklyn, N. Y., Flt. Off., European area.  
 SCHWARTZ, SOL, Highland Park, N. J., Pvt., Aberdeen, Md.  
 SCHWED, ABRAHAM, Gloversville, N. Y., Sea. 1/c, At sea.  
 SCHWEDT, MORRIS, St. Louis, Mo., Sea., Santa Cruz Island.  
 SCHWEID, MAX I., New York, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 SCHWORTZ, JACOB, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 SEGAL, CHARLES, Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Sicily.  
 SEGALL, AVERY N., Chicago, Ill., Lt., Arizona.  
 SEGALL, JOSEPH, New Bedford, Mass., Cadet, Aleutian Is.  
 SEIDEL, FRANK A., New York, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 SEIFF, HARRY M., Venice, Calif., Pfc., Bataan.  
 SEITENBACK, JUSTIN, New York, N. Y., T/Sgt., Africa.  
 SELIGMAN, WALTER MILTON, New York, N. Y., Lt., Americus, Ga.  
 SHAFER, HERBERT, Buffalo, N. Y., Pfc., No. Africa.  
 SHAKOW, MILTON I., New York, N. Y., Lt., Columbia, So. America.  
 SHAPIRO, ARTHUR S., Los Angeles, Calif., Pvt., Attu.  
 SHAPIRO, DAVID, Washington, D. C., Pvt., Baltimore, Md.  
 SHAPIRO, MYER HAROLD, Malden, Mass., Fireman, At sea.  
 SHAPIRO, PAUL, Hartford, Conn., Pfc., Bougainville.  
 SHAPIRO, SAMUEL H., Chicago, Ill., Sgt., So. Pacific.  
 SHAPIRO, SANFORD C., Merchantville, N. J., Pfc., Italy.  
 SHARF, ALBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., Dalhart, Tex.  
 SHEFFEL, NORMAN EUGENE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Ensign, Delan, Fla.  
 SHEINFINE, SHELDON, South River, N. J., S/Sgt., England.  
 SHERMAN, GILMORE, North Adams, Mass., Petty Off. 2/c, Brazil.  
 SHERMAN, HOWARD S., Wildwood, N. J., Pvt., Spokane, Wash.  
 SHINDER, ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., So. Pacific.  
 SHISHGAL, MORTON W., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., So. Pacific.  
 SHLUGER, LOUIS S., Hartford, Conn., Pfc., Southwest Pacific.  
 SHOOR, IRVING JACOB, Sarasota, Fla., Cadet, Utica, N. Y.  
 SHORE, JOSEPH, Philadelphia, Pa., Pvt., Camp Wheeler, Ga.  
 SHULTZ, HARRY, Kansas City, Mo., T/Sgt., Chicopee Falls, Mass.  
 SHUSER, NATHAN, Newport, R. I., Capt., Camp Davis, N. C.  
 SIDENBERG, GILBERT HOFFMAN, New York, N. Y., Lt., Bougainville.  
 SIEGEL, ABRAHAM L., Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., New Guinea.  
 SIEGEL, ALBERT A., Baltimore, Md., Pfc., De Ridder, La.  
 SIEGEL, EMIL, JR., Selma, Ala., Cadet, Midland, Tex.  
 SIEGEL, RAYMOND T., Baton Rouge, La., Lt., No. Africa.  
 SIGBERMAN, WALTER V., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Alexandria, La.  
 SILBER, MYER, Baltimore, Md., Lt., England.  
 SILBERBUSH, HARRY, New York, N. Y., T/5, Italy.  
 SILBERMAN, SAMUEL, Baltimore, Md., Pvt., Italy.  
 SILVER, NATHAN, Burbank, Calif., Radioman 3/c, Alaska.  
 SILVERMAN, ALFRED, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 SILVERMAN, BERNARD B., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., Clovis, New Mex.  
 SILVERMAN, CONRAD, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Over Germany.  
 SILVERMAN, ERWIN, Detroit, Mich., Pvt., Camp Robinson, Ark.  
 SILVERMAN, PHILIP, Pensacola, Fla., Pvt., Italy.  
 SILVERMAN, PHILIP, Charleston, S. C., S/Sgt., Italy.  
 SILVERSTEIN, HOWARD LEE, Bronx, N. Y., Lt., Blytheville, Ark.  
 SILVERSTEIN, HYMAN, Dorchester, Mass., T/Sgt., Southwest Pacific.  
 SILVERSTEIN, IRVING, Scranton, Pa., Lt., Hastings, Fla.  
 SILVERSTEIN, IRVING, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., (jg), Florida.  
 SILVERSTEIN, JACOB, Redondo Beach, Calif., Lt., Over Germany.  
 SIMMS, MARVIN, Margate, N. J., Coxswain, England.  
 SIMON, BURTON D., Chicago, Ill., Lt., Bougainville.  
 SIMON, DANIEL L., New York, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 SIMON, SAMUEL T., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Cape Gloucester.

SINGER, ERNEST H., New York, N. Y., Pfc., Pawling, N. Y.  
SINGER, IRVIN, Reading, Pa., Sgt., Southwest Pacific.  
SINGER, IRVING, Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., England.  
SINGER, JACK I., Stamford, Conn., Lt., Southwest Pacific.  
SINGER, MILTON, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
SINGER, SAUL, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sgt., Italy.  
SINOWITZ, RAYMOND, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Philippine Is.  
SKLAR, HENRY, New York, N. Y., Lt., Over Germany.  
SKOLNIK, SIDNEY, Kansas City, Mo., Lt., Bougainville.  
SLEP, LOUIS I., East Haven, Conn., Pvt., Marshall Is.  
SMITH, GEORGE J., LYNBROOK, N. Y., Sgt., New Guinea.  
SMITH, MARTIN, West Palm Beach, Fla., Lt., No. Africa.  
SNYDER, MILTON E., Brooklyn, N. Y., S/Sgt., Italy.  
SOBEL, LEO BROIS, Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Geneva, Nebr.  
SOFFER, ABRAHAM, Branford, Conn., Lt., Southwest Pacific.  
SOLIN, HARRY, Holyoke, Mass., S/Sgt., Sacramento, Calif.  
SOLOMON, CHARLES L., Coopers Mills, Maine, T/Sgt., Over France.  
SOLOMON, JEROME R., New York, N. Y., Pvt., Ft. Summount, N. Y.  
SOLOMON, MILFORD W., Cincinnati, O., S/Sgt., Atlantic area.  
SOLOMON, SAMUEL, Cleveland, O., Lt., Atlantic area.  
SOLOW, LEON, Bloomfield, N. J., Cpl., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
SOLOWAY, DANIEL, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Southwest Pacific.  
SOLIN, LOUIS A., Hammond, Ind., Lt., Caribbean.  
SOSNOFSKY, HARRY J., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., No. Africa.  
SPECTOR, BERNARD, Miami, Fla., Pvt., Italy.  
SPICAS, ARTHUR J., New York, N. Y., S/Sgt., Over Germany.  
SPITZER, LEON GEORGE, Atlantic City, N. J., Lt., Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.  
SPUNGIN, BENJAMIN, Worcester, Mass., T/Sgt., Southwest Pacific.  
STEIN, CARL, Everett, Mass., Lt., No. Africa.  
STEIN, HENRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Italy.  
STEIN, HERMAN H., Bronx, N. Y., T/Sgt., Southwest Pacific.  
STEIN, SAUL, Jamaica, N. Y., Lt., Southwest Pacific.  
STEIN, SEYMOUR, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
STEIN, SIDNEY W., New York, N. Y., Pvt., Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.  
STEINBERG, MORRIS, Augusta, Ga., Lt., Pacific area.  
STEINER, HYMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., S/Sgt., Middle East.  
STERN, EDWIN, East Orange, N. J., Pfc., Chicago, Ill.  
STERN, MARTIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Latin America.  
STESSER, ISADORE, Forest Hills, N. Y., Mach. Mate 2/c, off the Keyes of Florida.  
STRAUCH, CHARLES, Memphis, Tenn., Pvt., Camp Forrest, Tenn.  
STRAUS, RAYMOND I., JR., Richmond, Va., Ensign, San Francisco Bay.  
STRAUSS, ERNEST, Jamaica, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
STRAUSS, WERNER MARTIN, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
STREGER, DAVID, New York, N. Y., Pfc., Italy.  
SUGARMAN, GERALD, Cambridge, Mass., Sea. 2/c, At sea.  
SWARTZ, ALBERT, Akron, O., T/Sgt., European area.  
SWARTZ, LAWRENCE, Philadelphia, Pa., Sea. 1/c, Gilbert Is.  
SWATZBERG, GERALD H., Santa Barbara, Calif., Lt., Sicily.  
SWERDLOFF, RALPH, Free Acres, N. J., S/Sgt., Latin America.  
  
TANE, SIDNEY, New York, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
TEICHMAN, AARON, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Trinidad, Colo.  
TEMPKIN, MORRIS, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
TEPPER, MORRIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/Sgt., Over France.  
TIGER, JEROME S., Chicago, Ill., Lt., Over Germany.  
TOLES, WILLIAM, Minneapolis, Minn., Lt., England.  
TOPSON, MAURICE K., Columbus, O., Lt., England.  
TRATNER, SEYMOUR L., Chicago, Ill., Pvt., Italy.  
TRESHANSKY, MEYER, Chicago, Ill., T/Sgt., Tunisia.

TUBERMAN, FRANK, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 TUCKER, HARRIS A., Memphis, Tenn., Lt., Over Germany.  
 TUSHMAN, MILTON, Cleveland, O., Flt. Off., No. Africa.

UNGAR, NATHAN, New York, N. Y., Lt., England.  
 UNGER, HENRY, Jersey City, N. J., Cpl., Halloran Hosp. Staten Is. N. Y.  
 UNTERBACH, ALFRED JOSEPH, Philadelphia, Pa., T/5, No. Africa.

VEINER, BENEDICT, Millis, Mass., Pfc., Southwest Pacific.  
 VESOLE, KOPL, Rock Island, Ill., Ensign, Italy.  
 VICTOR, LEONARD H., Pueblo, Colo., Lt., Sicily.  
 VOGEL, ARTHUR J., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., De Ridder, La.

WALDMAN, RALPH JOHN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., European area.  
 WALL, LILLIAN, Girardville, Pa., Pvt., Fort Belvoir, Va.  
 WALLENS, NATHAN, Cleveland, O., Pfc., Aruba Is.  
 WARSHAUER, IRVING B., New Orleans, La., T/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 WASIL, JOSEPH, Brooklyn, N. Y., Ensign, So. Pacific.  
 WASSER, SOLOMON, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., No. Africa.  
 WASSERMAN, SANFORD, Cleveland, O., Sea., Great Lakes Naval Training Station.  
 WATON, ALVIN B., St. Louis, Mo., Pilot, Nassau, Bahamas.  
 WAXMAN, MURRAY MARK, Highland Park, Ill., Lt. (jg), Minneapolis, Minn.  
 WEBER, SAUL, Youngstown, O., Pvt., British Columbia.  
 WECHSLER, BENJAMIN A., Chicago, Ill., Flt., Off., Florida.  
 WEIL, VICTOR H., DETROIT, Mich., Lt., Long Beach, Calif.  
 WEINBERG, ALBERT E., Chicago, Ill., Lt., Southwest Pacific.  
 WEINBERG, BENNIE, San Francisco, Calif., Pfc., At sea.  
 WEINER, HENRY A., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Philippine Is.  
 WEINER, STANLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa., Lt., England.  
 WEINFELD, BENJAMIN W., Richmond, Va., Cpl., Texas.  
 WEINRAUCH, WILLIAM, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 WEINSTEIN, GEORGE, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 WEINSTEIN, MAX, Rochester, N. Y., T/5, No. Africa.  
 WEINTRAUB, HERBERT, Atlantic City, N. J., Pfc., India.  
 WEISS, DONALD S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 WEISS, IRWIN, Far Rockaway, N. Y., Lt., New Guinea.  
 WEISS, MORRIS, Bronx, N. Y., S/Sgt., Over Germany.  
 WEISS, RALPH G., Elizabeth, N. J., Sgt., Gulf of Mexico.  
 WEISSBUCK, ELLIOT, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Philippine Is.  
 WERFEL, LOUIS, New York, N. Y., Lt., No. Africa.  
 WERNER, IRVING, Hartford, Conn., Lt., Winsor, N. C.  
 WESTON, FERDINAND L., Cincinnati, O., Lt., Louisville, Ky.  
 WEXLER, FRED H., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., So. Pacific.  
 WIENER, BERNARD H., Belle Harbor, N. Y., Lt., Italy.  
 WILENSKY, ARNOLD, Bronx, N. Y., Sgt., Blythe, Calif.  
 WINET, FRED, Cleveland, O., Pvt., New Guinea.  
 WINICK, MILTON, Bronx, N. Y., Pvt., Camp Davis, N. C.  
 WINKLER, PAUL, New York, N. Y., Lt., Spokane, Wash.  
 WINOKUR, JACK, Detroit, Mich., Lt., Australia.  
 WINSTEN, SAUL, Pawtucket, R. I., Lt., Smithfield, R. I.  
 WISOTSKY, JOSEPH, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Sicily.  
 WITTMAN, MORTON, New York, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
 WOLF, ALFRED, New York, N. Y., Sea. 1/c, Atlantic area.  
 WOLF, EDWIN J., Philadelphia, Pa., Lt., French Guiana.  
 WOLF, GILBERT H., New York, N. Y., Lt., Africa.  
 WOLFF, HARRY, New York, N. Y., Capt., England.  
 WOLPER, JACK, Bronx, N. Y., Pfc., Salinas, Kansas.  
 WOLPERT, IRVING, Brooklyn, N. Y., T/4, Marshall Is.



YACHNIN, ROBERT HENRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Kansas.  
YALEM, JAMES H., Clayton, Mo., Cadet, Texas.  
YENTES, ROBERT I., Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Italy.  
YOLLES, HERBERT, Scranton, Pa., Lt., Virginia.  
YODKOWITZ, REUBEN, Los Angeles, Calif., Pfc., Attu.  
YUTKIN, ALLAN, Chicago, Ill., Fireman 2/c, Guadalcanal.

ZAGOREN, TODD CHARLES, San Francisco, Calif., Pfc., Scott Field, Ill.  
ZAGURY, MORTIMER S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Cpl., Guadalcanal.  
ZALEON, MYRON, Syracuse, N. Y., Cpl., India.  
ZEIDENFELD, AL, Denver, Colo., Lt., European area.  
ZELASKO, BENJAMIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lt., Monroe, La.  
ZELBY, SAMUEL, Detroit, Mich., S/Sgt., Southwest Pacific.  
ZELINSKY, SAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pvt., Italy.  
ZEMURRAY, SAMUEL, New Orleans, La., Major, No. Africa.  
ZEPKIN, MOSES, Cleveland, O., Sgt., Denver, Colo.  
ZERITSKY, MORRIS, Baltimore, Md., Pvt., No. Africa.  
ZIMMERMAN, EDWARD T., Presque Isle, Maine, Cadet, Louisville, Ga.  
ZOSLOFSKY, SAM, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pfc., Cape Gloucester.  
ZUBOV, CHARLES, Monterey, Calif., T/Sgt., Over France.  
ZUCKERMAN, ARTHUR M., Los Angeles, Calif., Lt., Southwest Pacific.

WAR SERVICE OF JEWS—FOREIGN COUNTRIES<sup>1</sup>AWARDS<sup>2</sup>

- ABRAMOVICH, HYMAN, Canterbury, Sydney, Australia, Maj.; M. C., repton. March 24, 1944.
- ABRAMSKY, MOSHE, Tel Aviv, Palestine, skipper, awarded B. E. M.; repton. Oct. 29, 1943.
- ALBURY, KENNETH JUDAH, London, England, Sgt., D. F. M.; repton. Oct. 1, 1943.
- BABROW, LOUIS, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, Capt., M. C.; repton. Nov. 19, 1943.
- BARWELL, GEORGE CHARLES, Reading, England, Flt. Lt., D. F. C. by English Government, D. F. C., A. M., and two O. L. C's by American Government; repton. Aug. 6, 1943.
- BATISHEV, SAMUEL, ———, U. S. S. R., O. R. B.; repton. Jan. 11, 1944.
- BEAN, GEORGE J., Liverpool, England, Major, awarded B. E. M.; repton. Nov. 5, 1943.
- BEILIN, MARIA, Odessa, U. S. S. R., O. R. S., Sevastopol Defense Medal, S. D. M.; repton. Dec. 24, 1943.
- BEN-LEVI, MARCUS NORWOOD, London, England, Lt., awarded M. C.; repton. July 23, 1943.
- BERESOWSKY, EFRIM, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt., awarded title H. S. U., for gallantry on the Dneiper; repton. Feb. 4, 1944.
- BERG, JOHN JOSEPH, Edgeware, Middlesex, England, Flight Officer, D. F. C.; repton. Nov. 26, 1943.
- BERNSTEIN, CYRIL, Liverpool, England, Pilot Officer, D. F. C.; repton. Dec. 17, 1943.
- BERNSTEIN, H. G. G., Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Major, awarded B. E. M.; repton. Feb. 11, 1944.
- BERNSTEIN, LAZAR, ———, U. S. S. R., O. S.; repton. May 19, 1944.
- BERNSTEIN, RONALD H., Swansen, England, Capt., D. F. C. for gallant and distinguished services in Italy; repton. May 5, 1944.
- BESKIN, ISRAEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Maj. Gen., O. R. B.; repton. Feb. 22, 1944.
- BIELINKY, LOUIS, London, England, Lt., M. C. for gallant and distinguished services; repton. Jan. 14, 1944.
- BLUVSTEIN, ALEXANDER, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, H. S. U.; repton. June 2, 1944.
- BOWMAN, NATHAN, Salford, England, Flt. Lt., D. F. C.; repton. Nov. 26, 1943.
- BREGMAN, HERSH, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, O. R. S.; repton. July 9, 1943.

<sup>1</sup> This list was compiled on the basis of press reports available in the United States, and covers the period July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944. Owing to wartime conditions, it cannot lay claim to completeness.

<sup>2</sup> KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS: A. D.—American Decoration; A. F. C.—Air Force Cross; A. M.—Air Medal; B. E. M.—British Empire Medal; B. H. M.—Badge of Honor Medal; C. M.—Cross of Merit; C. V.—Cross of Valor; D. C. M.—Distinguished Conduct Medal; D. F. C.—Distinguished Flying Cross; D. F. M.—Distinguished Flying Medal; D. S. C.—Distinguished Service Cross; D. S. M.—Distinguished Service Medal; D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order; G. S. M.—Gold Star Medal; H. S. U.—Hero of the Soviet Union; M. C.—Military Cross; M. M.—Military Medal; M. V.—Medal of Valor; O. A. N.—Order of Alexander Nevsky; O. B. E.—Order of British Empire; O. K.—Order of Kutuzov; O. L.—Order of Lenin; O. L. C.—Oak Leaf Cluster; O. P. W.—Order of the Patriotic War; O. R. B.—Order of the Red Banner; O. R. S.—Order of the Red Star; O. S.—Order of Suworov; S. D. M.—Stalingrad Defense Medal.

- BUKOV, NAHUM, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., awarded O. R. B. and O. P. W.; repton. Oct. 5, 1943.
- BUNIN, JOSEPH, ———, U. S. S. R., Captain, awarded O. R. S.; repton. July 9, 1943.
- CANTER, WILFRED LLOYD, ———, England, Sgt. Pilot, awarded D. F. M.; repton. Nov. 26, 1943.
- CANTORER, REUBEN, ———, Czechoslovakia, Captain, O. R. S.; repton. Jan. 7, 1944.
- CHAIKIN, SHLOME, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. R. B. and O. P. W.; repton. Oct. 5, 1943.
- CHERNIAVSKY, AVIGDOR, ———, U. S. S. R., Lieut. Col., O. R. S.; repton. July 9, 1943.
- CHUPAL, ———, ———, U. S. S. R., Sgt., awarded the order H. S. U.; repton. Nov. 1, 1943.
- COHEN, LIONEL, London, England, D. F. C.; repton. Feb. 2, 1944.
- COHN, EDWARD LAWRENCE, London, England, Pilot Officer, D. F. C.; repton. Oct. 22, 1943.
- COLEY, JOSEPH H., Birmingham, England, D. F. C.; repton. Oct. 22, 1943.
- CULLEN, GEORGE, Sydney, Australia, Capt., awarded O. B. E. (military division); repton. Jan. 7, 1944.
- CULLEN, PAUL, Sydney, Australia, Lt. Col., D. S. O. repton. Jan. 7, 1944.
- DALE, LESLIE MAURICE, Etham Park, England, Major, D. S. O.; repton. April 14, 1944.
- DALTON, BENJAMIN, London, England, Major, D. S. O. for conspicuous bravery; repton. May 19, 1944.
- DE SOLLA, HENRI, London, England, Flight Officer, D. F. C.; repton. May 5, 1944.
- DISON, GERALD, Standerton, South Africa, Capt., M. C.; repton. Dec. 26, 1943.
- DOLZHANSKI, YURI MOISEIEVICH ———, U. S. S. R., Sr. Lt., O. R. S. and M. V.; repton. Jan. 7, 1944.
- DUKHOVNY, EPHRAIM, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt. Col., awarded O. K.; repton. Oct. 25, 1943.
- ECKSTAIN, VOITECT, ———, Czechoslovakia, Jr. Lt., O. P. W. (2nd Class); repton. Jan. 7, 1944.
- EFROIKIM, JEREMIAH, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, O. R. S.; repton. July 9, 1943.
- EHRENGROSS, ———, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, O. R. S.; repton. Dec. 31, 1943.
- EINBINDER, LEONID, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, O. R. S.; repton. July 9, 1943.
- FARB, HERBERT RUBEN, Flight Officer, Kapuskasing, Ontario, D. F. C.; repton. March 3, 1944.
- FEIERSTEIN, ALBERT, ———, Czechoslovakia, Pvt., D. S. M.; repton. Jan. 7, 1944.
- FEIGELMAN, SOLOMON, ———, U. S. S. R., O. R. S. and B. H. M.; repton. Oct. 13, 1943.
- FEINBERG, LOUIS AARON, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Lt., D. F. C.; repton. July 16, 1943.
- FELSENSTEIN, EMIL, ———, U. S. S. R., Jr. Lt., H. S. U.; repton. June 2, 1944.
- FERNAND, ALAN H., (Gunner.) (Pilot Officer) (Flight Officer,) Swansea, England. D. F. C.; repton. Feb. 25, 1944.
- FERNER, H., Sheffield, England, Trooper, M. M.; repton. Dec. 31, 1943.
- FINKELSTEIN, ABRAHAM, Manchester, England, Gunner, M. M.; repton. Aug. 27, 1943.
- FIRESTEIN, JACK, Brixton, England, Fusilier, M. M.; repton. April 14, 1944.
- FISANOVITCH, ISRAEL, ———, U. S. S. R., submarine commander of the Red Fleet, A. D.; repton. April 19, 1944.
- FLEISHMAN, ALEXANDER, Berdichev, U. S. S. R., Flight Officer, decorated H. S. U.; repton. Sept. 7, 1943.
- FORSTER, WALTER, C. B. E., Leeds, England, Lt., Legion of Merit Medal, by President Roosevelt; repton. April 28, 1944.
- FREEDMAN, ARCHIBALD, Essex, England, Act. Flt. Lt., D. F. C.; repton. July 23, 1943.

- FRIEDMAN, JACK, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, a/cpl., awarded B. E. M.; reprinted May 21, 1943.
- FUCHS, SAMUEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Sgt., O. R. S. and B. H. M.; reprinted Oct. 13, 1943.
- GERSHAW, JACK, Leeds, England, Sgt., D. F. M.; reprinted Nov. 5, 1943.
- GIBNER, ———, ———, Czechoslovakia, Lt., O. R. S.; reprinted Jan. 7, 1944.
- GITMAN, LEO, Dnepropetrovsk, U. S. S. R., awarded O. R. S. and H. S. U.; reprinted Nov. 25, 1943.
- GOLDENBERG, BUSI, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, O. R. S.; reprinted Dec. 31, 1943.
- GOLDSTONE, LIONEL S., London, England, Capt., M. C., since deceased; reprinted Feb. 25, 1944.
- GOLUB, BEILKE, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded O. R. S.; reprinted Dec. 27, 1943.
- GOLUB, DAVID, ———, U. S. S. R., O. R. B.; reprinted Jan. 11, 1944.
- GORELIK, BEZALEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. R. B.; and O. P. W.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.
- GORELIK, LEIB, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. R. S.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.
- GRABER, ———, ———, Poland, order "Virtuti Militaire" (posth.) reprinted, June 1, 1944.
- GREEN, LEONARD, London, England, Sgt., D. C. M.; reprinted Nov. 26, 1943.
- GREENBURGH, LOUIS, Bromley, Kent, England, Royal Air Force, V. R., D. F. C.; reprinted March 24, 1944.
- GREENGUT, S., ———, U. S. S. R., Comm. Signal Corps., O. R. S.; reprinted Oct. 13, 1943.
- GRIGORIEVI, ISAAC, ———, U. S. S. R., O. R. S.; reprinted Jan. 11, 1944.
- GRODETSKY, SHAIKE, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt., O. R. S.; reprinted Dec. 31, 1943.
- GRYNBERG, ———, ———, Poland, Corpl., order "Virtuti Militaire" (posth.); reprinted June 1, 1944.
- GUTNICK, YOSSEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Sgt., H. S. U., O. L., and G. S. M.; reprinted Dec. 16, 1943.
- HALPERIN, RONALD, ———, England, Pilot Officer, D. F. C.; reprinted Feb. 18, 1944.
- HERBERT, LEOPOLD, Belfast, Ireland, M. C. deceased; reprinted Nov. 19, 1943.
- HERMER, BENJAMIN, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Capt., awarded B. E. M. reprinted Jan. 17, 1944.
- HERSHMAN, CLAUDE A., Hove, England, Capt., M. C.; reprinted Aug. 6, 1943.
- HORMAN, ABRAHAM, ———, U. S. S. R., decorated H. S. U. for numerous victories in the sky; reprinted Dec. 3, 1943.
- HOROWITZ, MICHAEL, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded O. R. B. and O. P. W.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.
- HURWITZ, ABRAHAM, ———, U. S. S. R. awarded O. R. S. and M. V.; reprinted Dec. 3, 1943.
- ISAACSON, PETER STUART, Canberra, Australia, Flt. Lt., D. F. C., D. F. M., A.F.C. "for skill and good service;" reprinted Sept. 2, 1943.
- JACOBS, LOUIS HAROLD, Manchester, England, Pilot Officer, D. F. C.; reprinted Oct. 22, 1943.
- JACOBSON, HENRY, Norfolk, England, Flt. Lt., Bar to D. F. C.; reprinted Nov. 26, 1943.
- JEDWAB, HENRYK, ———, Poland, Cadet Off., C. V. by Polish Commander-in-Chief; reprinted April 27, 1944.
- JOFFE, JOSEPH, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., decorated H. S. U.; reprinted Feb. 22, 1944.
- JOSEPH, IVOR, Cardiff, England, Capt., M. C.; reprinted Sept. 17, 1943.
- JUTBIK, JOSEPH, ———, U. S. S. R., Sgt., decorated H. S. U.; reprinted Oct. 8, 1943.
- KAGAN, BENJAMIN, ———, Poland, Corpl., C. M. with Swords, by Polish Commander-in-Chief; reprinted April 27, 1944.
- KAHAN, NAHUM, ———, U. S. S. R., Capt., O. R. S.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- KAITAI, KIVA, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, O. R. S.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- KANTEV, BASIL, Capetown, Union of South Africa, T/Capt., awarded B. E. M.; reprinted Dec. 24, 1943.

- KARNEVSKY, JOSEPH, Warsaw, Poland, posthumously awarded C. C., led troops into partisan controlled forests and into Soviet territory; reprinted May 5, 1944.
- KASHCHYEVA, VERA, ———, U. S. S. R., H. S. U.; reprinted June 2, 1944.
- KAUFMAN, SIDNEY, London, England, Pvt., M. M.; reprinted Aug. 27, 1943.
- KEIBEL, ILYA, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded O. R. B.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- KEMPER, JOSEPH, ———, England, Wing Comm., O. B. E., (Military Division); reprinted June 16, 1944.
- KENDRICK, BERNARD, Stepney, England, Sgt., D. F. M.; reprinted Oct. 29, 1943.
- KHASIN, MIRON, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. R. B. and O. P. W.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.
- KHOKHLOV, MOISHA, ———, U. S. S. R., Sgt., H. S. U.; reprinted, June 9, 1944.
- KIRMAN, ———, U. S. S. R., General, awarded O. K.; reprinted Nov. 1, 1943.
- KLEIN, GERALD, London, England, Flying Officer, D. F. C.; reprinted Sept. 10, 1943.
- KOLODIN, ISAAC, ———, U. S. S. R., Sgt., O. R. S. and B. H. M.; reprinted Oct. 13, 1943.
- KOMROWER, ARTHUR, Manchester, England, Major, D. S. O.; reprinted Jan. 28, 1944.
- KOSINSKI, SHALIA, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, awarded O. R. S.; reprinted Dec. 31, 1943.
- KOSOV, NAHUM, ———, U. S. S. R., O. R. S.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.
- KRAVETS, MICHAEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Sgt., awarded title H. S. U. for accomplishing special assignment; reprinted March 3, 1944.
- KREINOV, JACOB, ———, U. S. S. R., awarded O. R. B.; reprinted Jan. 11, 1944.
- KREISER, JACOB OSHER, Kuibyshev, U. S. S. R., Lt.-Gen., decorated with O. K. for victories in Donets Basin; reprinted Sept. 24, 1943.
- KREISER, JACOB, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt. Gen., awarded H. S. U., reprinted Sept. 17, 1943; O. K.; reprinted Dec. 3, 1943.
- KRIVOVIAZOV, EMANUEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Captain, O. R. S.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- KUPERSTEIN, ISRAEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt., decorated H. S. U., O. L. and G. S. M. for gallantry; reprinted April 21, 1944.
- KURKOVSKI, MOISEI, ———, U. S. S. R., Maj. General, O. S. for distinguished service; reprinted Feb. 22, 1944.
- KUTZHOV, SHLOIME, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt., O. R. S. and B. H. M.; reprinted Oct. 13, 1943.
- LACHMAN, DAVID, ———, U. S. S. R., O. R. S.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- LANDES, ROGER, London, England, Lt., M. C.; reprinted Dec. 3, 1943.
- LEON, LIONEL EDWARD, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Squadron Leader, D. F. C.; reprinted Sept. 3, 1943.
- LERER, LEIB, ———, Union of South Africa, Corp., M. M.; reprinted April 14, 1944.
- LETUCHI, ISRAEL, ———, U. S. S. R., decorated H. S. U., for fearlessness in action and heroic rescues; reprinted April 21, 1944.
- LEV, BORIS, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt. Col., O. S.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.
- LEVIN, ———, U. S. S. R., General, O. S.; reprinted Nov. 1, 1943.
- LEVIN, DAVID, ———, U. S. S. R., O. R. S.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.
- LEVIN, SIMON, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. K. for victories in Donets Basin; reprinted Sept. 24, 1943.
- LEVINE, KENNETH A., London, England, Lt., M. C.; reprinted July 23, 1943.
- LEVINKIND, DISRAELI H., Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Lt. Col., awarded B. E. M.; reprinted Jan. 17, 1944.
- LEVITAN, V., ———, U. S. S. R., Capt., O. K. and O. R. B.; reprinted Oct. 24, 1943.
- LITVAK, LILY, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt., (posthumously) O. P. W.; reprinted Sept. 14, 1943.
- LIVINGSTONE, NORMAN, Leeds, England, Flight Lt., B. E. M.; reprinted Nov. 26, 1943.
- LOWENSTEIN, F., ———, Palestine, Corp., awarded B. E. M.; reprinted Sept. 10, 1943.
- LUKININ, DMITRI, ———, U. S. S. R., H. S. U.; reprinted, June 9, 1944.
- LUKININ, JACOB, ———, U. S. S. R., H. S. U.; reprinted, June 9, 1944.
- LUNTZ, BORIS, ———, U. S. S. R., H. S. U. for exemplary devotion to duty; reprinted Aug. 13, 1943.
- LURVITSKY, SHLOIME, ———, U. S. S. R., Sgt., O. R. S. and B. H. M.; reprinted Oct. 13, 1943.

- LURYE, HERTZ, ———, U. S. S. R., O. L.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- LVOVITCH, MORDECHAI, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, O. R. S.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- MAGNUS, ERROL HENRY, Bondi, N. S. W., Australia, Pilot Officer, D. F. C.; reprinted March 31, 1944.
- MAKOVSKY, JOSEPH, Yelna, U. S. S. R., Lt. Col., O. K.; reprinted Dec. 3, 1943.
- MARCUS, HAROLD, Pietersburg, Union of South Africa, Lt., B. E. M.; reprinted Dec. 24, 1943.
- MARGO, CECIL STANLEY, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Capt., D. F. C.; reprinted Nov. 5, 1943.
- MARSEYEVA, ZINAIDA, ———, U. S. S. R., H. S. U. (posth.); reprinted June 2, 1944.
- MARSHIK, EFRIM, ———, U. S. S. R., O. R. B.; reprinted Jan. 11, 1944.
- MELNIK, LEIB, ———, U. S. S. R., fireman, O. R. B.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- MEREDITH, HERBERT ANGELO, London, England, Acting Wing Comm., O. B. E., (Military Division); reprinted June 16, 1944.
- MICHAEEVSKY, LEIB, ———, U. S. S. R., Capt., O. R. S.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- "MOISHE OF LOGOISK," Logoisk, U. S. S. R., O. P. W.; reprinted July 2, 1943.
- MONTAGU, EWEN EDWARD SAMUEL, London, England, O. B. E., (Military Division); reprinted June 7, 1944.
- NAVORUCHIK, DAVID, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. R. B. and O. P. W.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.
- OXENBURGH, JAMES DAVID (Owen), Birmingham, England, Flt. Sgt., D. F. M.; reprinted Nov. 5, 1943.
- PAIKIN, MOSES, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, O. R. S.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- PARNESS, JOSEPH, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, O. R. S.; reprinted May 5, 1944.
- PINKHOFSKY, LEIB BUCOVITZ, U. S. S. R., Lt., O. R. S. (twice); reprinted Aug. 27, 1943.
- RAPHAEL, ALFRED SYDNEY, London, England, Act. Squadron Leader, D. F. C.; reprinted Aug. 27, 1943.
- RIKLIS, EFIM, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. S. for distinguished service; reprinted Feb. 22, 1944.
- ROSEN, ABRAHAM, London, England, Sgt., D. F. M.; reprinted July 16, 1943.
- ROSEN, BERNHARD, ———, Poland, Lance Cpl., M. M. for bravery in Italy; reprinted March 31, 1944.
- ROSENBLOOM, JACOB, London, England, Sgt., D. F. M.; reprinted Aug. 27, 1943.
- ROSENFELD, MAURICE (MONTY), Manchester, England, Corpl., M. M.; reprinted June 30, 1944.
- ROSINOV, HERSH, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt., O. R. S. and B. H. M.; reprinted Oct. 13, 1943.
- RUBINSTEIN, EUGEN, ———, U. S. S. R., O. R. S.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- RUMSEY, DAVID, Leeds, England, Capt., M. C.; reprinted Dec. 10, 1943.
- SACHS, ALBERT, Randfontein, South Africa, Lt., D. F. C.; reprinted April 21, 1944.
- SAMSON, JOHN FREDERICK, London, England, Flt. Sgt., D. F. M. and U. S. Air Medal; reprinted Nov. 12, 1943.
- SAMUEL, VIVIAN DENNIS, ———, England, trooper, M. M.; reprinted July 30, 1943.
- SCHNEIDER, RUBEN, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, B. E. M.; reprinted April 21, 1944.
- SCOTT, G. J., Birmingham, England, Commander, R. N., D. S. C. for gallant and distinguished services; reprinted July 30, 1943.
- SHAPIRO, ELIAKUM, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. S.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.
- SHEINEMANN, YECHIEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt., O. R. S.; reprinted Dec. 31, 1943.
- SHER, GREGOR, ———, U. S. S. R., Sgt., O. R. B.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- SHIPORIN, AARON, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. R. B. and O. P. W.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.



- SHIMKO, EPHRAIM, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. R. S.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- SHIMONOVICH, VICTOR, ———, U. S. S. R., O. P. W.; reprinted Jan. 11, 1944.
- SHKLAR, ———, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt. Col., O. S.; reprinted Sept. 24, 1943.
- SHULEMSON, SYDNEY SIMON, Montreal, Canada, Flying Officer, D. S. O.; reprinted Feb. 25, 1944.
- SHULMAN, MUNI, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt., O. R. S.; reprinted Dec. 31, 1943.
- SIEFF, MARCUS J., ———, ———, Lt. Col., O. B. E. for service in Sicily; reprinted March 31, 1944.
- SIEGEL, HERSH, Leningrad, U. S. S. R., Major, O. R. S. and M. V.; reprinted Aug. 27, 1943.
- SILVERMAN, DAVID MARK CLAUDE, Stratford-on-Avon, England, Pilot Officer, D. F. M.; reprinted Oct. 22, 1943.
- SIMONS, HAROLD, Sheffield, England, Flight Officer, D. F. C.; reprinted Sept. 24, 1943.
- SLESS, HENRY, Glasgow, Scotland, Ship's Engineer, B. E. M. for gallantry; reprinted July 30, 1943; D. S. C.; reprinted Sept. 10, 1943.
- SMULIAN, P. K., Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, A. F. C.; reprinted, March 31, 1944.
- SOLOMONS, SAMUEL, London, England, Fusilier, M. M., (killed in action since); reprinted Jan. 21, 1944.
- SPILLER, JOSEPH, Leningrad, U. S. S. R., Colonel, cited by Marshal Stalin; June 21, 1944.
- STEINBERG, HERMANN, ———, Czechoslovakia, Sgt., D. S. M.; reprinted Jan. 7, 1944.
- STEINBERG, OTTO, Montreal, Canada, Pilot Officer, D. F. C.; reprinted Dec. 31, 1943.
- STERIN, YEFIM, Chelyabinsk, U. S. S. R., Lt., decorated H. S. U.; for outstanding gallantry on the Dneiper; reprinted Jan. 28, 1944.
- STERN, ABRAHAM, ———, England, M. M.; reprinted Oct. 8, 1943.
- STEYN, LEOPOLD S., ———, Union of South Africa, Major, B. E. M.; reprinted March 31, 1944.
- STOPLER, LEONARD, London, England, Cpl., M. M.; reprinted March 17, 1944.
- TOPPLER, VLADIMIR, ———, U. S. S. R., Major, O. S.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.
- TORNO, NOAH, ———, Canada, O. B. E.; reprinted July 2, 1943.
- TORONTOW, CYRIL, Ottawa, Canada, Pilot Officer, A. F. C.; reprinted July 2, 1943.
- TSHICHENITZKY, YECHIEL, ———, U. S. S. R., Capt., O. R. S.; reprinted Dec. 31, 1943.
- VAN GELDER, BERNARD, London, England, Corpl., M. M.; reprinted Jan. 21, 1944.
- VILENSKY, WOLF, Wilno, U. S. S. R., Lt., O. A. N.; reprinted Oct. 8, 1943.
- VOLOFF, MARK, ———, U. S. S. R., Lt., O. L.; reprinted Aug. 6, 1943.
- WECHSLER, T. M. ———, ———, Major, M. B. E.; reprinted March 31, 1944.
- WEINEROVICH, JOSEPH, ———, U. S. S. R., O. R. S.; reprinted Jan. 11, 1944.
- WEISER, WILLIAM, R. C. A. F. of Brooklyn, N. Y., Sqdn/Ldr., awarded by Canada D. F. C. and Bar, June 23, 1944.
- WEITZMAN, MOISHE, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. K.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.
- WINTER, SIMON THEODORE, Leeds, England, Flt. Lt., B. E. M. (Military Division) for heroism; reprinted Dec. 31, 1943.
- WISEMAN, J. M., Berks, England, Lt., M. C.; reprinted Sept. 17, 1943.
- WOLF, LESLIE, London, England, Flt. Sgt., D. F. M.; reprinted, June 30, 1944.
- YUFA, JOSEPH, U. S. S. R. Colonel, H. S. U.; reprinted, June 2, 1944.
- ZADIKOVICH, JOSEPH, ———, U. S. S. R., Capt., O. R. S.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- ZALTSMAN, BORIS, ———, U. S. S. R., Sgt., O. R. B.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- ZANGEN, FERDINAND, Palestine, Capt., M. C.; reprinted May 24, 1944.
- ZELDIN, BORIS, ———, U. S. S. R., fireman, O. R. B.; reprinted July 9, 1943.
- ZELDOWITZ, NAHUM, ———, U. S. S. R., Capt., O. R. S.; reprinted Feb. 4, 1944.
- ZERLIN, ———, ———, U. S. S. R., General, O. S.; reprinted Nov. 1, 1943.
- ZLOTIM, YEFIM, ———, U. S. S. R., Sgt., H. S. U.; reprinted Nov. 1, 1943.
- ZWANGER, CHAIM, ———, U. S. S. R., Col., O. R. B. and O. P. W.; reprinted Oct. 5, 1943.

## DEATHS

- ABRAMOWITZ, ABRAHAM, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, Lt.; reprinted. Dec. 17, 1943.  
 ARBIB, JOHN, H. V., R. C. O. S., London, England, Lt.; reprinted. Oct. 22, 1943.
- BAKER, ELI, R. C. A. F., Ottawa, Canada, Flt. Lt.; awarded D. F. C.  
 BENSINGER, E. S., Melksham, Wilts, England, Lt., Light Inf.; reprinted. April 7, 1944.  
 BERENSON, SOLOMON, R. C. A. F., Toronto, Canada, WO, awarded O. B. E.,  
 June 9, 1944.  
 BICHOWSKI, RICHARD, Flt. Sgt., (in action); reprinted. May 31, 1944.  
 BINDMAN, DAVID HAROLD, Thetford Mines, Que., Canada, Lt.; reprinted. Jan. 21, 1944.  
 BRENNER, ALFRED B., R. C. A. F., Toronto, Canada, F/O, awarded D. F. C.;  
 Oct. 11, 1943.  
 BRUSER, DAVID MOSES, R. C. A. F., Humboldt, Sask., Canada, Squadron Leader,  
 awarded O. B. E.; June 8, 1944.
- CANTER, WILFRED, R. C. A. F., Toronto, Canada, F/O., awarded D. F. M. 1943.  
 CHARKHAM, SIDNEY F., Hatfield, England, Major; reprinted. June 2, 1944.  
 CHASTSHEVATZKI, MOISHE, Yiddish poet, in action with Russian forces; aged 45;  
 reprinted. Dec. 17, 1943.  
 COHEN, DAVID LIONEL, London, England, Lt., aged 21; reprinted. Feb. 11, 1944.  
 COHEN, G., Bothaville, Orange Free State, S. Africa, Lt.; reprinted. Feb. 11, 1944.  
 COHN, H. J., R. C. A. F., Norwood, Man., Canada, Sgt., awarded B. E. M.;  
 June 8, 1944.  
 COOPER, VICTOR L., Liverpool, England, Lt., aged 24; reprinted. Dec. 3, 1943.
- DAYEN, I., inventor, ———, U. S. S. R., (accidently killed), Lt.; reprinted. Nov. 26,  
 1943.  
 DENZIL, KRISEMAN, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Lt.; reprinted. Dec. 10, 1943.
- EVNINE, MAXIM, London, England, Capt., R. A. M. C., aged 25; reprinted. Dec. 31,  
 1943.
- FARB, HERBERT, R. C. A. F., Toronto, Canada, F/O, awarded D. F. C.;  
 March 8, 1944.  
 FRANKENBURG, MILES, Manchester, England, Capt., aged 21; (at Burma, India);  
 reprinted. June 9, 1944.
- GLASS, HARRY, R. C. A. F., Toronto, Canada, Sgt., awarded D. F. M.; May 2,  
 1944.  
 GLUCKSTEIN, BRUCE M., Capt., (of wounds); reprinted. March 17, 1944.  
 GOLDSTONE, LIONEL S., London, England, Capt.; reprinted. Feb. 25, 1944.  
 GREENBURGH, L., R. A. F., Winnipeg, Canada, F/O., awarded D. F. C.; April 10,  
 1944.
- HART, ELIAS, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Lt.; reprinted. Nov. 5, 1943.  
 HOCHBAUM, JOSEPH, R. C. A., Vancouver, Canada, Sgt., awarded B. E. M.;  
 June 9, 1944.  
 HORKHEIMER, MILTON, London, England, F/O.; reprinted. May 19, 1944.
- KISCH, OLIVER C., London, England, (at sea), Capt.; reprinted. Jan. 21, 1944.  
 KRAKAUER, CHARLES, Toronto, Canada, Capt.; reprinted. Jan. 21, 1944.  
 KROLMAN, NORMAN MARTIN, Winnipeg, Canada, Lt.; reprinted. June 23, 1943.
- LOTTENBERG, LOUIS HENRY, Berks, England, Lt., aged 21; reprinted. June 30, 1944.

MORRIS, HARRY, Sheffield, England, Wing Commander, aged 40; restd. May 5, 1944.  
 MOSCOVITCH, E. M., ———, India, Major, aged 46; Dec. 23, 1943.

NELSON, WILLIAM HENRY, R. A. F., Montreal, Canada, F/O., awarded D. F. C.

PEARLMAN, ASHER, London, England, Lt., (in action in Italy); announced Feb. 16, 1944.

RICHARDS, T., London, England; (in action); Lt. Col.; restd. May 19, 1944.  
 ROBINSON, JOHN, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Lt.; restd. Oct. 13, 1943.  
 ROSENBAUM, ELI M., R. C. A. F., Winnipeg, Canada, F/O., awarded A. F. C.;  
 May 8, 1944.

SAUL, EDWARD LAURENCE, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Lt., aged 23,  
 (air crash); Dec. 2, 1943.

SAVITT, LAWRENCE, London, England, Lt., aged 29; restd. June 2, 1944.

SECTER, JOHN, Winnipeg, Canada, Major; restd. June 30, 1944.

SEEL, ISIDORE, Gezina, Pretoria, S. Africa, Lt.; restd. Oct. 13, 1943.

SEGAL, DAVID, Naauwpoort Cape, S. Africa; Lt. restd. April 13, 1944.

SHULEMSON, SIDNEY SIMON, R. C. A. F., Montreal, Canada, F/O., awarded D. S. O.;  
 Feb. 18, 1944.

SOLOMON, RONALD, Norwich, England, Lt., aged 32; restd. June 2, 1944.

STEINBERG, OTTO, R. C. A. F., Montreal, Canada, F/O., awarded D. F. C.;  
 Dec. 10, 1943.

SUCHAROV, BERT, R. C. E., Winnipeg, Canada, Col., awarded O. B. E.; Jan. 1,  
 1943.

WIGRAM, LIONEL, author, Brighton, England, Major, aged 37; restd. Feb. 25, 1944.

WOLOCHOW, DAVID, R. C. A. F., Mayerthorpe, Alta., Canada, Flt/Sgt., awarded  
 B. E. M.; June 8, 1944.

ZAVADA, ISAAC, C. V. and O. R. S., rabbi, aged 53, Sandomir, White Russia, Sgt.;  
 restd. June 16, 1944.

ZUR, JOSEPH, Nahalal, Palestine, Lt., aged 26; restd. June 9, 1944.



## AMERICAN JEWISH BIBLIOGRAPHY

July 1943—June 1944

### Books of Jewish Interest in English Published in the United States

Compiled by IVA COHEN

#### History and Archaeology

ADDLESON, A. The epic of a people; the story of the Jews. New York, Bloch, 1943. x, 359 p.

A simple presentation, for adults as well as young people.

ADLER, CYRUS, and MARGALITH, AARON M. American intercession on behalf of Jews in the diplomatic correspondence of the United States, 1840-1938. New York, American Jewish Historical Society, 1943. xiv, 419, xvii-xxxv p. (American Jewish Historical Society. Publications, no. 36)

The present volume aims to bring up to date the record of American diplomatic activity on behalf of Jews part of which was presented in a monograph by Cyrus Adler published as no. 15 of the American Jewish Historical Society Publications.

BIENENFELD, F. R. The Germans and the Jews. [Tr. from the German by R. Herdman Pender] New York, Ungar, 1944. xiii, 265 p.

An American edition of a work first published in England by Secker and Warburg in 1939.

COHEN, ISRAEL. Vilna. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1943. xxiii, 531 p. (Jewish communities series)

Covers the period from the year 1350 to the German occupation of Lithuania.

EFRON, BENJAMIN, and LANDMAN, SOLOMON. The Hebrews become Jews. Kew Gardens, N. Y., Temple Isaiah of Kew Gardens, 1943. 98 p. (mimeogr.) (The Jews; a history of the people and their religion, v. 1)

ELBOGEN, ISMAR. A century of Jewish life. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1944. xliii, 814 p.

Intended to bring Graetz' *History of the Jews* to date.

GREENBERG, LOUIS STANLEY. *The Jews in Russia; v. 1, The struggle for emancipation.* New Haven, Yale University Press, 1944. ix, 210 p. (Yale University. Yale historical publications. Miscellany, 45)

The first in a proposed three volume work. This volume covers the period to the death of Alexander II.

HERSHMAN, ABRAHAM M. *Rabbi Isaac ben Sheshet Perfet and his times.* New York, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 1943. 275 p.

A comprehensive study of Isaac Ben Sheshet (Ribash), medieval talmudic scholar.

INSTITUTE OF JEWISH AFFAIRS. *Hitler's ten-year war on the Jews* [ed. by Boris Shub] New York, The Institute, 1943. 311 p.

A documented history of the fate of the Jews in Axis-dominated countries based upon "an exhaustive examination of Axis and other source materials." Contains statistical tables.

— Were the minorities treaties a failure? By Jacob Robinson, Oscar Karbach, Max M. Laserson [and others] New York, The Institute, 1943. xvi, 349 p.

An evaluation of the treatment of minority problems by the League of Nations.

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS. *Josephus: Jewish antiquities. Books 12-14, v. 7.* Tr. by Ralph Marcus. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1943. viii, 788 p. (Loeb classical library, no. 365)

LEVITATS, ISAAC. *The Jewish community in Russia, 1772-1844.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1943. 300 p. (Columbia University. Studies in history, economics and public law, no. 505)

Concerned with the legal, social and cultural autonomy of the Jewish community within the Russian state..

### Contemporary Problems

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE. *To bigotry no sanction; a documented analysis of anti-Semitic propaganda.* [Completely rev.] New York, The Committee, 1944. 80 p.

The first edition appeared in 1940 under the auspices of the Philadelphia Anti-Defamation Council.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE. RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON PEACE AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS. *Jewish post-war problems; a study course.* [Units 7-8] New York, The Committee, 1943. 2 v.

Unit 7: Relief, reconstruction and migration. Unit 8: Jewish survival in the democracy of the future. The complete series consists of 8 units.

— Post-war migrations; proposals for an international agency. With an introduction by Paul van Zeeland. New York, The Committee, 1943. 54 p. (Pamphlet series: Jews and the post-war world, no. 5)



AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE. COMMITTEE ON PRELIMINARY STUDIES. A survey of facts and opinions on problems of post-war Jewry in Europe and Palestine. New York, The Conference, 1943. 143 p.

Contains resolutions and statements issued by national organizations participating in the conference.

APENSZLAK, JACOB [and others] eds. The black book of Polish Jewry; an account of the martyrdom of Polish Jewry under the Nazi occupation. New York, Roy Publishers, 1943. xvi, 343 p.

"A carefully documented account of the martyrdom of Polish Jewry under the Nazi occupation."

DAVIS-DUBOIS, MRS. RACHEL. Get together Americans; friendly approaches to racial and cultural conflicts through the neighborhood home festival. New York, Harper, 1943. xiii, 182 p.

Intended for group leaders. The author is a pioneer in the field of intercultural education and relations.

HECHT, BEN. A guide for the bedevilled. New York, Scribner, 1944. 276 p.

An analysis of anti-Semites and anti-Semitism.

KULISCHER, EUGENE M. The displacement of population in Europe. Montreal, International Labour Office, 1943. 175 p.

Chapter 2 contains a section entitled: The expulsion and deportation of Jews.

LEVERTOFF, OLGA. The Jews in a Christian social order. New York, Macmillan, 1943. 72 p.

The author, a "Jewish Christian" maintains that "Christendom must retrace her steps and find again the prophetic spirit of the revolutionary leaders of ancient Israel," if she is to contribute effectively to the solution of racial and nationalistic questions and of the Jewish question in particular.

LIEBLING, ABBOTT JOSEPH. The road back to Paris. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1944. x, 300 p.

A portion of the text is devoted to the Algerian Jewish community and the help rendered by it to the American invasion forces. Parts of the book originally appeared as sketches in *The New Yorker*.

LIVINGSTON, SIGMUND. Must men hate? New York, Harper, 1944. xv, 344 p.

A discussion of the causes and cures of anti-Semitism. Contains lists of Jews who have made notable contributions to civilization and of those serving in the armed forces who have received official awards.

MACIVER, ROBERT MORRISON, ed. Group relations and group antagonisms; a series of addresses and discussions. New York, Harper, 1944. ix, 237 p. (Institute for Religious Studies. Religion and civilization series)

Partial contents: Minority groups in the United States. — The Jewish minority, by Louis Finkelstein. — Ethnic and cultural minorities, by O. I. Janowsky

MARX, HUGO. The case of the German Jews vs. Germany: a legal basis for the claims of the German Jews against Germany. New York, Egmont Press, 1944. 124 p.

Discusses the legal machinery employed against the Jews in Germany as well as the way in which settlement may be effected according to international law.

SPIEGLER, SAMUEL [and others]. How can Jews survive the present crisis? Cincinnati, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1943. iv, [100] l. (mimeogr.) (Union youth and adult series)

Contents: Economic patterns for survival, by Samuel Spiegler. — Jews and the Bill of rights, by R. B. Gittelsohn. — Jews and Christians, by A. S. Green. — Jewish family life and Jewish survival, by Samuel Glasner. — The American Jew in civil life, by Allan Tarshish.

TRACHTENBERG, JOSHUA. The devil and the Jews; the medieval conception of the Jew and its relation to modern antisemitism. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1943. xiv, 279 p. (Yale University. Mary Cady Tew memorial fund)

The author is of the opinion that the fear and hatred of the Jew, prevalent throughout the Western world, has its psychological origins in the Middle Ages.

WACHSMAN, Z. H. Trail blazers for invasion. New York, Ungar, 1943. 284 p.

An account of the underground movement in each of the Nazi-occupied countries. Contains a chapter on the extermination of the Jews of Europe.

WEDGWOOD of Barlaston, JOSIAH CLEMENT WEDGWOOD, 1st baron. Testament to democracy. Foreword by Winston Churchill; preface and added footnotes by Moses Schonfeld. New York, American Chapter, Religious Emergency Council of Great Britain, 1943. xix, 357 p.

The recently deceased British statesman expresses his views on such topics as anti-Semitism, fascism and Palestine.

WISE, STEPHEN SAMUEL. As I see it. New York, Jewish Opinion Pub. Corp., 1944. 285 p.

A reprint of articles which appeared in *Opinion* over a period of more than a decade. The contents are divided into five groups: 1. The Jewish fate and faith. — 2. Hitlerism and beyond. — 3. Zion — homeland and hope. — 4. Contemporaries and comrades. — 5. Towards peace and justice.

### Jews in the United States

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. The first fifty years; a history of the Council, 1893-1943 [comp. by Monroe Campbell, jr. and Willem Wirtz] New York, The Council, 1943. 94 p.

[NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD]. Fighting for America — an account of Jewish men in the armed forces — from Pearl Harbor to the Italian campaign [ed. by Nathan C. Belth]. [New York] The Organization [1944] xiv, 169 p.

STOLBERG, BENJAMIN. Tailor's progress; the story of a famous union and the men who made it. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran, 1944. vi, 360 p.

Personalities and issues which have shaped the making of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

### Zionism and Palestine

BEN-HORIN, ELIAHU. The Middle East; crossroads of history. New York, Norton, 1943. 248 p.

As a solution to the Arab-Jewish problem the author advocates the transfer of the Arabs in Palestine and Trans-Jordan to Iraq or to a united Syrian-Iraq state.

LOWDERMILK, WALTER CLAY. Palestine, land of promise. New York, Harper, 1944. 236 p.

Proposes the creation of a Jordan Valley authority which would make possible the absorption of at least 4,000,000 immigrants beyond those now residing in Palestine.

McCOWN, CHESTER CHARLTON. The ladder of progress in Palestine; a story of archaeological adventure. New York, Harper, 1943. xvi, 387 p.

A summary, written for the general reader, of recent archaeological discoveries in Palestine. The author was for years Director of the American School of Oriental Research in Palestine.

PINSKER, LEO. Road to freedom; writings and addresses. With an introduction by B. Netanyahu. New York, Scopus Pub. Co., 1944. 142 p.

Contains his essay *Auto-Emancipation*, together with selected addresses and letters.

PRITZKER, MAX, comp. Our mandate on Palestine; the Bible on Israel's right to the Holy Land. New York, Eastern Publishers, 1944. xvi, 207 p.

A Mizrahi viewpoint.

SAMUEL, MAURICE. Harvest in the desert. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1944. 316 p.

A history of the Zionist movement based on "research and reportage, record and impression."

SAVIN, JACOB. The only answer. Introduction by Rev. Donald G. Lothrop. Detroit, The author, 1944. 74 p.

Outlines Zionist activities, describes the ideologies of the numerous parties and urges support for the upbuilding of the Jewish national home.

- U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Jewish national home in Palestine. Hearings . . . on H. Res. 418 and H. Res. 419; resolutions relative to the Jewish national home in Palestine . . . With appendix of documents relating to the Jewish national home in Palestine. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1944. 512 p.
- VAN ESS, JOHN. Meet the Arab. New York, John Day, 1943. vii, 229 p.  
As a solution to the Arab-Jewish problem, the author offers a plan for a partitioned Jewish state within an Arab federation.
- VAN PAASSEN, PIERRE. The forgotten ally. New York, Dial Press, 1943. 343 p.  
The forgotten ally is the Palestinian Jew. The author claims that this ally has been betrayed by the leaders of the United Nations, particularly by the British.

### Religion and Philosophy

- ALLIS, OSWALD THOMPSON. The five books of Moses. Philadelphia, Presbyterian & Reformed Pub. Co., 1943. 319 p.  
Defends the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. .
- ARONSON, DAVID. The Jewish way of life. New York, National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies [1943] 230 numb. 1. (mimeogr.)  
A presentation, in popular form, of "some of the great concepts of the Jewish religious tradition."
- BAILEY, ALBERT EDWARD. Daily life in Bible times. New York, Scribner, 1943. xx, 360 p.  
A reconstruction of life in Bible times based upon extensive study and personal familiarity with the sites. Profusely illustrated.
- BARACK, NATHAN A. The tale of a wonderful ladder; thoughts and pictures. New York, Bloch, 1943. 176 p.  
A collection of twenty-five sermons and addresses by the Rabbi of Beth El Congregation, Phoenix, Ariz.
- BIBLE. Genesis; the first book of Moses. Drawings by Saul Raskin. [English translation rev. by Dr. I. M. Rubin] New York, S. Raskin, 1944. 139 p.
- BOSNIAK, JACOB. Interpreting Jewish life; sermons and addresses. With a foreword by Professor Louis Finkelstein. New York, Bloch, 1944. xviii, 155 p.  
The author, Rabbi of the Ocean Parkway Jewish Center, Brooklyn, N. Y., interprets the "practices and ancient teachings in the light of modern life."
- DOPPELT, FREDERIC AUBREY. Dialogue with God; being a series of studies on the principle of prayer in human life. With a foreword by Solomon B. Freehof. Philadelphia, Dorrance, 1943. xiii, 230 p.  
By the Rabbi of Temple Achduth Vesholom, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EPSTEIN, REUBEN. *The blueprint of creation*. New York, Rachman Pub. Co., 1943. 176 p.

A collection of eighteen sermons by the Rabbi of Bikur Cholim Synagogue, Bronx, N. Y.

FAUSET, ARTHUR HUFF. *Black gods of the metropolis; Negro religious cults of the urban North*. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1944. x, 126 p. (Philadelphia Anthropological Society. Publications, v. 3. Brinton memorial series, 2)

Contains a discussion of the Church of God (Black Jews).

FINKELSTEIN, LOUIS, ed. *Rab Saadia Gaon; studies in his honor*. New York, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 1944. xi, 191, [22] p.

Six essays in tribute to Saadia Gaon, presented at meetings held under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

GERSTEIN, ISRAEL. *Reveille or taps? Sermons, essays and addresses*. Foreword by Meyer Waxman. New York, Bloch, 1943. xiv, 258 p.

A collection of thirty-five sermons and addresses by the Rabbi of Congregation Bnai Zion, Chattanooga, Tenn.

IRWIN, WILLIAM A. *The problem of Ezekiel; an inductive study*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1943. xx, 344 p.

The author differs from other students of the Old Testament prophet in maintaining that Ezekiel was "not a psychic abnormality, but a man of healthy mind," and that he went to Babylonia with the second deportation, not the first, and, therefore, that most of his work was done in Jerusalem.

JOHNSON, FREDERICK ERNEST, ed. *Religion and the world order; a series of addresses and discussions*. New York, Harper, 1944. 223 p. (Institute for Religious Studies. Religion and civilization series)

Partial contents: Religious liberty in the postwar world, by L. A. Weigle. — A survey of proposals for postwar reconstruction, by B. Z. Bokser.

JUNG, LEO, ed. *The Jewish library; series one*. 2d ed. New York, Bloch, 1944. 424 p.

One essay has been eliminated from the revised edition; two have been added. The additions are: The faith of a man of science, by Waldemar Haffkine. — Discussions on mitzvah, by Meir Jung.

KLATZKIN, JAKOB. *In praise of wisdom*. [Tr. from the Hebrew by A. Ragelson] New York, Fischer, 1943. 312 p.

This volume, by a European psychologist and philosopher, is divided into three parts. Part one consists of a collection of short pieces on ethical topics; part two contains a number of psychological essays, and part three consists of aphorisms.

KLAUSNER, JOSEPH. *Jesus of Nazareth; his life, times and teaching*. Tr. from the original Hebrew by Herbert Danby. New York, Macmillan, 1944. 434 p.

A reprint of a work first published in 1925. Precedes *From Jesus to Paul*, published in 1943.

KLEIN, ISAAC. The ten commandments in a changing world. New York. Bloch, 1944. 160 p.

Ten addresses on the Decalogue in relation to present-day problems.

MACHT, DAVID I. Bones and verdure; an appreciation of science in biblical expressions. Baltimore, The author, 1943. vi, 7-105 p.

A minute of prayer; a prayer for every day in the year submitted by Protestant ministers, Catholic priests and Jewish rabbis; comp. from the Mutual network's Minute of prayer. Garden City, N. Y., Blue Ribbon Books, 1943. ix, 373 p.

NEUMAN, ABRAHAM AARON, and ZEITLIN, SOLOMON, eds. Saadia studies. Philadelphia, Dropsie College for Hebrew & Cognate Learning, 1943. 293 p.

Seven studies in commemoration of the 1,000th anniversary of the death of Saadia Gaon.

NEWMAN, LOUIS ISRAEL. Sermons and addresses; on the eve of war and during the war (1941-1943). v. 4. New York, Bloch, 1943. 203 numb. 1. (mimeogr.)

By the Rabbi of Congregation Rodeph Sholom, New York City.

OTTLEY, ROI. 'New world a-coming'; inside Black America. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1943. vi, 364 p. (Life-in-America series)

A sociological study which includes material on Negro-Jewish relations and on the Black Jews of Harlem.

RABBINICAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA. Manual of holiday and occasional sermons. Rabbi Bernard L. Berzon, editor-in-chief; associate editors: Rabbi Emanuel Marcus [and] Rabbi Akiba Predmesky. New York, Rabbinical Council Press, 1943. 208 p.

A sermon manual for Orthodox rabbis.

ROSMARIN, MRS. TRUDE (WEISS). Judaism and Christianity: the differences. New York, Jewish Book Club, 1943. 158 p. (Jewish people's library)

A comparison of the two great religions on such points as the God idea, miracles, free will vs. original sin, sin and atonement, faith vs. law, and Jesus.

STERN, HARRY JOSHUA. The Jewish spirit triumphant; a collection of addresses. New York, Bloch, 1943. 220 p.

Sermons and addresses by the Rabbi of Temple Emanuel, Montreal, Canada.

SWICKOW, LOUIS J. Invocations. Chicago, Goodman Brothers Bookstore, 1943. 95 p.

Opening prayers suitable for both religious and secular occasions.



TALMUD. The Babylonian Talmud in selection. Ed. and tr. from the original Hebrew and Aramaic by Leo Auerbach. New York, Philosophical Library, 1944. 286 p.

WALD, M. Jewish teaching on peace. New York, Bloch, 1944. xx, 291 p.

A summary of Jewish views on peace by the Rabbi of the Jewish Community, East London, South Africa.

WRIGHT, G. ERNEST. The challenge of Israel's faith. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1944. ix, 108 p.

Concerned with biblical theology.

ZEITLIN, SOLOMON. Religious and secular leadership. Pt. 1. Philadelphia, Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, 1943. xvi, 117 p.

Contents: Rashi and the rabbinate. — The opposition to the spiritual leaders appointed by the government. — Saadia Gaon — champion for Jewish unity under religious leadership. — The struggle between Babylonia and Palestine for hegemony. The first three originally published as articles in *The Jewish Quarterly Review*.

### Liturgy and Ritual

KORFF, BARUCH, ed. The warriors manual (for Jewish men in the armed services). New York, The editor, 1943. 96 p.

Prayers, with an essay on the dietary laws.

Union hymnal; songs and prayers for Jewish worship. 3d ed. rev., and enl. [Cincinnati] Central Conference of American Rabbis, 1943. viii, 588 p.

v. 2 and supplement appeared in 1942. Continuous paging.

YOSHOR, MOSES M. Israel in the ranks; a religious guide of faith and practice for the Jewish soldier. Based upon the book *Machneh Yisrael*, by R. Israel Meir HaCohen. [New York] Yeshivah Chofetz Chaim Publication, 1943. viii, 150 p.

### Literature

ASCH, SHALOM. The apostle. Tr. by Maurice Samuel. New York, Putnam, 1943. vii, 804 p.

A novelized version of the life of Saint Paul.

BELLOW, SAUL. Dangling man. New York, Vanguard Press, 1944. 191 p.

A novel which is concerned with the emotional conflicts of a young man during the period between the severance of his ties with civilian life and his induction into the army.

BOTTOME, PHYLLIS (MRS. ERNAN FORBES-DENNIS). Survival. Boston, Little, Brown, 1943. 339 p.

The personal and professional experiences of a former Viennese psychiatrist in Great Britain, particularly during the days of the air blitz.

BROWNE, LEWIS. See what I mean? A novel. Random House, 1943. 245 p.

Exposes the activities of the Crusade, a pro-fascist, anti-Semitic organization.

FIELD, BEN. The outside leaf. New York, Reynal & Hitchcock, 1943. xi, 237 p.

A story of the relations between Jewish and non-Jewish tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley. .

FRANK, BRUNO. One fair daughter. Tr. from the German manuscript by Claire Trask. New York, Viking Press, 1943. 261 p.

The principal characters are a singer of Polish-Jewish extraction, a young Viennese army officer and their child, Elisabeth. Throughout, the story is concerned with the effect upon them of anti-Semitism as it was manifested in Austria and Poland.

GESSNER, ROBERT. Treason. New York, Scribner, 1944. 383 p.

A novel with Benedict Arnold as its central figure, in which Haym Salomon plays a role.

GOLDING, LOUIS. In the steps of Moses. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1943. 556 p.

First published in 2 v. under titles: *In the steps of Moses the lawgiver* and *In the steps of Moses the conqueror*.

HALPER, ALBERT. Only an inch from glory. New York, Harper, 1943. 276 p.

The story of four young people trying to get what they want from life in New York City. Among the principals are Sam, a Broadway press agent, and Anne, his wife.

HOBSON, MRS. LAURA (ZAMETKIN). The trespassers. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1943. 410 p.

Two themes are interwoven in this novel: the first is concerned with the plight of the refugees; the second deals with the personal life of a successful American businesswoman.

JACKSON, ADA ACRAMAN (MRS. WILLIAM CHARLES FAWCETT). Behold the Jew. New York, Macmillan, 1944. 24 p.

A poem in praise of the Jew by a non-Jew. In England this was the Greenwood prize poem for 1943.

KOVNER, HARRY. A world in travail. New York, Scopus Pub. Co., 1944. 93 p.

Poems.

LAZARUS, EMMA. Selections from her poetry and prose; ed. with an introduction by Morris U. Schappes. New York, Cooperative Book League, International Workers Order, Jewish-American Section, 1944. 105 p.

LEWISOHN, LUDWIG. Breathe upon these. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1944. 218 p.

A novel describing the experiences of refugees in Europe and in Palestine, with particular stress laid on the "Struma incident."

LOTHAR, ERNST. Angel with the trumpet. Tr. by Elizabeth Reynolds Hapgood. New York, Doubleday, Doran, 1944. ix, 457 p.

Chronicles the story of Austria from the year 1889 to the year 1938. One of the characters is a woman of Jewish parentage who had considered herself a Catholic until the annexation of the country by the Nazis.

MANN, THOMAS. Joseph, the provider. Tr. from the German by H. T. Lowe-Porter. New York, Knopf, 1944. vi, 608 p.

The fourth and final work in the series. The preceding volumes are entitled: v. 1, *Joseph and his brothers*; v. 2, *Young Joseph*; v. 3, *Joseph in Egypt*.

MARX, ALEXANDER. Studies in Jewish history and booklore. New York, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 1944. xiii, 458 p.

Contains twelve essays dealing with Jewish history and literature, six bibliographical papers, and eight biographical sketches of teachers, friends and colleagues. All of the studies except *Some Jewish book collectors* have appeared previously in periodicals.

MAULE, HARRY EDWARD, ed. A book of war letters. New York, Random House, 1943. xv, 328 p.

Includes letters by Jewish servicemen.

MORRIS, IRA VICTOR. Liberty street. New York, Harper, 1944. 280 p.

Concerned with the fate of refugees stranded in a Central American country awaiting their visas to the United States. Two Jewish characters play minor roles in the story.

ROBINSON, ARMIN L., ed. The ten commandments; ten short novels of Hitler's war against the moral code [by] Thomas Mann, Rebecca West, Franz Werfel [and others]. Preface by Hermann Rauschning. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1943. xii, 488 p.

The stories by Thomas Mann, Rebecca West, Franz Werfel, Jules Romains and André Maurois include Jewish characters.

SEIDE, MICHAEL. The common thread; a book of stories. New York, Harcourt, Brace, 1944. 201 p.

A collection of short stories dealing with the life of people in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn.

SHNEOUR, ZALMAN. Downfall. New York, Roy Publishers, 1944. 252 p.

A novel which treats of the tragedy which comes to a Jewish merchant and his family during the German occupation of Poland in 1915.

SINGER, MRS. JEANNE FLORENCE (GOODSTEIN). This festive season. New York, Harcourt, Brace, 1943. 237 p.

A story of discrimination, told on the eve of Passover, and its effect on the victim through the reaction of a young refugee listener.

TABOR, PAUL. They came to London. New York, Macmillan, 1943. 365 p.

The stories of several refugees desirous of reaching England to help in the fight for freedom. Included is the story of Dr. Ehrenzweig, a Viennese professor of entomology, interned in North Africa by the Vichyites, who is drowned while trying to make his escape.

WAXMAN, MEYER. A history of Jewish literature; from the close of the Bible to our own days. v. 2. 2d ed. enl., and corrected. New York, Bloch, 1943. xiii, 734 p.

Has been enlarged to include "works and authors who were inadvertently omitted or only casually referred to" in the previous edition, and the works of writers who contributed to more than one branch of literature.

WERFEL, FRANZ V. Jacobowsky and the colonel; comedy of a tragedy in three acts. Tr. by Gustave O. Arlt. New York, Viking, 1944. 120 p.

A Polish-Jewish refugee and a reactionary Polish colonel come together in Paris and discover that in order to make good their escape from the Nazis each is necessary to the other.

YOUNG, MICHAEL. The trial of Adolf Hitler. New York, Dutton, 1944. 221 p.

A member of a refugee family which had suffered greatly at the hands of the Nazis witnesses the trial of Adolf Hitler in a dream.

### Juvenile

BIBLE. The five books of Moses; selected and tr. for Jewish youth by Ben-Ami Scharfstein. New York, Shilo, 1944. x, 219 p.

BIBLE. Torah readings; a simplified version of the Five books of Moses, for home, synagogue, school and camp, tr. and ed. by Jerome L. Hershon. New York, Junior Publications, 1944. 168 p.

DE JONG, DOLA (MRS. JAN HOOWIJ). The level land. Illus. by Jan Hoowij. New York, Scribner, 1943. 164 p.

The peaceful, happy home life of Dutch family and its Jewish refugee guest is disrupted by the German invasion.

EWEN, DAVID. The story of George Gershwin. Illus. by Graham Bernbach. New York, Holt, 1943. vii, 211 p.

A popular biography of the notable composer of jazz music, written for young people.

FOX, ETHEL. Bible primer for the tiny tots. New York, Bloch, 1943. vi, 83 p.

First published in 1930.

ISRAELITAN, ABRAHAM H. Israel speaks for democracy. With an introduction by Robert Gordis; illus. by A. Walt Buchholz, David Israelitan [and] Julius Heller. New York, Bloch, 1943. 93 p.

A synthesis of the ideas of prophetic religion and American democracy for young people.

TUNIS, JOHN ROBERTS. *Keystone kids*. New York, Harcourt, Brace, 1943. 209 p.

The story of the treatment accorded a young Jewish rookie member of the Dodgers, which threatens to disrupt the whole team, until a wise settlement is reached. For junior and senior high schools.

### Textbooks

ALOFSIN, DOROTHY. *The stream of Jewish life*. Cincinnati, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1943. xiv, 360 p. (Union graded series)

A presentation, in story form, of "most of the significant American Jewish institutions and organizations." For young people of high school age.

GITTELSON, ROLAND BERTRAM. *Modern Jewish problems; a textbook for high school classes and Jewish youth groups*. Cincinnati, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1943. xv, 267 p. (Union graded series)

A revision and expansion of a work first published in 1941.

SPIEGLER, SAMUEL. *Your life's work; a guide for youth and adults*. Cincinnati, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1943. xviii, 469 p. (Union adult and youth series)

### Biography

GOLDBERG, ABRAHAM. *Pioneers and builders; biographical studies and essays*. [Foreword by Pierre van Paassen; preface by Louis Lipsky] New York, Abraham Goldberg Publication Committee, 1943. 469 p.

A posthumous collection of biographical essays on outstanding Jewish ideologists, poets, statesmen, scholars, leaders, writers and philanthropists, by a Zionist leader.

GOMPERS, SAMUEL. *Seventy years of life and labor; an autobiography*. With a new introduction by Matthew Woll. xxxiv, 557, xxvii, 629 p.

The autobiography of the noted labor leader first published in two volumes in 1925.

HUMPHREYS, DENA. *On wings of song; the story of Mendelssohn*. Illus. by Phyllis Coté. New York, Holt, 1944. 285 p. (Holt series of musical biographies)

In addition to the biographical material there is included a glossary of musical terms and a list of Mendelssohn's works and recordings.

MACVEAGH, ROGERS, and COSTAIN, THOMAS BERTRAM. *Joshua: leader of a united people*. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1943. vii, 310 p.

A biography of Joshua, the man chosen by Moses to lead the people of Israel across the Jordan and into the land of Canaan.

MEADE, ROBERT DOUTHAT. Judah P. Benjamin, Confederate statesman. New York, Oxford University Press, 1943. ix, 432 p.

An exhaustive biography of the man who held important posts in Jefferson Davis's cabinet.

NATONEK, HANS. In search of myself. Tr. by Barthold Fles; ed. by Sugden Tilley. New York, Putnam, 1943. 261 p.

The reactions of a writer of Czech origin, driven from Germany by the Gestapo, to the political scene and to his new life in the United States.

POPE, ARTHUR UPHAM. Maxim Litvinoff. New York, Fischer, 1943. xi, 530 p.

A full-length biography of the one-time Russian ambassador to the United States.

SCHULMAN, SAMUEL. Where's Sammy? Ed. by Robert Considine. New York, Random House, 1943. xi, 234 p.

Highlights and scoops in the career of an International News Service photographer.

THOREK, MAX. A surgeon's world; an autobiography. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1943. 410 p.

The story of a Chicago physician, born in Hungary, who has risen to eminence in his profession.

### Reference and Annuals

AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR JEWISH RESEARCH. Proceedings, v. 13, 1943. New York, The Academy, 1943. xxvi, 96 p.

Contents: The zodiacal light in Semitic mythology, by Solomon Gandz. — The constructive use of בל in the Book of Psalms, by David de Sola Pool. — The law of reason in the Kuzari, by Leo Strauss.

The American Jewish year book; v. 45, 5704: 1943-44. Ed. by Harry Schneiderman and Morris T. Fine for the American Jewish Committee. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society, 1943. xxix, 704 p.

In addition to the usual reference features the following special articles are included: Louis E. Kirstein, by B. M. Selekman. — American Jewish scholarship: a survey in honor of the centenary of Kaufmann Kohler, by Ismar Elbogen. — Jewish book collections in the United States: in commemoration of the centenary of Mayer Sulzberger, by A. S. Oko. — B'nai B'rith: a century of service, by Bernard Postal. — New York Federation — after twenty-five years, by G. Z. Medalie.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS. Yearbook; v. 53, 1943. 54th annual convention, June 22-June 27, New York. Ed. by Isaac E. Marcuson. [Cincinnati, 1943] 341 p.

Contains proceedings, reports, addresses, lists, etc.



Jewish book annual. New York, Jewish Book Council of America, 1943. vi, 70, 138 p.

Trilingual. Besides bibliographies, book reviews, etc., includes: The enemies of books, by I. S. Meyer. — The Yiddish Scientific Institute, by Israel Knox. — Leopold Zunz, by Boaz Cohen. — Kaufmann Kohler, by S. S. Cohon. — Jewish encyclopedias, by J. H. Greenstone.

The universal Jewish encyclopedia; an authoritative and popular presentation of Jews and Judaism since the earliest times; v. 10. Ed. by Isaac Landman; Louis Rittenberg, executive and literary editor. New York, Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Inc., 1943.

V. 10 completes the set.

### Miscellaneous

EISENSTEIN, JUDITH KAPLAN. Festival songs. New York, Bloch, 1943. vii, 64 p.

Some of the songs are given in Hebrew only.

FRIEDENWALD, HARRY. The Jews and medicine; essays. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1944. 2 v. (Johns Hopkins University. Institute of the History of Medicine. Publications, 1st series. Monographs, v. 2-3)

A history of early Jewish physicians and the contributions of Jews to the science of medicine. Many of the essays previously appeared in other publications.

WEINGARTEN, JOSEPH A., ed. and tr. Yiddish proverbs and proverbial expressions (compared with proverbs of other nations). Rev. and enl. ed. New York, The editor, 1944. 123 p.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1941.

WEINSTEIN, JACOB J. Amos on Times Square; cantata for tenor solo, mixed chorus and accompaniment. Music by A. W. Binder. Tr. into Yiddish by Louis Miller. New York, Bloch, 1943. 47 p.

A modern Amos prophecies to the crowds on Times Square. Words in English and Yiddish.



## DIRECTORIES AND LISTS



## JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

(This directory includes organizations in existence for at least one year before July 1, 1944, though an exception may be made at the discretion of the editor. The information given herein is furnished by the organizations themselves. The editor assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the data presented. Nor does inclusion in this list imply approval of the organizations by the editor or the publisher.

An asterisk (\*) before the name of an organization indicates that the same information is given as was published in the preceding volume, because the organization failed to furnish revised information.)

**Academic Committee for the Hebrew University** (1941). Pres.: Salo W. Baron; Sec.-Treas.: A. Arthur Schiller, 1140 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. (27). Members: 200.

**PURPOSE:** To disseminate information regarding activities of the Hebrew University and to promote cooperation between that University and academic circles of this country.

**Adult Jewish Studies**, *see* National Academy for

**Advisory Council on European Jewish Affairs of the World Jewish Congress** (1942). Chm. Exec. Com.: Stephen S. Wise; Chm. Adm. Com.: Nahum Goldmann; Chm. Co-Ord. Com.: Leon Kubowitzki, 1834 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23). Members: 80. Affiliates: 17 Rep. Com. of European Jewish Communities.

**PURPOSE:** To coordinate the activities of the various Representative Committees of European Jewry; to establish a united front of European Jewry with regard to its common war, peace and postwar problems; to advise the Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress on the problems likely to affect the present and future situation of European Jewry.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *News Letter* and *Bulletins*.

**Agricultural Corporation**, *see* American Jewish Joint

**Agudas Israel of America, Inc.** (1921). Pres.: Eliezer Silver; Exec. Dir.: S. Eichenstein, 1123 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Members: 29,450.

**PURPOSE:** To act as an international religious organization for the assistance and maintenance of the spiritual life of the Orthodox Jew the world over.

**PUBLICATION:** *Jewish Voice*.

**Agudas Israel Women's Organization** (1943). Presidium: Mrs. M. Kalmanowitz, Mrs. M. Chodakow, Mrs. Selma Guggenheim; Sec.: Mrs. R. Gettinger. Office: 1123 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Members: 1,800.

**PURPOSE:** International religious organization for assistance to, and maintenance of, spiritual life of the Orthodox Jew the world over; to assist the refugee children in Palestine, under auspices of the Agudas Israel.

**Agudath Israel Youth Council of America** (1922). Pres.: Michael G. Tress; Exec. Dir.: Morris Sherer, 113 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (18). Members: 8,000.

**PURPOSE:** To unite Jewish youth in the spirit of the Torah and in that spirit to solve the problems that confront Jewry in Erez Israel and in the Diaspora.

**PUBLICATION:** *Orthodox Tribune*.

**Aleph Zadik Aleph (B'nai B'rith Youth Organization)** (1924). Pres.: Philip M. Klutznick; Exec. Dir.: Julius Bisno, 1003 K St., N. W., Washington (1), D. C. Field offices: 17. Chapters: 450 in 240 communities. Members: 14,500; 12,500 alumni.

**PURPOSE:** Recreational and leisure-time program providing for religious, cultural, and physical development of Jewish adolescents between the ages of 14 and 21.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *The Shofar*; *A. Z. A. Program Guide*; *A. Z. A. Leader*.

**Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation** (1915). Pres.: Alexander Marx; Treas.: Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, 1165 Park Ave., N. Y. C. (28); Sec.: Shalom Spiegel. Branch Societies: 5. Founded by George Alexander Kohut.

**PURPOSE:** The furtherance of original research in the field of Jewish studies.

**Alliance Israelite Universelle of America Central Committee** (1940). Chm.: Samuel Edelman; Sec.: Frank E. Hahn, Jr., 1418 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia (2), Pa. Branches: 2.

**PURPOSE:** Aid in education and amelioration of conditions of Jews in North Africa, Oriental countries and eastern Europe.

**Alpha Epsilon Phi Women's Fraternity** (1909). Dean: Mrs. Florence S. Orringer; Scribe and Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Louise Wolbrette Wolf, 2116 Octavia St., New Orleans, La. Members: 5,371.

**PURPOSE:** To foster close friendship between members, and to stimulate their intellectual, social and spiritual life.

**PUBLICATION:** *Columns of Alpha Epsilon Phi*.

**Alpha Epsilon Pi Fraternity** (1913). Supreme Master: Joseph M. Goldwasser; Exec. Sec.: Irving Levin, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. (16). Chapters: 25. Pledge Chapters: 1. Alumni Clubs: 18. Members: 4,000.

**PURPOSE:** An intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity, maintaining an educational and social service and promoting vigorous participation in university, college and communal affairs.

**PUBLICATIONS:** Exoteric, *Alpha Epsilon Pi Quarterly*; Esoteric, *The Confidential Bulletin*.

**Alpha Eta Phi** (1922). Grand Master: Jules Lipitz; Grand Rec. Scribe: Max L. Broder, 277 Broadway, N. Y. C. (7).

**PURPOSE:** Fraternal.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Mosque*.

**Alpha Mu Sigma Fraternity** (1914). Grand Prior: Murray Stuart; Grand



Scribe: Julius Chudow, 58 Stagg St., Brooklyn (6), N. Y. Chapters: 24. Members: 1,300.

PURPOSE: To foster and perpetuate the fraternal spirit among its personnel; to cultivate and promote an ideal social relationship among them; to voluntarily give aid to fraters in distress and to perpetuate the ideals which gave origin to its existence.

PUBLICATION: *The Shield*.

**Alpha Omega Fraternity** (1907; inc. 1909). Natl. Pres.: Herbert Margolis; Natl. Pres. Elect: Irving H. Goldstein; Natl. Sec.: William Rich, 200 Cranford Place, Teaneck, N. J. Chapters: 32. Alumni Clubs: 20. Members: 5,300. Absorbed the Alpha Zeta Gamma Fraternity, 1932, and the Mt. Sinai Dental Society of Toronto, 1942.

PURPOSE: To promote the highest ethical standards of the dental profession, further the causes of Judaism and promote fraternalism.

PUBLICATION: *The Alpha Omegan*.

**Alpha Zeta Omega** (1919). Directorum: Zach Oppenheimer, 1801 Roanoke, Louisville (5), Ky.; Sup. Deputy, Elder H. Stein. Members: 950.

PURPOSE: To promote good will and friendship among Jewish pharmacists and the profession of pharmacy.

PUBLICATION: *Azoan*.

**Alumni Association of the Jewish Institute of Religion** (1926). Pres.: Max Maccoby; Sec.: Edward E. Klein, 40 W. 68th St., N. Y. C. (23).

PURPOSE: To advance the interests of the Institute, to maintain the spirit of fellowship and loyalty among the graduates and the communities which they serve, and to stimulate scholarship among the students and the men in the field.

**Alumni of the Graduate School for Jewish Social Work** (1926). Chm. Exec. Com.: Philip Houtz, 19 W. 44th St., N. Y. C. (18). Members: 200.

**American Academy for Jewish Research** (1920; inc. 1929). Pres.: Louis Ginzberg, Cor. Sec.: Leo Strauss, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. (27). Members: 205; Honorary Members: 2; Fellows: 23.

PURPOSE: The furtherance of Jewish learning through promotion of scholarly activities, such as presentation of learned papers, the issuance of publications, the establishment of research fellowships, etc.

PUBLICATIONS: *Proceedings of the American Academy for Jewish Research*, vols. I-XIII; *Text and Studies*, vols. I, II.

**American Alumni of Hebrew University** (1938). Pres.: Meyer Greenberg; Sec.: Meier Engel, 10 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. (16). Members: 70.

PURPOSE: To cooperate with the American Friends of the Hebrew University in bringing importance of Hebrew University to American Jewry.

**American Association for Jewish Education** (1939). Pres.: Mark Eisner; Exec. Dir.: Ben Rosen, 1776 Broadway, N. Y. C. (19).

PURPOSE: To serve as a national clearing house, a stimulating and co-

ordinating body, a research and information agency, a bureau of standards, guidance and service for Jewish education.

PUBLICATION: *Jewish Education News Letter*.

**American Beth Jacob Committee, Inc.** (1928). Chm.: Leo Jung; Exec. Dir.: Meier Schenkolewski, 131 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. (24).

PURPOSE: To aid the Beth Jacob Schools in Europe and Palestine, which provide vocational, religious and academic training for Jewish girls.

**American Biblical Encyclopedia Society, Inc.** (1939). Hon. Pres.: Samuel H. Goldenson, Leo Jung, Elias L. Solomon; Pres.: George Frankenthaler; Sec.: Milton Mazer, 252 W. 85th St., N. Y. C. (24).

PURPOSE: To spread knowledge and inspire a love of the Bible; and to collate and publish "Torah Shelemah," a biblical encyclopedia.

**American Birobidjan Committee (Ambijan)** (1934). Chm. Adm. Com.: J. M. Budish; Sec.-Treas.: Edward I. Aronow; Adm. Sec.: Mrs. S. Lurie. Office: 103 Park Ave., N. Y. C. (17). Members: 5,000.

PURPOSE: A permanent non-sectarian reconstruction organization dedicated to cooperation in the reconstruction on productive foundations of the lives of Jews victimized by fascism, through settlement in Birobidjan, the Jewish autonomous region of the U. S. S. R.

PUBLICATION: *Ambijan Bulletin*.

**American Committee for Relief and Resettlement of Yemenite Jews** (1939). Chm.: Moses I. Feuerstein; Exec. Dir.: Zacharia Gluska, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Members: 500. In cooperation with United Yemenite Community of Palestine and Federation of Yemenite Jews in America.

PURPOSE: To raise funds for relief of Jews in Yemen and Aden, and resettlement of Jewish Yemenite refugees in Palestine.

**American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Inc.** (1941). Hon. Pres.: Albert Einstein; Pres.: Sholem Asch; Chm.: B. Z. Goldberg, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (18). Organizations: 800.

PURPOSE: To further understanding between Jews of America and Jewish communities throughout the world through cultural medium.

PUBLICATIONS: *Ainikeit*; *New Currents*.

**American Committee of Ose, Inc.** (1940). Chm. Exec. Com.: A. J. Rongy; Chm. Bd. of Dir.: J. S. Wechsler; Sec.: L. Wulman, 24 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. (18). Affiliated with Toz, Jewish Health Protection Society in Poland.

PURPOSE: To promote health, hygiene and sanitation among Jews, and care of children.

PUBLICATION: *American Ose Review*.

**American Committee of the Universal Yeshivah of Jerusalem** (1924). Pres.: B. L. Levinthal; Sec.: S. Cohen-Margolis, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C. (7).

PURPOSE: To secure contributions for the maintenance of the Universal Yeshivah of Jerusalem (Yeshivath Merkaz Harav Kook) and to advance its purpose in America.

**\*American Council for Judaism (1942).** Pres.: Louis Wolsey; Ex. Dir.: Elmer Berger, 2nd and Liberty Sts., Flint, Mich.

**PURPOSE:** To advance the historic truth that Jews are a religious community; to render all possible assistance to suffering Jews by the application of that truth to practical problems of relief and reconstruction and to oppose the segregating and secularizing of Jewish life through nationalistic philosophies.

**American Council of Jewish Fraternal Organizations (1934).** Acting Pres.: Louis Fabricant; Sec.: George O. Arkin, 1 Wall St., N. Y. C. (5). Constituent Members: 5.

**PURPOSE:** Discussion of the problems mutually concerning the fraternal organizations and of their attitude in all matters affecting Jewry, as a clearing house of thought and opinion and as a basis of unified and coordinated action.

**\*American Council of Jews from Austria (1942).** Chairman: Ernest Stiassny; Treas.: Edgar Markus. Office: 124 W. 95th St., N. Y. C. (25). Branches: 6.

**PURPOSE:** To organize and assist Jews immigrated from Austria in their adjustment here as future citizens; to do all in our power to help win the war as loyal future citizens; to prepare all necessary steps and do our utmost to help our brethren still abroad.

**American Council of Warsaw Jews (1942).** Pres.: Samuel L. Wohl; Chm. Adm. Bd.: Z. Tygel, 515 West 122nd St.; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Ruth Shane. Office: 722 Broadway, N. Y. C. (3). Chapters: 42.

**PURPOSE:** To give immediate aid to Warsaw Jews wherever they can be reached; to help the post-war reconstruction of the Warsaw Jewish community; to centralize activities of Warsaw Jews in America.

**PUBLICATION:** *Annual Year Book*.

**American Economic Committee for Palestine (1932).** Pres.: Sidney Musher; Sec.: Edna Preiser, 250 W. 57th St. (Room 1302), N.Y.C. (19). Members: 200.

**PURPOSE:** Through the services of technical and business specialists who comprise the membership of the Committee, to furnish such information to Palestine industry, agriculture and commerce as will assist in their sound development, to the end that employment opportunities may be created for new immigrants.

**American Federation for Lithuanian Jews, Inc. (1937).** Pres.: Elias Fife; Exec. Dir.: I. Rozovsky; Sec.: Frank Epstein, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Organizations: 35. Members: 4,000.

**PURPOSE:** To give utmost help to those brethren overseas who are in need; to strengthen old Jewish Lithuanian organizations and organize new ones.

**PUBLICATION:** *Lithuanian Jew*.

**American Federation for Polish Jews (1908).** Pres.: Joseph Tennenbaum;

Dir.: M. Blumenstock, 225 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. (1). Members: 65,000. Affiliated with the World Federation of Polish Jews. Absorbs American Committee Appeal for the Jews in Poland.

PURPOSE: To unite all *landsmannschaften* in the United States bearing the names of their respective home towns in Poland for the purpose of creating one body of American Jews of Polish extraction; to guard and promote the interests of the Jews in Poland and help them morally and financially; to promote social and cultural activities among their affiliated organizations and extend medical assistance to members.

PUBLICATION: *Polish Jew*.

**American Federation for Polish Jews, Women's Division**, *see* Women's Division of

**American Federation of Jews from Central Europe** (Inc. 1941). Pres.: Rudolf Callmann; Exec. Sec.: Herman Muller, 11 W. 42nd St. (Suite 2939), N. Y. C. (18). Organizations and Congregations: 38.

PURPOSE: To coordinate the work of existing agencies organized to promote the welfare of Jewish immigrants in the United States, particularly with reference to immigration and naturalization problems, cultural adaptation, economic protection, maintenance of civil liberties, prevention of discrimination and assistance generally in the readjustment of refugees from Nazi oppression.

**American Friends of Polish Jews** (1941). Pres.: George M. Feigin; Exec. Vice-Pres.: Z. Tygel, 515 W. 122nd St.; Office: 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. (3). Branches: 2. Members: 500.

PURPOSE: To render service to Jews of Poland and its refugees; to carry on political negotiations with Polish Government; to establish information bureau about Polish Jews; to organize united committee of Americans, Jews and non-Jews, in interest of a postwar, democratic Poland.

PUBLICATIONS: *Bulletins*.

**American Friends of the Hebrew University, Inc.** (1925). Pres.: A. S. W. Rosenbach; Dir.: Samuel B. Finkel, 10 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. (16).

PURPOSE: To receive and maintain funds to aid in the support and development of Hebrew University and to disseminate information concerning the Hebrew University and its activities.

PUBLICATION: *News Bulletin on the Hebrew University*.

**American Friends of Mexican Indian Jews** (1943). Pres.: Felix A. Levy, 701 Buckingham Place, Chicago (15), Ill. Treas.: Ira E. Sanders, Little Rock, Ark.

PURPOSE: To help Mexican Indian (Marrano) Jews return to Judaism.

**American Fund for Palestinian Institutions** (Inc. as American Palestine Fund, 1939). Pres.: Edward A. Norman; Sec.: Alan M. Stroock; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Jeanette Schiffer, 1860 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23).

PURPOSE: To coordinate the fund-raising activities of the numerous Palestinian agencies; to determine the needs; to raise funds and distribute them direct to Palestine; Beneficiaries: Uniting 52 institutions: Cultural, Educational, Welfare.

PUBLICATION: *American Fund Review*.

**American Jewish Committee** (1906). Pres.: Joseph M. Proskauer; Chm. Exec. Com.: Jacob Blaustein; Vice-Chm. Exec. Com.: Morris D. Waldman; Exec. Vice-Pres.: John Slawson; Sec.: Victor S. Riesenfeld; Asst. Sec.: Harry Schneiderman, 386 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. (16). Members: Corporate, 393.

PURPOSE: "... To prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews in any part of the world. ..." (For full statement see p. 521)

PUBLICATIONS: *Contemporary Jewish Record*; *Committee Reporter*.

**American Jewish Conference** (1943). Co-Chm. of the Interim Com.: Henry Monsky, Stephen S. Wise, Israel Goldstein; Adm. Sec.: J. S. Pearlstein. Office: 521 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (17). Consists of 120 delegates of 64 National Jewish membership organizations, and 378 delegates of local communities.

PURPOSE: Organized to plan the immediate rescue of European Jewry, to take action upon post-war Jewish problems in Europe, and to implement the rights of the Jewish people to Palestine.

PUBLICATION: *The Conference Record*.

**American Jewish Congress** (Constituted, 1917; re-constituted, 1922; re-org., 1938). Pres.: Stephen S. Wise; Sec. Exec. Com.: Samuel Caplan, 1834 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23).

PURPOSE: To protect the equal rights of the Jews in America and elsewhere, which rights include complete freedom to pursue as a group and not solely as individuals, the historic aims and aspirations of our people; to secure and safeguard the civil, political, economic and religious rights of Jews; to further the development of the Jewish Homeland.

PUBLICATION: *Congress Weekly*.

**American Jewish Congress**, *see also* Advisory Council on European Jewish Affairs; Institute of Jewish Affairs; National Commission to Combat Anti-Semitism of; Women's Division of

**American Jewish Dentists' Committee, Inc.** (1936). Hon. Chm.: I. Hirschfeld; Chm.: S. L. Kregarman; Sec.: Earl Sherman, 2112 Broadway; Office: 730 Fifth Ave. (Suite 2002), N. Y. C. (19). Members: 500.

PURPOSE: Establishment and maintenance of dental department in the Hebrew University in Palestine.

**American Jewish Historical Society** (1892). Pres.: Abraham S. W. Rosenbach; Cor. Sec.: Alexander Marx; Librarian: Isidore S. Meyer, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. (27). Members: 400.

Has issued thirty-six volumes of publications and an index to publications 1-20. Maintains a collection of books, manuscripts, and historical objects in its rooms in the building of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Jacob H. Schiff Memorial Library, N. E. Cor. Broadway and 122nd St., N. Y. C. (27).

PURPOSE: ... the collection, preservation, and publication of material having reference to settlement and history of Jews on the American continent, and, promotion of the study of Jewish history in general, preferably so far as the same is related to American Jewish history or

connected with the causes of emigration from various parts of the world to this continent.

PUBLICATION: *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society.*

**American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation** (1924). Pres.: Maurice B. Hexter. Sec.: Noel Aronovici; Office: 270 Madison Ave., N.Y.C. (16).

PURPOSE: To assist Jews to engage in agricultural pursuits and to render other constructive aid to Jews in countries of refuge, by financing and supervising projects conducted either directly or through separate organizations.

ACTIVITIES: Formerly operating agency in Russia of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., and of the American Society for Jewish Farm Settlements in Russia, Inc. At present financing and superintending the Dominican Republic Settlement Association project in the Dominican Republic, as well as a refugee colonization project in Bolivia, conducted by the Sociedad Colonizadora de Bolivia.

**American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.** (1914). Chm.:

Paul Baerwald; Exec. Vice-Chm.: Joseph C. Hyman; Sec.: Moses A. Leavitt, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. (16).

PURPOSE: Distribution of funds for the rehabilitation and assistance of Jews overseas. War relief; economic aid and rehabilitation; emigration, general and emergency refugee aid, etc., directly and in cooperation with affiliated and associated organizations.

PUBLICATION: *J. D. C. Digest.*

**American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee**, *see also* Junior Division of

**American Jewish Physicians Committee** (1921). Pres.: Nathan Ratnoff;

Sec.: Israel S. Wechsler, 70 E. 83rd St.; Office: Stuyvesant Park East, N. Y. C. (3). Members: about 700.

PURPOSE: To build and maintain the medical department of the Hebrew University in Palestine.

**American Jewish Youth** (1939). Pres.: Carl Robinson; Sec.: Shirley

Falk, 1328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Units: 4. Members: 200.

PURPOSE: To maintain true allegiance to United States of America; to combat dangers to our American institutions; to uphold the fair name of the Jew; to encourage the doctrine of universal liberty, equal rights and full justice to all men; and to combat the powers of bigotry and racial intolerance.

PUBLICATION: *The Speaker.*

**American Ort**, *see also* American Ort, Young Men and Women's Division; Women's American Ort

**American Ort Federation** (1922). Pres.: George Backer; Exec. Vice-

Chm.: Aaron B. Tart; Exec. Dir.: Philip Block, 212 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (10).

PURPOSE: Promotion of technical trades and agriculture among the Jews in Europe, North and South America, through trade schools, workshops and farm schools.

PUBLICATION: *Ort Economic Review.*



**American ORT, Young Men and Women's Division** (formerly Junior American Ort) (1935). Pres.: Elias Gartman; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Muriel Shapiro, 212 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (10).

**PURPOSE:** To disseminate knowledge of ORT philosophy and program; to raise funds for the benefit of ORT in South America, North and South Africa, Europe, Canada, China, and elsewhere; to interest young men and women in the problems of modern Jewish life with particular emphasis on economic rehabilitation of Jews all over the world.

**PUBLICATION:** *Junior Ort Digest*.

**American Palestine Jewish Legion**, *see* Hagdud Haivri League, Inc.

**American Pro-Falasha Committee, Inc.** (1922; inc. 1923). Chm.: Hyman J. Reit; Cor. Sec.: Joseph Zeitlin; Exec. Dir.: Jacques Faitlovitch, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. (27).

**PURPOSE:** To carry on educational work among Falashas; to establish normal schools for the education of teachers; to organize schools and synagogues in Falasha communities; to publish educational literature, including the translation of the Bible in their language, and to promote research into the history and literature of the Falashas.

**American Red Mogen Dovid for Palestine, Inc.** (1941). Pres.: Harry A. Pine; Sec.: Herman Zvi Quittman; Exec. Dir.: Zalaman J. Friedman, 220 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (1). Members: 15,000.

**PURPOSE:** Support of Mogen Dovid Adom, Palestine's first aid agency, serving Palestine's population without distinction as to race, creed or color.

**American Representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine** (1932). Chm. Adm. Com.: Morris Rothenberg, 41 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (17). Members: 115.

**PURPOSE:** To further purposes of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

**American Society for the Advancement of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, Inc.** (1940). Pres.: William Fondiller; Exec. Dir.: Judah Wattenberg, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C. (7). Chapters: 14. Members: 2,000.

**PURPOSE:** To promote technology and technological and vocational training in Palestine through the moral and financial support of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa; to foster close relations between American and Palestinian technologists and technological institutions.

**PUBLICATION:** *Technion*.

**American Zionist Emergency Council** (1939). Co-Chm.: Abba Hillel Silver and Stephen S. Wise; Chm. Exec. Com.: Abba Hillel Silver; Dir.: Harry L. Shapiro, 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. (17). Constituent bodies: Zionist Organization of America, Hadassah, Mizrachi, Poale Zion.

**PURPOSE:** Political arm of major American Zionist Organizations.

**PUBLICATION:** *Palestine*.

**American Zionist Youth Commissions** (1940). Chm.: Herman L. Weisman; Exec. Dir.: Shlomo Bardin, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. (16).

Established jointly by Zionist Organization of America and Hadassah.  
Members: 150 local Commissions.

**PURPOSE:** To give moral, financial and educational direction to the four Zionist youth groups: Junior Hadassah, Masada, Young Judaea, and campus groups. Supports and maintains Brandeis Camp Institute in Pocono Mountains for youth leadership training.

**PUBLICATION:** *Bulletin*.

**Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith** (1913). Chm.: Sigmund Livingston; Natl. Dir.: Richard E. Gutstadt, 100 N. La Salle St., Chicago (2), Ill.

**PURPOSE:** To eliminate defamation of Jews and to counteract un-American and anti-democratic propaganda; to encourage and advance good will and proper understanding between American groups, with a broad educational program; to preserve and translate into greater effectiveness the ideals of American democracy.

**PUBLICATION:** *A. D. L. Bulletin*.

**Assembly of Hebrew Orthodox Rabbis of America and Canada** (1920). Presidium: S. T. Golubowski, M. Margolis, B. S. Trainin; Fin. Sec.: Alexander Levine; Office: 242 E. Broadway, N. Y. C. (2). Members: 125.

**PURPOSE:** To cultivate and promote social and intellectual relationship among the Orthodox rabbis of the United States and Canada; to foster and promote the tenets, beliefs, customs, practices and ceremonials of the Orthodox Jewish religion; to spread among the Jewish people knowledge, appreciation and observance of the basic principles of Judaism.

**Association of Jewish Refugees and Immigrants from Poland** (1940).

Pres. of Exec.: Joseph Thon; Sec. of Bd.: Ch. Finkelstein; Exec.

Sec.: George H. Kowarski, 214 W. 92nd St., N. Y. C. (25).

**PURPOSE:** Assistance to, and support of, Jewish refugees from Poland.

**Association of Yugoslav Jews in the United States, Inc.** (1941). Pres.:

Paul Neuberger; Sec.: Roman Smucer, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. (16).

Members: 83.

**PURPOSE:** To solicit contributions and dispose of same for the purpose of furnishing aid and assistance for the relief of human suffering in Yugoslavia and of Yugoslav prisoners, wherever they are; to help Yugoslav Jewish prisoners of war and Civilian Internees in concentration camps; to give every possible aid to poor Jewish immigrants from Yugoslavia to the United States; to aid and assist Jewish communities in Yugoslavia as fully as possible.

**\*Avukah, American Student Zionist Federation** (1925). Exec. Sec.: Lillian Schoolman, 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (3). Chapters: 65. Members: 2,000.

**PURPOSE:** Work for improvement of the situation of Jews on three fronts: defense of Jewish liberties and cooperation against fascism; to devoted effective Jewish communal institutions; to support Zionism.

**PUBLICATION:** *Avukah Student Action*.

**Baron de Hirsch Fund** (1891). Pres.: George W. Naumburg; Managing

Dir.: George Bookstaver, 386 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. (16). Endowed by Baron and Baroness de Hirsch in sum of \$3,800,000.

PURPOSE: Americanization and assimilation of Jewish immigrants; their instruction in trades and agriculture and promotion of agriculture among them.

ACTIVITIES: Aid to agriculture through the Jewish Agricultural Society, N. Y. C.; immigration aid port work through subsidized societies.

**Beta Sigma Rho** (1910). Grand Chancellor: William I. Radner; Grand Recorder: Emanuel Goodman, 304 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Office: c/o D. S. Galton, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. (16). Chapters: 8. Members: 1,500.

PURPOSE: Greek-letter college fraternity for Jewish students.

PUBLICATION: *Alumni News*.

**Beth Din of America, Inc.** (1940). Pres.: Max Felshin; Sec.: Jacob S. Cohen, 1231 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C. (20). Members: 120.

PURPOSE: Foster, strengthen and safeguard traditional Judaism; act as authority in questions affecting and involving Jewish laws and customs.

**Beth Jacob Committee**, *see* American

**B'nai B'rith** (1843). Pres.: Henry Monsky; Sec.: Maurice Bisgyer, 1003 K St., N. W., Washington (1), D. C. Members: 200,000, including affiliates: 113,000 in men's lodges; 55,000 in women's auxiliaries; 12,000 in A. Z. A., Junior Order. Lodges: 691 (660 in North America, 31 in Europe, South America, Asia and Africa). Districts 12 (7 in the United States and Canada).

PURPOSE: Furtherance of a program of youth welfare, community betterment, civic welfare, adult education, defense of Jewish rights, benevolence, war service and Americanism.

PUBLICATIONS: *The National Jewish Monthly*; *B'nai B'rith News*.

**B'nai B'rith** *see also* Aleph Zadik Aleph; Anti-Defamation League of; Women's Supreme Council of

**B'nai B'rith Americanism Commission** (1921). Chm.: Sidney G. Kusworm; Sec.: Maurice Bisgyer, 1003 K St., N. W., Washington (1), D. C. PUBLICATION: *B'nai B'rith Americanism Manual*.

**B'nai B'rith Girls** (1944). Nat'l Dir.: Mrs. Beatrice Chapman; Office: 1003 K St., N. W., Washington (1), D. C. Affiliates: 227.

PURPOSE: Educational recreational and character building program for Jewish high school girls.

**B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Commission** (1924). Natl. Dir.: Abram L. Sachar, 605 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill. Foundations: 58. Counselorships: 83.

B'nai B'rith maintains Foundations at Boston University, Brooklyn College, College of the City of New York (Downtown), College of the City of New York (Uptown), Cornell University, Florida College for Women, Hunter College, Indiana University, Los Angeles City College, Massachusetts State College, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State College, Purdue University, Queens College,

(New York), Queen's University (Canada), Rutgers University, Smith College, Texas A & M College, University of Alabama, University of California, University of California (L. A.), University of Chicago, University of Connecticut, University of Florida, University of Georgia, University of Illinois, University of Iowa, University of Maryland, University of Miami (Fla.), University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of North Carolina, University of Oklahoma, University of Southern California, University of Texas, University of Vermont, University of Virginia, University of Washington, University of Wisconsin, University of West Virginia, Yale University.

PUBLICATION: *The Clearing House*.

**B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau** (1938). Chm. Natl. Adm. Com.: Leon J. Obermayer; Natl. Dir.: Max F. Baer, 1003 K St. N. W., Washington (1), D. C.

PURPOSE: To assist in the occupational adjustment of Jewish youth and adults through occupational research, vocational service to professionals and by publishing and distributing information.

PUBLICATION: *The Career News*.

**B'nai Zion** (formerly **Order Sons of Zion**) (1910). Grand Master: Louis Lipsky; Grand Sec.: Herman Zvi Quittman, 220 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. (1). Members: 5,000.

PURPOSE: Fraternal and Zionist.

PUBLICATION: *B'nei Zion Voice*.

**B'rith Abraham**, *see* Independent Order of

**Brith Sholom** (1905). Grand Master: Alex F. Stanton; Grand Sec.: Louis I. Gilgor, 506 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Lodges: 124. Members: 14,623.

PUBLICATION: *The Brith Sholom Reporter*.

**Brith Sholom Women**, *see* National Council of

**B'rith Trumpeldor of America Inc.** (1929). Pres.: Aaron Z. Propes; Sec.: B. Vselubsky, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (18). Branches: 93. Members: 4,700 Circles.

PURPOSE: To instruct the Jewish youth in the principles of State Zionism and train them to become pioneers and future citizens of the Jewish State in Palestine and inculcate basic principles of democracy and loyal American citizenship. Activities are of an educational and athletic nature.

PUBLICATIONS: *Hadar*; *Betar*.

**Calendar Reform**, *see* League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath Against Possible Encroachment by

**Cantors and Ministers League**, *see* National

**Cantors Association of America, Inc.**, *see* Jewish Ministers

**Central Conference of American Rabbis** (1889). Pres.: Solomon B. Freehof; Adm. Sec.: Isaac E. Marcuson, 204 Buford Place, Macon, Ga. Members: 475.

Has issued fifty-three volumes of its *Year Book*; as well as the *Union Prayer Book*; the *Union Hymnal*; the *Union Haggadah*; *Prayers for Private Devotion*; *Army Ritual for Soldiers of the Jewish Faith* (1916); and various other publications.

**PURPOSE:** To conserve and promote the Jewish religion and to encourage its dissemination; to advance the cause of Jewish learning; to foster fellowship among rabbis and other Jewish scholars; to make provision for worthy colleagues prevented from following their calling.

**PUBLICATION:** *Yearbook*.

**Central Europe, see** American Federation of Jews from

**Central Sephardic Jewish Community of America** (1941). Pres.: Sam Elias; Sec.: Moise Bensignor; Chm. of the Bd.: Simon S. Nessim; Office: 225 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. (1). Affiliates: 18. Members: 400.

**PURPOSE:** To unite all Sephardic Jewry in America into one central, representative body; also to establish contacts with South American Sephardic Jewry in order to promote union among Sephardim; to engage in cultural religious and social activities for the welfare of Sephardim here and abroad; to perpetuate Sephardic customs and traditions; to cooperate with Jewish organizations in America.

**Conference Committee of National Jewish Women's Organizations** (1929). Chm.: Mrs. Nathan D. Perlman; Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Albert J. May. Office: 3 E. 65th St., N. Y. C. (21). Member organizations: 11.

**PURPOSE:** Promote inter-organizational understanding and good will among cooperating national Jewish women's organizations; help bring into being local federations of Jewish women's organizations, and to act as a forum group for constituent groups within the Conference.

**Conference on Jewish Relations, Inc.** (1933; inc. 1936). Pres.: Salo W. Baron; Sec. Bd. of Dir.: Jerome I. Hyman; Exec. Sec.: Theodor H. Gaster, 1841 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23). Members: 800.

**PURPOSE:** The promotion of scientific studies in the phenomena of Jewish life.

**PUBLICATION:** *Jewish Social Studies*.

**Congress for the Sabbath** (1942). Chm.: Jacob Levinson; Sec.: Aaron Pechenick, 1133 Broadway (Room 1001), N. Y. C. (10). Members: 4,500.

**PURPOSE:** To strengthen the Sabbath observance in the United States of America.

**Coordinating Committee of Jewish Organizations Dealing with Employment Discrimination in War Industries** (1942). Pres.: Claude A. Benjamin; Sec.: Eli E. Cohen. Office: 1841 Broadway (Room 401) N. Y. C. (23).

**NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES:** American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans, National Council of Jewish Women, National Jewish Welfare Board, National Refugee Service, Synagogue Council of America.

**PURPOSE:** To refer to appropriate government agencies complaints of

employment discrimination against Jews in war industries; to coordinate and to serve national and local Jewish organizations dealing with employment discrimination in war industries.

**Council for Orthodox Jewish Schools** (Vaad Hahinuch Hachareidi Al Yad Hamizrachi) (1940). Pres.: Jacob Hoffman; Exec. Dir.: Isidor Margolis; Office: 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Affiliates: 300 schools.

**PURPOSE:** To organize Yeshivas and Talmud Torahs; unify their curricula, standardize their methods of education, improve their financial condition; increase registration; issue textbooks and educational literature; prepare qualified teachers and improve their professional standing; integrate the program of Yeshivah and Talmud Torah.

**PUBLICATION:** *News and Views*.

**Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds** (1932). Pres.: Sidney Hollander; Exec. Dir.: H. L. Lurie; Office: 165 W. 46th St., N.Y.C. (19). Member Agencies: 247 in 212 cities.

**PURPOSE:** A cooperative organization of local federations, welfare funds and Jewish community councils in the United States and Canada. Concerns itself with the problems involved in organizing Jewish community resources to serve Jewish group needs locally, regionally, nationally and overseas; fosters local leadership in communal projects; encourages lay participation in organized welfare programs and for developing standards, principles and activities in social and communal welfare work.

**PUBLICATION:** *Notes and News*.

**Council of National Jewish Tuberculosis Institutions** (1943). Pres.: Milton L. Anfenger; Sec.: Samuel Schaefer. Office: 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo.

**CONSTITUENT BODIES:** Ex-Patients Tubercular Home, Denver; Jewish Consumptive Relief Association at Los Angeles; National Jewish Hospital, Denver.

**PURPOSE:** To recommend to the governing Boards of the Member Institutions (Ex-Patients' Tubercular Home, Denver; Jewish Consumptive Relief Association of Los Angeles and National Jewish Hospital, Denver) legislation, programs and measures for a coordinated approach on all subjects applicable to concerted and unified action by the several Institutions for the purpose of improving their programs of service.

**Delta Phi Epsilon Sorority** (1917). Super-Regina: Mrs. Edith Barash Segal; Alumnae Sec.: Norma Faintuck; Office: 55 W. 42nd St., (Room 663), N. Y. C. (18). Chapters: 16 Undergraduate; 12 Alumnae (3 Canadian Undergraduate). Regions: (3). Members: 2,000.

**PUBLICATION:** *Triangle Magazine*.

**Denver**, see National Home for Jewish Children at; National Jewish Hospital at; Ex-Patients' Tubercular Home of

**Dominican Republic Settlement Association, Inc.** (1939). Chm. of Bd.: James N. Rosenberg; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Ruby F. Moses. Office: 165 Broadway, N. Y. C. (6).

**PURPOSE:** Aiding Jewish and non-Jewish refugees to settle and become



self-supporting and useful residents and contributors to the life and progress of the Republic; equip themselves for citizenship and secure for themselves and descendants full freedom of religion and equality of opportunity and of civil, economic and other rights.

**Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning** (1905; inc. 1907).

Pres.: Abraham A. Neuman; Vice-Pres. and Chm. of the Bd.: Horace Stern; Sec.: Lessing J. Rosenwald, Broad and York Sts., Philadelphia (32), Pa.

**LIBRARY:** Volumes and pamphlets, about 50,000.

**PURPOSE:** A post-graduate institution in Hebrew learning and other branches of Semitic culture, with power to confer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It is the aim of the College to train scholars for independent research in Hebrew and Semitics and to prepare teachers of these subjects for institutions of higher learning.

**PUBLICATION:** *Jewish Quarterly Review*.

**Dropsie College Alumni Association** (1924). Pres.: Mortimer J. Cohen;

Sec.-Treas.: Joseph Reider, Broad and York Sts., Philadelphia, (32), Pa.

Members: 52.

**PURPOSE:** To advance the interests of the Dropsie College and further spirit of friendship among its graduates.

**PUBLICATION:** *Newsletter*.

**European Jewish Children's Aid, Inc.** (1934). Chm.: Herman W. Block;

Dir. of Placements: Lotte Marcuse, 139 Centre St., N. Y. C. (13).

Formerly German Jewish Children's Aid, Inc.

Under management control of the National Refugee Service, Inc. and responsible to its Executive Director.

**PURPOSE:** Admission of Jewish refugee children below 16 years of age, on the agency's corporate affidavit, who are to enter the United States under the provision of the Immigration Law as unaccompanied children. The agency arranges for their reception care, allocation to designated child welfare services and keeps over-all supervisory responsibility for them until they reach the age of 21. Also functions on a government approved agreement with the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc.

**Ex-Patients' Tubercular Home of Denver, Colo.** (1908; inc. 1914).

Pres.: Bert F. Crown; Sec.: Samuel J. Frazin, 8000 E. Montview Blvd.,

Denver, Colo. Auxiliaries: 1. Members: 35,000.

**PURPOSE:** To care for and rehabilitate patients who have been discharged from a tubercular hospital or sanatorium, who are in need of further treatment.

**Falasha Committee**, *see* American Pro-

**Farm School**, *see* National

**Federated Council of Palestine Institutions** (1940). Chm.: Aaron Teitelbaum; Hon. Sec.: Abraham Horowitz, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C. (7).

**PURPOSE:** Raise funds from federations and welfare funds, and congregations in America for support of 133 independent religious educational

and welfare institutions in Palestine which receive no support from the various fund-raising agencies of the Zionist Organization.

**Federation of Orthodox Rabbis of America, Inc.** (1926). Administration Committee: L. Gartenhaus; Exec. Sec.: Aaron Dym; Office: 252 E. Broadway, N. Y. C. (2).

PURPOSE: To promote Judaism in America and to help the *Agunoth* in Europe.

**Federation of Palestine Jews** (1929). Pres.: Joseph Gabriel; Exec. Sec.: B. Mendelsohn, 145 Nassau St., N. Y. C. (7). Branches: 19. Members: 3,000.

PURPOSE: To extend assistance to Palestinian Jews in America and Canada, and to promote the upbuilding of Palestine.

PUBLICATION: *Year Book*.

**Free Sons of Israel** (1849). Grand Master: Herman Stern; Grand Sec.: Max Ogust, 257 W. 93rd St., N. Y. C. (25). Districts: 2. Lodges: 65. Members: 10,054.

PUBLICATION: *The Free Son*.

**Freeland League** (1941). Pres.: Jacob Levin; Exec. Sec.: Saul Goodman; Office: 1819 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23). Branches: 8. Members: 1,700.

PURPOSE: Creation of movement for purpose of acquiring territory suitable for large-scale Jewish colonization.

PUBLICATION: *Oifon Shvel*.

**Galician Jews of America**, *see* United

**Habanoth** (1937). Pres.: Mrs. Isidor Freedman; Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Abraham Burstein, 46 W. 83rd St.; Office: 305 Broadway, N. Y. C. Members: High school girls in orthodox synagogues. Affiliated with Women's Branch of Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.

PURPOSE: To inculcate in the Jewish high school girl a love and knowledge of her racial heritage and an understanding of observances.

PUBLICATION: *Hachodesh*.

**Habonim — Labor Zionist Youth** (1920). Exec. Sec.: David Breslau; Act. Exec. Sec.: Shirley Lashner; 45 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. (3). Branches: 160. Members: 3,000. Youth Section of Poale Zion-Zeire Zion, Jewish National Workers' Alliance and Pioneer Women's Organization.

PURPOSE: To strengthen the bonds between American Jewry and Erez Israel, and actively to support the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home; to train young Jews to become Chalutzim in Erez Israel, and, as members of the Histadrut Haovdim, to create a cooperative Jewish Commonwealth. To prepare young Jews for participation in the upbuilding of a new social order throughout the world; to educate young Jews toward the revitalization of traditional Jewish values; to prepare young Jews for the defense of Jewish rights everywhere and for active participation in American Jewish community life.

PUBLICATIONS: *Furrows*; *Haboneh*; *Habonim News*; *Menahel*.

**Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America** (1912) Pres.: Mrs. Moses P. Epstein; Sec.: Mrs. Robert Szold, 1819 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23). Members: 100,000.

**PURPOSE:** In America: Supports war effort and fosters Zionist ideals through Jewish education. Official U. S. representative for Youth Aliyah. In Palestine: Conducts medical activities on non-sectarian basis, including hospitals, dispensaries, X-ray and radiology institutes; Straus Health Center, infant welfare stations; medical and social services; special training of doctors and nurses for war duty; first aid courses; medical conferences and seminars for doctors of allied medical corps; cooperation with military and civil health authorities to provide sanitation and service to evacuees. Maintains Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital, Henrietta Szold School of Nursing on Mt. Scopus, and Alice L. Seligsberg Vocational High School for Girls, part of Brandeis Vocational Center. Aids Jewish National Fund program of land reclamation.

**PUBLICATION:** *Hadassah Newsletter*.

**Hadassah**, *see also* Junior Hadassah

**Hagdud Haivri League, Inc.** (American Palestine Jewish Legion) (1920).

Natl. Commander: Elias Ginsburg; Natl. Adjutant: Fred Mallot, c/o Samuel Marche, 1440 Broadway, N. Y. C. (18). Members: 5,300.

**PURPOSE:** To foster American ideals and principles; to work for Jewish homeland in Palestine and for securing equal rights for Jews in other lands; to defend Jewish honor, integrity and interests; to assist needy comrades; to gather and preserve records of the Jewish Legion for Palestine.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Jewish Fusilier*.

**Hapoel Hamizrachi of America** (1923). Pres.: Simon Federbusch. 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Members: 15,000.

**PURPOSE:** To propagate and stimulate interest in the Jewish National Ideal, which aims at the development and restoration of Erez Israel as the National Homeland for the Jewish people in the spirit of Jewish traditions on the basis of Torah v'Avodah, Torah and Labor; to observe and disseminate the practices and principles of traditional Judaism; to foster interest in, and support of Hapoel Hamizrachi of Palestine.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Jewish Horizon*; *The Review*; *Tekoa*; *Kadimah*; *Sabbath Voice*.

**Hashomer Hadati of North America** (1934). *Hanhaga Elyona*: Yaakov Muskin, Aharon Baskin, Tsvi Reich, Meir Golombek, Asher Marx; Office: 42 E. 21st St., N. Y. C. (10). Affiliated with World Movement of Torah v'Avodah and Hakibbutz Hadati in Erez Israel. Maintain 168 acre Hachshara-Training Farm, near Livingston Manor, N.Y.

**PURPOSE:** To rally boys and girls below age of 24 to the banner of Torah and Labor; to educate them to become devoted and loyal to the Torah, people, land and language; to aspire to a free, productive, cooperative, national religious life in Erez Israel.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Hamigdal*; *Bamachaneh*; *Hamenahel*.

**Hashomer Hatzair** (1925). Secretariat: Moshe Furmansky, Elana Margolis, Frances Foster, Bella Paul; 305 Broadway, N. Y. C. (7). Branches: 26; 2 agricultural collectives in Palestine. Members: 3,000.

**PURPOSE:** To educate Jewish youth along the principles of scouting,

Hebrew, *Jugend-Kultur*, and *Chalutz Zionism* so that it will realize the idea of Zionism in the concrete act of Chalutzit in Erez Israel Kibbutzim.

PUBLICATIONS: *Youth and Nation*; *Hamenahel*; *Niv Haboger*; *Hameorer*.

**Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, Inc.**, *see* American Society for the Advancement of the

**Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)** (1885; reorg. 1901). Pres.: Abraham Herman; Exec. Dir.: Isaac L. Asofsky, 425 Lafayette St., N. Y. C. (3).

PURPOSE: To facilitate the lawful entry of Jewish immigrants in the United States; to provide them with temporary assistance; to prevent them from becoming public charges; discourage their settling in congested cities; prevent ineligibles from immigrating; foster American ideals, and instill knowledge of American history and institutions, and to make better known advantages of desirable immigration and, in conjunction with ICA (operating under the name HICEM), maintain offices in European countries for purpose of advising Jewish emigrants concerning conditions in lands of immigration and prepare them for life in new countries; and, in the lands of immigration other than United States, to meet them upon arrival, shelter and enable them to become self-supporting therein.

PUBLICATION: *Rescue*.

**Hebrew Theological College** (1922). Pres.: Saul Silber; Dean: Jacob H. Greenberg; Exec. Dir.: Samuel S. Siegel, 3448 Douglas Blvd., Chicago (23), Ill. Branch Auxiliaries: 12.

PURPOSE: An institution devoted to higher Jewish learning for the promotion and perpetuation of traditional Judaism in America giving its students the opportunity to become well prepared rabbis, teachers, and leaders of American Israel.

ADMINISTRATION: THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE: Chaim I. Korb, Reish Mesivtah; Meyer Waxman, Head Biblical Department; Leah U. Mishkin, Acting Librarian. YESHIVAH ETZ CHAIM DEPARTMENTS (Preparatory). GIRL'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR JEWISH STUDIES AND TEACHERS INSTITUTE; Jechiel Lichtenstein, Registrar. JEWISH ACADEMY: Glenn G. Kelly, Principal.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS: *Hamayon*; *Scribe*; *Hakolmos*.

**Hebrew Union College** (1875). Chm. Bd. of Governors: Hiram B. Weiss; Sec.: Benj. Mielziner, Cincinnati, O.

ADMINISTRATION: Pres.: Julian Morgenstern; Registrar and Business Manager: Maxwell Lyons.

LIBRARY: Printed volumes, about 100,000; manuscripts, over 2,500. Librarian: Walter E. Rothman.

PURPOSE: Operating under the patronage of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, to prepare students to become rabbis, religious teachers, and social workers; to promote the study of the Jewish religion, history and literature, and otherwise to foster and perpetuate Judaism.

PUBLICATIONS: *Hebrew Union College Annual*; *Hebrew Union College Monthly*.

**Hebrew Union College Alumni Association** (1884). Pres.: Harry S. Margolis; Sec.: Phineas Smoller, 77 W. Washington St. (suite 913), Chicago (2), Ill. Members: 304.

**PURPOSE:** To promote the welfare of Judaism, of the Hebrew Union College and of its graduates.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Hebrew Union College Bulletin*.

**Hebrew University**, *see* Academic Committee for; American Alumni of; American Friends of

**Hebrew Youth Commission of the Histadruth Ivriith** (1936). Chm.: Alexander Dushkin; Dir.: Shlomo Shulsinger, 165 W. 46th St., N. Y. C. (19). Branches: 10. Members: 500. Formerly Histadruth Hanoar Haivri; Irgun Tarbut.

**PURPOSE:** To foster and disseminate Hebrew culture and literature among American Jewish youth.

**PUBLICATION:** *Niv*.

**Hechalutz** (1932). Central Committee (Mercaz): Exec. Sec.: Naomi Robins; Exec. Com. Natl. Board for Hechalutz: Chm.: Edward A. Norman; 1140 Broadway, N. Y. C. (1). Members: 750.

**PURPOSE:** Vocational training and guidance to members of Hechalutz and affiliated youth groups; to organize and train Jewish youth for work in Palestine; to encourage the occupational redistribution of Jewish youth in this country.

**ACTIVITIES:** Training farms; industrial centers; Hechalutz Library.

**PUBLICATION:** *Palestine Information*.

**Hillel Foundation Commission**, *see* B'nai B'rith

**Histadruth Ha Rabboneoth** (1941). Pres.: Mrs. Herman Rosen; Sec.: Mrs. Emanuel L. Lifschitz; 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. (17). Members: 90.

**PURPOSE:** To pool common experiences of rabbis' wives in terms of relationships and participation in community's religious, educational and social programs; to discover avenues and opportunities for service and influence in the synagogue and community.

**PUBLICATION:** *Bulletin*.

**Histadruth Ivriith, Inc.** (1916; re-org. 1922). Pres.: Israel Efros; Dir.: Haim Margalith, 165 W. 46th St., N. Y. C. (19). Members: 5,000.

**PURPOSE:** Dissemination of Hebrew language and Hebrew culture in America; postgraduate courses for Hebrew teachers; speakers supplied by lecture bureau; publication of periodicals, books, and literature in English for adults and youth.

**YOUTH ACTIVITIES:** Haivri Hatzair; Hanoar Hamithlamaid; Hebrew Arts Committee; Tarbut; Massad.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Hadoar*; *Hadoar Lanoar*; *Sefer Hashanah*; *Ogen Hebrew Library*; *Niv*; *Hebrew World*.

**Icor Association** (1924). Pres.: Ch. Kuntz; Sec.: Abraham Jenofsky, 1 Union Square West, N. Y. C. (3). Societies: 110. Members: 12,000.

**PURPOSE:** Information on the economic, cultural, and social life of Jews the world over.

**PUBLICATION:** *Naalebn*.

**Independent Order B'rith Abraham** (1887). Grand Master: Harold O. N. Frankel; Grand Sec.: Abraham H. Hollander, 37 E. Seventh St., N. Y. C. (3). Lodges: 420. Members: 58,000.

**PUBLICATION:** *B'rith Abraham*.

**Institute of Jewish Affairs** (1941). Dir.: Jacob Robinson, 330 W. 42d St., N. Y. C. (18).

**PURPOSE:** To analyze fundamental aspects of Jewish life since first World War in order to establish facts of the present situation and formulate basis on which rights and freedom for Jews may be secured in a general postwar reconstruction.

**PUBLICATION:** *Jewish Affairs*.

**Inter-American Jewish Council**. (1941). Chm.: Stephen S. Wise; Treas.: Louis Sturz. Office: 330 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (18).

**PURPOSE:** Permanent cooperation among Jewish communities on American Continent; to concern itself with problems of American Jewry, i. e., of the Jewish communities of all countries on American Continent; to be affiliated with the World Jewish Congress.

**Intercollegiate Menorah Association** (1913). Chancellor: Henry Hurwitz; Pres.: Theodore H. Gordon; Cor. Sec.: Frances Grossel, 63 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (3). Societies: 51.

**PURPOSE:** Study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals in colleges and universities of the United States and Canada.

**International Workers Order, Inc.**, *see* Jewish-American Section

**Iota Alpha Pi Sorority** (1903). Dean: Mrs. Martha S. Sagon; Cor. Sec.: Blanche S. Rothberg; Office: 118 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. (24). Chapters in United States and Canada: 12. Members: 1,000.

**PURPOSE:** To establish and maintain a society for women who are members of colleges and universities, and to maintain a scholarship fund for needy students at a college or university.

**PUBLICATION:** *Bi-Annual*.

**Iota Theta Law Fraternity** (1918). Pres.: Cecil A. Citron; Sec.-Treas.: Martin D. Cowan, 45 John St., N. Y. C. (7). Chapters: 6. Members: 850.

**PURPOSE:** Fraternal and social.

**PUBLICATION:** *Iota Thetian*.

**Jewish Academy of Arts and Sciences** (1926; inc. 1927). Pres.: Morris Raphael Cohen; Exec. Sec.: Abraham Burstein, 46 W. 83rd St., N. Y. C. (24). Members: 75.

**PURPOSE:** Encouragement of Jewish achievement in scholarship and the arts; publication of writings of value; conferring of honorary fellowships upon older men of great note; presentation of annual Academy medal for achievements in the arts or sciences.

**Jewish Agency for Palestine**, *see* American Representatives of the



**Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc.** (1900). Pres.: Richard S. Goldman; Managing Dir.: Gabriel Davidson, 386 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. (16).  
**PURPOSE:** Encouragement of farming among Jews in the United States.  
**PUBLICATION:** *The Jewish Farmer*.

**Jewish-American Section, International Workers Order, Inc.** (1930).  
 Nat'l Sec.: Rubin Satzman; Dir.: George Starr. Office: 80 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (11). Lodges, 300; Members, 43,000.  
**PURPOSE:** A fraternal benefit society, chartered by the Department of Insurance of the State of New York. Provides life insurance, sick benefits and medical services. Promotes civic, educational and social activities of interest to English-speaking and Yiddish-speaking Jewish men and women.  
**PUBLICATIONS:** *Haim un Dertziung*; *Yungvarg*.

**Jewish Artists Fraternity** (1933). Pres.: Leon N. Adler; Exec. Dir.: Lazarus Monfried. Office: 112 E. 19th St., N. Y. C. (3). Members: 2,640.  
**PURPOSE:** Mutual benefit, social and cultural activities.

\***Jewish Aviation League** (1941). Sec.: Jack Tauber; Exec. Dir.: Aaron Z. Propes, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (18). Members: 460.  
**PURPOSE:** To teach Jewish youth to fly.

**Jewish Book Council of America** (1940). Chm.: Mordecai Soltes; Sec.-Treas.: Harry Schneiderman; Office: 145 E. 32nd St., N. Y. C. (16).  
**PURPOSE:** Diffuse knowledge of, and cultivate sustained interest in, Jewish books.  
**PUBLICATION:** *Jewish Book Annual*.

**Jewish Braille Institute of America, Inc.** (1931). Acting Pres.: Mrs. Louis Ginzberg; Exec. Vice-Pres.: Leopold Dubov, 1825 Harrison Ave., N. Y. C. (53). Members: 4,500.  
**PURPOSE:** Promotion of the cultural and religious welfare of the Jewish blind of America and throughout the English-speaking world.  
**PUBLICATIONS:** *Jewish Braille Review*; *Braille Musician*.

**Jewish Center Workers**, *see* National Association of

**Jewish Chaplains in Penal Institutions**, *see* National Council of

**Jewish Chautauqua Society** (1893; inc. 1899). Chm. Bd. of Dir.: Leon L. Berkowitz; Exec. Sec.: Arthur L. Reinhart, Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati (2), O. Sponsored by National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods.  
**PURPOSE:** To send lecturers to colleges and universities who disseminate information on Jewish lore and culture; to furnish books of Jewish content to college libraries; to dispel prejudice through education.  
**PUBLICATION:** *The Jewish Layman*.

**Jewish Conciliation Board of America, Inc.** (1930). Pres.: Israel Goldstein; Exec. Sec.: Louis Richman, 225 Broadway, N. Y. C. (7). Members: 150.  
**PURPOSE:** Adjustment of Jewish cases.

**Jewish Consumptive and Expatriates Relief Association of California** (1912; inc. 1913). Pres.: P. Karl; Exec. Dir.: Samuel H. Golter, 208 W. 8th St., Los Angeles (14), Calif. Auxiliary Societies: 80. Members: 85,000. Sanatorium at Duarte, Calif., and Adult and Children's Clinics at Belvedere, Calif.

**PURPOSE:** To maintain a sanatorium of 250 beds for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

**PUBLICATION:** *News Letter*.

**Jewish Consumptive Relief Society Auxiliaries**, *see* National Council of

**Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society of Denver** (1904). Pres.: Philip Hillkowitz; Sec.: Lewis I. Miller; Office: P. O. Box 537, Denver (1), Colo. Individual Contributors: 100,000; Federations: 262. Auxiliary Societies: 27.

**PURPOSE:** To provide free care and treatment for persons suffering from tuberculosis in its non-sectarian sanatorium.

**PUBLICATION:** *J. C. R. S. Bulletin*.

**Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, Inc.** (1942). Chm.: Louis Levine; Exec. Sec.: Moses I. Finkelstein, 11 E. 35th St., N. Y. C. (16). Branches: 12.

**PURPOSE:** An affiliate of the Russian War Relief, Inc., organized for purpose of conducting Russian war relief activity among and through the Jewish organizations. All contributions-in-kind raised by the Jewish Council are turned over directly to Russian War Relief, Inc.

**PUBLICATION:** *For Soviet Russia*.

**Jewish Dentists Committee**, *see* American

**Jewish Education**, *see* American Association for; National Council for

**Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds**, *see* Council of

**Jewish Fraternal Organizations**, *see* American Council of

**Jewish Historical Society**, *see* American

**Jewish Information Bureau** (1932). Chm. Bd. of Dir.: Bernard G. Richards; Sec. J. L. Warkow, 103 Park Ave., N. Y. C. (17). Members: 350.

**PURPOSE:** To serve as clearing house of information; to answer inquiries and supply data on all phases of Jewish life and thought. The service is free to the public, Jewish and non-Jewish, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

**Jewish Institute of Religion** (1922; chartered 1923). Pres.: Stephen S. Wise; Acting Chm. Bd. of Trustees: Joseph M. Levine; Dean: Henry Slonimsky; Sec.: Gertrude Adelstein, 40 W. 68th St., N. Y. C. (23).

**PURPOSE:** A school of training for the Jewish ministry, research and community service. Graduate school, department of advanced studies and summer session.

**LIBRARY:** Approximately 47,200 printed volumes and 200 Hebrew manuscripts. Librarian: I. Edward Kiev.

**PUBLICATION:** *J. I. R. Catalogue*.

**Jewish Institute of Religion**, *see also* Alumni Association of

**Jewish Juniors**, *see* National Council of

**Jewish Labor Committee** (1934). Chm.: Adolph Held; Exec. Sec.: Jacob Pat, 175 E. Broadway, N. Y. C. (2).

MEMBERS: National and local units of the Workmen's Circle, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, United Hebrew Trades, Forward Association, Jewish Socialist Verband, and Jewish Workers Party-Left Poale Zion.

PURPOSE: To fight Fascism and Nazism; to help the opposition movement in all Fascist countries; to aid Jewish labor institutions overseas; to combat anti-Semitism and to prevent the spread of Fascist propaganda in America; to aid labor victims and refugees overseas and Jewish labor relief; to represent organized Jewish labor in all Jewish problems.

PUBLICATIONS: *Facts and Opinions*; *Voice of the Unconquered*.

**Jewish Men's Clubs of the United Synagogue of America**, *see* National Federation of

**Jewish Ministers Cantors Association of America, Inc.** (1896). Pres.: Joseph Mirsky; Fin. Sec.: Salo H. Goldstone; Office: National Theatre Bldg., 111 E. Houston St., N. Y. C. (2). Branches: 3. Members: 400.

**Jewish Music Forum** (1939). Chm.: Isadore Freed; Sec.: David J. Putterman; Office: 1393 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. (28). Members: 80 (in United States and Canada).

PURPOSE: To further the cause of Jewish music.

PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Music Forum Bulletin*; *Society for Advancement of Jewish Musical Culture*.

**Jewish National Fund** (Keren Kayemeth Le Israel) (1910; inc. 1926). Pres.: Morris Rothenberg; Exec. Dir.: Mendel N. Fisher; Office: 41 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (17). American branch of the Keren Kayemeth Le Israel, Ltd., of Jerusalem, Palestine.

Composition of Administration: Representatives of the Zionist Organization of America, the Order Sons of Zion, Poale Zion-Zeire-Zion, Mizrachi Organization of America, Hadassah and Junior Hadassah, and representatives of the public at large.

PURPOSE: To accept and receive from any person, firm, corporation, society or association, contributions, gifts, legacies, bequests and property for the purposes of acquiring, reclaiming and developing the soil of Palestine as the national property of the Jewish people.

PUBLICATION: *J. N. F. News Bulletin*.

**Jewish National Workers' Alliance of America** (1912). Pres.: David Pinski; Sec.: Louis Segal, 45 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. (3). Branches: 291. Members: 20,800.

PURPOSE: Fraternal, social, beneficial and educational order.

PUBLICATIONS: *Alliance Voice*; *Yiddische Derziung*.

**Jewish Occupational Council** (1939). Pres.: Morris R. Cohen; Sec.-Exec. Dir.: Eli E. Cohen, 1841 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23). Members: 12 national organizations; 28 local agencies in 20 cities.

**PURPOSE:** A non-profit agency devoted to research, clearance, advisory and coordinative activities for all national and local Jewish organizations engaged in vocational guidance, placement, training or occupational research or combatting employment discrimination in war industries.

**PUBLICATION:** *Jewish Occupational Bulletin*.

**Jewish Occupational Council**, *see also* Coordinating Committee of

**Jewish Peace Fellowship** (1942). Hon. Pres.: Abraham Cronbach; Pres.: Arthur J. Lelyveld; Sec.: Max D. Ticktin. Office: 132 Morningside Drive, N. Y. C. (27). Members: 100.

**PURPOSE:** To clarify the relationship of Judaism to pacifism; to aid and support conscientious objectors; to engage in constructive social action for the establishment of justice and peace, and for the removal of the causes of war; to provide fellowship and spiritual kinship.

**PUBLICATION:** *JPF Tidings*.

**Jewish People's Committee for United Action Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism** (1936). Act. Pres.: Max Perlow; Sec.: Bernard J. Harkavy; Adm. Sec.: Maurice Rosenberg; 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. (3). Branches: 44, representing 300,000 members of affiliated organizations and individual members.

**PURPOSE:** To unite the Jewish people in a struggle against Fascism and anti-Semitism; to defend Jewish civil rights and Jewish culture in all countries of the world; to assist the Jewish people wherever they are being persecuted; to join with the progressive forces of all nations in defense of democracy.

**PUBLICATION:** *Action Digest*.

**Jewish Physicians Committee**, *see* American

**Jewish Publication Society of America** (1888). Pres.: J. Solis-Cohen, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres.: Maurice Jacobs, 225 S. 15th St., Philadelphia (2), Pa.

**PURPOSE:** Formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion, which are to be distributed among the members of the corporation, and to such other persons and institutions as may use the same in the promotion of benevolent educational work. (For Report, *see* p. 597 ff.)

**PUBLICATION:** *American Jewish Year Book*.

**Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation, Inc.** (1940). Pres.: Maurice Linder; Sec.: Leopold J. Sneider; Exec. Sec.: Hannah L. Goldberg, 15 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. (24). Members: 272.

**PURPOSE:** The advancement of Judaism as a religious civilization; the upbuilding of Israel's ancient homeland; the publication of periodicals and pamphlet literature, the establishment of the Jewish Reconstructionist Fellowship.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *The Reconstructionist*; *Reconstructionist Fellowship News*.

**Jewish Sabbath Alliance of America, Inc.** (1905). Pres.: Bernard Drachman; Exec. Sec.: Wm. Rosenberg, 302 E. 14th St., N. Y. C. (3).

**PURPOSE:** To promote the observance of the Seventh Day Sabbath; to secure employment for Seventh Day observers; to protect and defend the Seventh Day observing storekeepers against the strict Sunday laws always working to secure proper exemption under such laws.

**Jewish Scientific Institute**, *see* Yiddish Scientific Institute

**Jewish Social Welfare**, *see* National Conference of

**Jewish State Zionists of America (Jewish State Party) (1933).** Pres.: Philip I. Schick; Sec.: I. Rachel; Exec. Dir.: Israel Baratz; Office: 1476 Broadway, N. Y. C. (18). Branches: 28. Members: 1,200.

**PURPOSE:** To recreate the Jewish State (self-governing Jewish Commonwealth) within the historic boundaries of Palestine; to effect a radical change in the occupational pursuits of the Jewish people; to maintain harmonious collaboration and equilibrium between the various economic forces of Palestinian Jewry.

**Jewish Statistical Bureau (1932).** Chm.: Charles P. Kramer; Dir.: H. S. Linfield, 1181 Broadway, N. Y. C. (1).

Sponsored by Natl. Council for Statistics of Jews, representing Central Conference of American Rabbis, Rabbinical Assembly of America, Rabbinical Council of America, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Union of Orthodox Rabbis, United Synagogue of America. (Formerly sponsored by Synagogue Council of America).

**PURPOSE:** To prepare statistics of Jews for the United States censuses of religious bodies; to collect statistics of the number and distribution of the Jews of America; to maintain directories of Jewish organizations, rabbis, etc., and to maintain a Jewish information service.

**Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc. (1917; re-org. 1935).** Pres.: George Backer; Sec.: Jacob Landau; Ed.: Boris Smolar. Office: 106 E. 41st St., N. Y. C. (17).

**PURPOSE:** A news agency, devoted to the collection and dissemination of authoritative Jewish news all over the world and to the development of a sound, intelligent understanding of Jewish events.

**PUBLICATION:** *News Bulletins*.

**Jewish Theatrical Guild of America, Inc. (1924).** Pres.: Eddie Cantor; Exec. Sec.: Dave Ferguson, 1564 Broadway, N. Y. C. (19). Members: 2,000.

**PURPOSE:** Perpetuating Judaism in the theatre; aid sick and unfortunate; a non-sectarian theatrical charity.

**Jewish Theological Seminary of America (1886; re-org. 1902).** Pres.: Louis Finkelstein; Adm. Sec.: Jessica Feingold, Broadway at 122nd St., N. Y. C. (27).

**ADMINISTRATION:** RABBINICAL SCHOOL: Louis Finkelstein, Pres. TEACHERS INSTITUTE AND SEMINARY COLLEGE OF JEWISH STUDIES: Mordecai M. Kaplan, Dean; Moshe Davis, Asst. to the Dean. SEMINARY SCHOOL OF ADULT JEWISH STUDIES: Louis M. Levitsky, Dir. WOMEN'S INSTITUTE OF JEWISH STUDIES: Louis M. Levitsky, Dir.

**LIBRARY** (Inc. 1924): Printed volumes, 127,000; manuscripts, 8,500. Librarian and Dir. of Museum: Alexander Marx.

**PURPOSE:** For perpetuation of the tenets of the Jewish religion, cultivation of Hebrew literature, pursuit of Biblical and archaeological research, advancement of Jewish scholarship, establishment of a library, and education and training of Rabbis and teachers.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Register*; *Seminary Progress*.

**Jewish University Club** (1923; re-org. 1934). Pres.: Shepherd Levmore; Cor. Sec.: Vera Freudman; Office: 131 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. (24). Chapters: 3. Members: 500.

**PURPOSE:** To unite the orthodox Jewish university youth of America; to promote their understanding and observance of Hebrew religion, and to provide them with a program of adequate Jewish cultural and social activities.

**PUBLICATION:** *Bulletin*.

**Jewish Valor Legion** (1921). Commander: Sydney G. Gumpertz, 1492 Montgomery Ave., N. Y. C. (53). Adjutant: Nat. P. Ruditsky. Members: 638.

**PURPOSE:** Comprises Jews in armed services of United States decorated for gallantry in action. Compilation of records of Jewish soldiers in American army in wars of the Republic.

**Jewish War Veterans of the United States** (1896; inc. 1920). Natl. Commander: Archie H. Greenberg; Natl. Sec.: Esther M. Fredman, 276 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (3). Posts: 270. Members: 50,000; "In Service Members" (armed forces, 80,000).

**PURPOSE:** To maintain allegiance to the United States of America; to uphold the fair name of the Jew; to foster comradeship; to aid needy comrades and their families; to preserve the records of patriotic service of Jews; to honor the memory and shield from neglect the graves of our heroic dead; to aid and comfort men and women in military service and to promote and assist our nation's war effort.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Jewish Veteran*.

**Jewish War Veterans of the United States**, *see also* Sons of

**Jewish Welfare Board**, *see* National

**Jewish Women**, *see* National Council of

**Jewish Women's Organizations**, *see* Conference Committee of National

**Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Inc.** *see* American Committee of

**Jewish Youth**, *see* American

**Joint Distribution Committee**, *see* American Jewish

**Junior Division of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee** (1933). Hon. Chm.: Pauline Baerwald Falk, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. (16).



**PURPOSE:** Organized as integral part of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; stimulates activity and interest of young men and women in the problems of overseas relief and rehabilitation.

**Junior Hadassah** (The Young Women's Zionist Organization of America) (1920). Pres.: Naomi Chertoff; Exec. Sec.: Alice Bernstein Jacobson, 1819 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23). Members: 20,000.

**PURPOSE:** To aid in the upbuilding of a Jewish National Home in Palestine and to propagate Zionist ideals in America; to foster democratic ideals and take part in civilian defense activities.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Newsletter* (with Senior Hadassah); *News Bulletin*.

**Junior Mizrachi Women's Organization of America** (1934). Pres.: Naomi Greenberg; Exec. Dir.: Miriam P. Lipstadt, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Chapters: 55. Members: 2,500.

**PURPOSE:** Establishment of children's homes in Palestine in a supervised Orthodox Jewish environment.

**PUBLICATION:** *Junior News Letter*.

**Kappa Nu Fraternity** (1911). Pres.: Garson Meyer; Sec.: William I. Goldman, 140 Chambers St., N. Y. C. (7). Chapters: 13. Alumni Chapters: 10. Members: 2,500.

**PURPOSE:** A Greek-letter brotherhood for college men of Jewish consciousness.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Kappa Nu Review*; *K. N. Reporter*.

**Keren Hatarbut**, *see* Palestine Hebrew Culture Fund, Inc.

**Keren Hayesod**, *see* Palestine Foundation Fund

**Keren Kayemeth**, *see* Jewish National Fund of America

**Kohut Memorial Foundation**, *see* Alexander

**Lambda Alpha Phi**, *see* National Legal Fraternity

**Lambda Gamma Phi Fraternity** (1921). Grand Chancellor: Selig Altschul; Gr. Council Mem.: L. Louis Karton, c/o Corporation Counsels Office, City Hall, Chicago, Ill. Chapters: 11. Members: 600.

**PURPOSE:** Law and commerce fraternity.

**PUBLICATION:** *Lambda Gamma Phi Magazine*.

**Lambda Omicron Gamma National Osteopathic Fraternity** (1924; chartered 1929). Grand Pres.: P. M. Lessig; Grand Sec.: R. L. Ruberg, 4614 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Chapters: Undergraduate, 4; alumni, 3. Members: 400.

**PURPOSE:** To unite Jewish students and osteopathic physicians for the purpose of maintaining the highest standards of the osteopathic profession and to promote friendship and fraternalism among its members.

**PUBLICATION:** *National Log Book*.

**La Med Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature**, *see* Louis

**League for Labor Palestine** (1933). Pres.: Herman Seidel; Treas.: Ralph Wechsler, 1140 Broadway, N. Y. C. (1). Chapters: 75. Members: 4,000. Affiliated with Histadrut Haovdim General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine.

**PURPOSE:** To enlighten the Jewish and general public about the work of the Histadrut and its methods of building a cooperative society in Palestine; to develop a positive attitude towards Jewish values and to foster an understanding and appreciation of the constructive forces in Jewish life in America and throughout the Diaspora; to raise funds for youth training and other institutions of the Histadrut in Palestine.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *The Jewish Frontier*; *League News Bulletin*.

**League for Religious Labor in Palestine** (1941). Chm.: Isaac Rivkind; Exec. Dir.: Jacob Greenberg, 1123 Broadway (Suite 410), N. Y. C. (10). Chapters: 10.

**PURPOSE:** To promote the ideals of religious labor in Palestine among the American Jewish community; to assist morally and materially the religious labor movement in Palestine; to keep members of the League and its friends informed of the cultural, social and political problems of the religious *chalutzim* and workers in Palestine.

**PUBLICATION:** *Bulletin*.

**League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath Against Possible Encroachment by Calendar Reform** (1929). Pres.: Moses Hyamson; Sec.: Isaac Rosengarten, 305 Broadway, N. Y. C. (7). Constituent Organizations: 55.

**PURPOSE:** To organize the effort to safeguard the fixity of the Sabbath against the danger threatening Jewish welfare and religious freedom by the introduction of the blank day device in calendar reform.

**Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital Association** (1910). Pres.: A. B. Frey; Acting Exec. Sec.: Regina H. Kaplan, Hot Springs, Ark. Members: 15,460.

**PURPOSE:** To maintain a free non-sectarian hospital (Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital) for the treatment of rheumatic and arthritic diseases in Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.

**PUBLICATION:** *Levi Memorial Messenger*.

**Lithuanian Jews**, *see* American Federation for

**Louis La Med Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature** (1940). Chm: S. Niger, 12804 Broadstreet Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

**PURPOSE:** To help maintain the unity and wholeness of our bi-lingual literature. Four literary prizes awarded annually for the best Hebrew and Yiddish books of the year; said awards announced by a special Literary Jury selected for the purpose and consisting of Hebrew and Yiddish writers. Jury for 1943: M. Boraisho, I. Efros, S. Margoshes, David Pinski, Menachem Ribalow.

**Maccabi Association**, *see* United States

**Masada, Youth Zionist Organization of America** (1933). Natl. Presidium: Chm.: Z. Paul Byne, Hertzal Fishman, Willis S. Steinitz; Exec. Sec.:

Mildred R. Hardin, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. (16). Chapters: 35. Members: 1,500. Official Youth Section of Zionist Organization of America.

PURPOSE: To establish Palestine as the Jewish Commonwealth; to participate actively in Jewish community life in the United States.

PUBLICATION: *Masada News*.

**Menorah Association, Inc.** (1929). Chancellor: Henry Hurwitz; Sec.: Harry Starr; Office: 63 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (3).

PURPOSE: Study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals.

PUBLICATION: *The Menorah Journal*.

**Menorah Association**, *see also* Intercollegiate

**Mexican Indian Jews**, *see* American Friends of

**Mizrachi Organization of America** (1911). Pres.: Leon Gellman; Exec. Sec.: Max Kirshblum, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Organizations: 350. Members: 35,000.

PURPOSE: Rehabilitation of Palestine in the spirit of Jewish Torah and traditions. Fundamental principle: The land of Israel, for the people of Israel, in the spirit of the law of Israel.

PUBLICATIONS: *The Jewish Outlook*; *Der Mizrachi Weg*.

**Mizrachi Women's Organization of America** (1925). Pres.: Mrs. Samuel Goldstein; Nat. Sec.: Mrs. Joseph Landau, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Chapters: 161. Members: 35,000.

PURPOSE: To maintain Vocational schools in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, for refugee and native girls; children's agricultural village and farm school; pre-vocational training in elementary schools; settlement houses; adult education; training courses; social service; nurseries and children's clubs.

PUBLICATIONS: *Mizrachi Women's News*; *Monthly News Bulletin*.

**Mizrachi Women's Organization**, *see also* Junior Mizrachi Women's Organization

**Mohel Association of United States** (1942). Pres.: Max Felshin; Exec. Sec.: Samuel L. Skolnick, 1231 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C. (19).

PURPOSE: To perpetuate, consecrate, sanctify and carry out that Holy Covenant wherein God commanded Abraham concerning the ritual circumcision of his seed throughout their generations. Branches: 5. Members: 60.

PUBLICATION: *Ritual Circumcision*.

**Mu Sigma Fraternity** (1906; inc. 1925). Grand Lumen: Arthur S. Wulach; Grand Fiscus: Theodore Sossner; Office: 11 W. 42nd St., (Room 1358), N. Y. C. (18).

PUBLICATION: *The Lamp*.

**Mu Sigma Pi Fraternity** (1932). Chancellor: Phil Benjamin; Scribe: Sol Alpern; Office: 4170 Drexel Blvd., Chicago (15), Ill. Alumni: 354. Members: Active, 17.

**PURPOSE:** To form a close professional, social and fraternal union of Jewish optometrists in the United States for the promotion of ideals which will result in the highest standards of optometry.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Lens*.

**National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies** (1940). Pres.: Louis Finkelstein; Natl. Dir.: Israel M. Goldman, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. (27).

Under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

**PURPOSE:** To unify and extend the programs of adult Jewish education in the various congregations throughout the country to which the members of the Rabbinical Assembly minister.

**National Association of Jewish Center Workers** (1918). Pres.: Samuel Levine; Sec: Matthew Elson, 145 E. 32nd St., N. Y. C. (16). Members: 212.

**PURPOSE:** To promote cooperative effort of Jewish center workers for improvement of their service; to encourage adequate preparation and training for the work; to seek the establishment of professional standards and ideals; to improve working conditions and to aid needy members.

**PUBLICATION:** *Jewish Center Worker*.

**National Association of Temple Secretaries** (1941). Pres.: Irving I. Katz; Sec.: S. D. Schwartz, 20 Gladstone Ave., Detroit (2), Mich.

**PURPOSE:** To bring together congregational secretaries for such cooperative effort as may enable the group more effectively to fulfill its function in the Synagogue.

**National Commission to Combat Anti-Semitism of the American Jewish Congress** (1944). Dir.: Maxwell Miller. Office: 1834 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23). Branches: See American Jewish Congress.

**PURPOSE:** To organize and direct the work of regional and local commissions to combat anti-Semitism throughout the United States.

**PUBLICATION:** *Digest of the Anti-Semitic and Anti-Democratic Press of the United States*.

**National Committee for Jewish Book Week**, see Jewish Book Council of America

**National Community Relations Advisory Council** (1944). Chm.: David Sher; Exec. Dir.: Isaiah M. Minkoff. Office: 295 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. (17).

Includes the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans, and local organizations in 14 cities.

**PURPOSE:** To formulate policy in the field of community relations in the United States; to coordinate the work of national and local Jewish agencies engaged in community relations activities.

**National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare** (1899). Pres.: Isidore Sobeloff; Sec.: Marcel Kovarsky, 67 W. 47th St., N. Y. C. (19). Members: Societies, 250; individuals, 650.

**PURPOSE:** To provide a forum for the consideration and discussion of problems and principles of Jewish welfare and of programs of Jewish

social agencies; to formulate principles and programs for the enrichment of Jewish life and for economic welfare.

PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Social Service Quarterly*; *Proceedings*.

**National Council for Jewish Education** (1924). Pres.: Ariel Eisenberg; Sec.: Judah Lapon; Office: 1776 Broadway, N. Y. C. (19).

PURPOSE: To further the creation of a profession of Jewish education, to improve the quality of Jewish instruction, and to develop professional standards in Jewish education.

PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Education*; *Sheviley Hahinuch*.

**National Council of Brith Sholom Women** (1942). Pres.: Mrs. Fay Weinstein; Sec.: Hilda Feig. Office: 506 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Affiliates, 8.

PURPOSE: To give complete cooperation to the United States Grand Lodge Brith Sholom in all enterprises.

**National Council of Jewish Chaplains in Penal Institutions** (1935). Pres.: Jacob Katz; Sec.: Ph. Heimlich, 228 E. 19th St., N. Y. C. (3). Members: 45.

PURPOSE: To study delinquency of adults for purpose of prevention and rehabilitation; to confer with other groups.

PUBLICATION: *Chaplaincy News Notes*.

**National Council of Jewish Consumptive Relief Society Auxiliaries** (1904; re-org. 1936). Pres.: Mrs. Mark Harris; Sec.: Mrs. Ida Edelson; Office: 266 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver (2), Colo. Branches: 33. Affiliated with Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Denver, Colo.

PURPOSE: Combat tuberculosis in all stages of the disease.

PUBLICATIONS: *Hatikvah*; *J. C. R. S. Bulletin*.

**National Council of Jewish Juniors** (1919). Pres.: Frances Lawrence; Program Sec.: Sylvia Kleban, 1819 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23). Sections: Junior: 100; Councillette, 38. Members: 7,500. Auxiliary to the National Council of Jewish Women.

PURPOSE: To organize, encourage and assist junior sections for the promotion of religious, philanthropic, civic and educational work, in accordance with the program of the National Council of Jewish Women.

PUBLICATION: *The Council Woman*.

**National Council of Jewish Women** (1893). Pres.: Mrs. Joseph M. Welt; Exec. Dir.: Flora R. Rothenberg, 1819 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23). Members: 65,000 in 315 Senior and Junior Sections in the United States and Canada.

PURPOSE: Offers its membership a program of education in social legislation, international relations and peace, and contemporary Jewish affairs. Concentrates efforts on opportunities for service in local communities in the field of social welfare and war activities. Its service to the foreign born includes immigration advice, port and dock work, re-uniting war-separated families, helping new-comers adjust to their new country, and courses in English and naturalization which lead to intelligent citizenship.

PUBLICATION: *The Council Woman*.

**National Council of Organizations for Palestine** (1924). Nat. Pres.: Hermann Stern; Exec. Pres.: Morris I. Goldman; Sec.: Samuel Goldstein; Office: 41 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (17).

**PURPOSE:** To help the United Palestine Appeal in its fund-raising efforts for Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth; to assist the Zionist Organization of America and propagate the Zionist ideal among fraternal and social lodges, clubs and societies.

**PUBLICATION:** *Council-Palestine Bulletin*.

**National Council of Young Israel** (1912). Pres.: J. David Delman; Exec. Dir.: Israel Upbin, 200 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. (18). Branches: 70. Members: 25,000.

**PURPOSE:** Consecrated to the task of preserving and perpetuating traditional Judaism and safeguarding democracy.

**PUBLICATION:** *Young Israel Viewpoint*.

**National Council of Zionist Youth Organizations of America** (1939). Co-Chm.: Mildred R. Hardin, Murray Weingarten. Members: Avukah, Habonim, Hashomer Hadati, Hashomer Hatzair, Junior Hadassah, Masada. Office: c/o Masada, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. (16).

**PURPOSE:** To achieve better understanding among Zionist youth organizations; to act in concert on Zionist problems; to coordinate as much as possible educational programs; to work collectively in Zionist funds.

**PUBLICATION:** *Bulletin*.

**National Farm School** (1896). Pres.: Louis Nusbaum; Sec.: Miss E. M. Belfield, School and Farms, Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.

**PURPOSE:** To train Jewish Youth in practical and scientific agriculture, for agricultural callings.

**National Farm School Alumni** (1908). Pres.: David Platt; Sec.-Treas.: S. B. Samuels, School and Farms, Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa. Branches: 5. Members: 1,000.

**PURPOSE:** Welfare and progress of the National Farm School; promotion of interest in agriculture by American Jews.

**PUBLICATION:** *Alumni Gleanings*.

**National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs of the United Synagogue of America** (1929). Pres.: Milton Berger, Widener Bldg., Philadelphia (7), Pa. Sec.: Joseph L. Blum, N. Y. C.

**PURPOSE:** To further traditional Judaism by means of strengthening and developing the activities of the affiliated clubs and by mustering the strength of these clubs for general Jewish purposes.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Torch*.

**National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods** (1923). Pres.: Jesse Cohen; Exec. Sec.: Arthur L. Reinhart, Merchants Bldg., 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati (2), O. Societies: 130.

**PURPOSE:** To stimulate interest in Jewish worship, Jewish studies, social service and other kindred activities. Sponsors Jewish Chautauqua Society which sends speakers to colleges and universities to give lectures on Jewish lore and culture. To cooperate with Union of American Hebrew Congregations in its national plans.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Jewish Layman*.



**National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods** (1913). Pres.: Mrs. Hugo Hartmann; Exec. Dir.: Jane Evans, Merchants Bldg., 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati (2), O. Units: 390. Countries: 6; Members: 60,000.

**PURPOSE:** To bring the sisterhoods of the country into closer cooperation and association with one another; to quicken the religious consciousness of Israel by stimulating spiritual and educational activity; to cooperate with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in the execution of its aims and purposes; to espouse such religious causes as are particularly the work of Jewish women; to further Jewish and humanitarian projects.

**PUBLICATION:** *Topics and Trends*.

**National Federation of Temple Youth** (1939). Pres.: Bernard G. Sang; Exec. Dir. (on leave): Selwyn D. Ruslander; Exec. Dir.: Helen Louise Goldstrom, 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati (2), O. Branches: 100. Members: 5,000.

**PURPOSE:** To unite youth of congregations; to help Jewish youth individually; to promote cause of the synagogue; to cooperate with other youth organizations in promotion of ideals of religion, good citizenship, peace and good will; to cooperate with parent organization, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, in execution of its aims and purposes.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Messenger*.

**National Home for Jewish Children at Denver** (1907). Pres.: Mrs. J. N. Lorber; Exec. Dir.: Wm. R. Blumenthal, 1457 Broadway, N. Y. C. (18). Office: 828-17th St., Denver, Colo. Auxiliary Societies: 32. Federations: 222. Members: 45,000.

**PURPOSE:** Cares for, shelters, and educates dependent Jewish children, the offspring of tuberculous parents, as well as children suffering from chronic bronchial asthma and other respiratory diseases.

**PUBLICATION:** *Home Journal*.

**National Jewish Committee on Scouting** (1926). Natl. Chm.: Frank L. Weil; Sec.: Harry Lasker, c/o Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Ave., N. Y. C. (16).

Composed of Committees on Scouting from the following organizations: Aleph Zadik Aleph, B'nai B'rith, Independent Order B'rith Sholom, National Jewish Welfare Board, Jewish War Veterans, Natl. Council of Young Israel, Jewish Education Committee of N. Y., Synagogue Council of America, Rabbinical Council of America, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Rabbinical Assembly of America, United Synagogue of America, Central Conference of American Rabbis, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; and various individual members.

**PURPOSE:** To stimulate Boy Scout activity among Jewish boys, to cooperate with troops under Jewish sponsorship, and to interpret to these organizations the program of the Boy Scouts of America.

**PUBLICATION:** *Scouting and the Jewish Boy*.

**National Jewish Hospital at Denver** (1899). Pres.: Alfred Treifus; Exec. Sec.: Samuel Schaefer, 3800 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo.

**PURPOSE:** To treat, without distinction of creed, persons suffering from tuberculosis and allied diseases; to conduct tuberculosis research and education.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Fluoroscope*.

**National Jewish Welfare Board** (1917). Pres.: Frank L. Weil; Exec. Dir.: Louis Kraft, 145 E. 32nd St., N. Y. C. (16). Affiliated national organizations: 37. Regional organizations: 9. Constituent Societies: 323. (Nat'l Assn. of Y. M. H. A.'s, Y. W. H. A.'s and Jewish Centers.) Member organization of U. S. O. (United Service Organizations, Inc.)

**PURPOSE:** To promote the social welfare of soldiers, sailors and marines in the army and navy of the United States; to promote the religious, intellectual, physical and social well-being and development of Jews, especially young men and women, and to that end to stimulate the organization in the United States of Jewish Centers and other kindred societies.

**JEWISH CENTER DIVISION:** Chm. Mrs. Samuel R. Glogower; Dir.: Nathan Cohen. Organization of Jewish Community Centers; field service to communities in relation to Jewish Center work; programs for youth groups; surveys of cultural resources of Jewish communities; analyses and evaluations of Jewish Community Center facilities, activities and administration; conduct of membership and other campaigns for local Centers; informal Jewish education; leadership training; architectural bureau; service to community organizations; aid in establishing and supervising country and home camps; vocational guidance; preparation of program bulletins and other program aids; cultural activities for refugees.

**ARMY AND NAVY DIVISION:** Chm.: Walter Rothschild; Dir.: Benjamin Rabinowitz.

*Religious Activities:* Recruiting and endorsing of rabbis to serve as chaplains in Army and Navy; preparation and distribution of prayer books, bibles and other devotional literature; aid to chaplains—special funds, religious materials; religious services for members of armed forces. Committee consists of rabbis representing Orthodox, Reform and Conservative rabbinical bodies. Chm.: Dr. David de Sola Pool.

*Field Service:* Operation of USO Clubs and services; recreation, social activity, home hospitality, hospital visiting, service to soldiers on maneuvers and on guard duty; personal service to men and families. Approximately 600 local committees in continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Alaska, Canal Zone, Bermuda, Great Britain, Australia, Palestine, etc.

*Personal Service:* Deals with problems of armed forces and families; cooperates with Jewish Family Welfare agencies. Chm.: Stanley Ecker.

*Veterans Service:* Arranges visits to disabled veterans at hospitals; handles claims for veterans and families. Recruits and helps local communities to set up Veteran's programs. Chm.: Emil N. Baar.

*War Records:* Bureau of War Records compiles currently information regarding participation of Jews in the War—honors, citations, casualties. Makes studies of communities to ascertain extent of Jewish participation in armed forces. Work supervised by Technical Committee. Chm.: Dr. Louis I. Dublin.

*Public Relations:* Under supervision of committee composed of American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, American Jewish Congress, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans. Publicizes participation of Jews in war effort, through radio, news releases and other media. Issues regularly *Jews in Uniform, Honor Roll*, and special bulletins and pamphlets. Chm.: Milton Weill.

**WOMEN'S DIVISION:** Consists of National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, National Ladies' Auxiliary

of Jewish War Veterans of the United States, Women's Branch of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Women's Division of American Jewish Congress, Women's League of United Synagogue of America, Hadassah. Supervises Department of Work with Women and Girls (part of USO), War Efforts Services Committee, Speakers Bureau. Sponsors projects through affiliated national organizations. Publishes *Women's Division Bulletin*. Chm: Mrs. Alfred R. Bachrach.

LECTURE AND CONCERT BUREAU: Non-profit booking bureau that arranges forums, lectures and concerts for Jewish cultural, religious and communal organizations throughout country. Chm.: Louis J. Cohen.

PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Center*; *JWB Sentinel*; *Program Aids*; *The Jewish Chaplain*.

**National Labor Committee for Palestine** (1923). Natl. Chm.: Joseph Schlossberg; Natl. Sec.: Isaac Hamlin, 45 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. (3). Affiliated Organizations: 2,000. Contributors: 150,000.

PURPOSE: To assist the *Histadrut*, by providing funds to carry on their cultural, social welfare, youth occupational training, agricultural and industrial undertakings, provide with employment the incoming refugees and immigrants and help the labor population in Palestine to establish itself firmly and do its full share in upbuilding the country.

PUBLICATIONS: *Jewish Frontier*; *Histadrut Bulletin*.

**National Legal Fraternity Lambda Alpha Phi** (1919). Supreme Chancellor: Michael G. Alenick, 11 Commerce St., Newark (2), N. J.; Supreme Archon: Nathan Herbsman. Members: 460.

PURPOSE: To inculcate in Jewish members of the bar the highest principles of legal ethics, in order to maintain the respect of the bench, bar and public.

PUBLICATION: *The Bulletin*.

**National Refugee Service, Inc.** (1939). Pres.: Charles A. Riegelman; Exec. Dir.: Joseph E. Beck, 139 Centre St., N. Y. C. (13).

PURPOSE: To assist Jewish and other refugees in the United States; provides financial assistance and family services, job and professional placement, retraining loans, social adjustment program and other forms of aid. Offers guidance and assistance to individuals and communities dealing with technical matters involved in immigration of refugees to the United States and other countries. Acts as liaison between official Washington and local community refugee-aid committees. Furnishes aid to local committees in more than 900 communities, and acts as the coordinating body for their work. Activities of the agency are directed to the adjustment of the refugee to life in America, and the establishment of the newcomer as a self-supporting citizen.

PUBLICATIONS: *Community Bulletin*; *Special Information Bulletins*.

**Ner Israel Rabbinical College of America** (1933). Chm. Bd. of Educ. and Dean: Jacob I. Ruderman; Exec. Manager: S. M. Rubinstein; Exec. Dir.: Herman N. Neuberger, 4411 Garrison Blvd., Baltimore (15), Md. Members: 2,000.

PURPOSE: To offer instruction in Talmud, Biblical and Hebrew studies and in higher Hebrew and Semitic learning; to encourage and advance Jewish education in general and the training of rabbis in particular.

**Netherlands Jewish Society, Inc.** (1940). Pres.: David Abraham Cardozo; Sec.: Alexander Simon Boekman; Office: 2 W. 70th St., N. Y. C. (23). Members: 300.

**PURPOSE:** To organize social and charitable activities in the interests of Netherland Jews; to assist in Americanization of Netherlands Jewish immigrants; to encourage a stronger fraternal feeling and adherence to Judaism among the members.

**PUBLICATION:** *Mededeelingen*.

**New Zionist Organization of America** (1926). Pres.: Morris J. Mendelsohn; Exec. Dir.: B. Netanyahu, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (18).

**PURPOSE:** Establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine on both sides of the Jordan.

**PUBLICATION:** *Zionews*.

**North American Relief Society for Indigent Jews in Jerusalem, Palestine** (1853). Pres.: Leon Huhner, 295 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. (17). Sec. and Treas.: Jehial M. Roeder.

**PURPOSE:** Income supplies food and clothing to Jewish poor in Jerusalem through various hospitals and charities in that city.

**Nu Beta Epsilon Law Fraternity** (1919). Grand Chancellor: A. D. G. Cohn; First Grand Vice-Chancellor: Joseph J. Goldberg, 160 N. La Salle St., Chicago (1), Ill. Members: 2,500.

**PURPOSE:** Greek-letter fraternity for Jewish students at credited law schools, class A.

**PUBLICATION:** *Nu Bate News*.

**Order of the United Hebrew Brothers** (1915). Grand Master: Max E. Greenberg; Grand Sec.: Morris Aaronson, 5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. (19). Members: 5,500.

**PURPOSE:** To provide group life insurance and burial ground and to aid members in need.

**Order Sons of Zion**, *see* B'nai Zion

**Ort Federation**, *see* American

**Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America**, *see* Union of

**Orthodox Rabbis of America**, *see* Federation of

**Orthodox Rabbis of America and Canada**, *see* Assembly of Hebrew

**Orthodox Rabbis of United States and Canada**, *see* Union of

**Ose**, *see* American Committee of

**Palestine**, *see* American Economic Committee for

American Red Mogen David for

Council of Organizations for

League for Labor

League for Religious Labor in

National Labor Committee for

North American Relief Society for Indigent Jews in Jerusalem  
Women's League for

**Palestine Appeal**, *see* United

**Palestine Economic Corporation** (1926). Chm.: Bernard Flexner; Sec.: Aaron Baroway, 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. (22). Stockholders: 1,350.

**PURPOSE:** To afford an instrument through which American Jews and others may give material aid on a strictly business basis to productive Palestinian enterprises and thereby further the economic development of Palestine and the resettlement there of an increasing number of Jews.

**Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) Inc.** (1922). Pres.: Bernard A. Rosenblatt; Exec. Sec.: Sarah Behrman; Sec.: Herman L. Weisman, 41 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (17). Consolidation of Keren Hayesod and American Palestine Appeal.

**PURPOSE:** To raise funds for the Keren Hayesod which is a fund-raising instrument for the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

**Palestine Hebrew Culture Fund Inc. (Keren Hatarbut)** (1938). Chm.: Harry F. Wechsler; Exec. Dir.: Simon Ginzburg, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Branches: 112.

**PURPOSE:** In Palestine: Helping the Hebrew Publication Society of Palestine, sponsored by the Hebrew Writers Association of Palestine. Constructive war relief to the Hebrew Writers of Palestine. Aiding the World Federation for Hebrew Culture (B'rith Ivrit Olamit). Helping Bet Bialik, national Bialik Museum in Tel Aviv. Assisting the Hebrew Language Academy (Vaad Halashon). In America: Publishing of books in every field of Hebrew literature for the Palestinian writers. Lectures in English, Yiddish and Hebrew, on various phases of Hebrew literature and culture in Palestine.

**PUBLICATIONS:** In Palestine: *Moznaim*; In America: *Sforim*.

**Palestine Hebrew Culture Fund**, *see also* Women's Division of

**Palestine Institutions**, *see* Federated Council of

**Palestine Jews**, *see* Federation of

**Palestine Lighthouse** (1927). Pres.: Mrs. Samuel D. Friedman; Sec.: Mrs. Sumner Samuels, Hotel Ansonia, 74th St. and Broadway, N. Y. C. (23). Members: 400.

**PURPOSE:** Feed, clothe, shelter, educate and train the blind in arts and crafts.

**Palestine Symphonic Choir Project** (1938) Chm.: Myro Glass; Vice-Chm.: Jacob Weinberg; Office: 3143 Central Ave., Indianapolis (5), Ind.

**PURPOSE:** To colonize Jewish artists and their families from distressed countries of Europe in Palestine; colony to be named ASAPH; to establish a Symphonic Choir in Palestine, based on biblical tunes for festivities.

**Palestinian Institutions**, *see* American Fund for

**Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.** (1914). Pres.: Marcy M. Ehudin; Exec. Sec.: Alexander Goodman, 608 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore (3), Md. Chapters: 21. Alumni Clubs: 19. Members: 3,765.

**PURPOSE:** Jewish student fraternal relationships in certain American colleges and universities where established.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Phi Alpha Quarterly*; *Phi Alpha Bulletin*.

**\*Phi Beta Fraternity, Inc.** (1920). Grand Superior: Norman Drazen; Grand Scribe: Edward Messer; Grand Bursar: Martin S. Cherlin, 49 Kent St., Hartford, Conn. Chapters: 41. Members: 4,000.

**PURPOSE:** National Jewish fraternity with chapters located in high and preparatory schools for boys, meeting for educational, social and fraternal purposes.

**PUBLICATION:** *Phoebean*.

**Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity** (1904). Pres. Bd. of Trustees: Aaron Brown; Sec.: James W. Smith; Office: 39 W. 55th St., N. Y. C. (19). Members: 8,500.

**PURPOSE:** To promote the highest scientific, literary and educational standards among members and in the medical profession, good fellowship, equality and unity among members; to maintain the highest standards of ethics in the practice of medicine.

**PUBLICATION:** *Phi Delta Epsilon News*.

**Phi Delta Mu Fraternity, Inc.** (1920). Chancellor: S. Walter Pokart, 225 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. (1). Sec.: Harry Kisver. Members: 220.

**PURPOSE:** To promote the intellectual, social and spiritual status of Jewish students at colleges in the United States and Canada.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Septagon*.

**Phi Epsilon Pi Fraternity** (1904). Grand Superior: Maurice Jacobs; Grand Recorder: Milton E. Harris; Exec. Sec.: David Paull, 520 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia (2), Pa. Chapters: 31. Grad. Chapters: 32. Members: 6,300.

**PURPOSE:** An intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity of Jewish men.

**ACTIVITIES:** Annually awards the PHI EPSILON PI NATIONAL SERVICE AWARD to Jew who has made outstanding contribution to Jewish life in America.

Has established a \$10,000 scholarship at the National Farm School. Provides all chapters with Jewish books through The Jewish Publication Society of America; places refugee students in its Chapter Houses.

**PUBLICATION:** *Phi Epsilon Pi Quarterly*.

**Phi Lambda Kappa Medical Fraternity** (1907). Grand Superior: B. Bernard Weinstein; Grand Scribe: Harry Epstein, 401 Wood St., Pittsburgh (22), Pa. Chapters: 32. Alumni Clubs: 16. Undergraduates: 16. Members: 3,250.

**PURPOSE:** To enhance the spirit of Judaism among Jewish physicians and medical students; to assist needy students and to promote scholarship, fellowship and medical ethics.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Quarterly*.



**Phi Sigma Delta Fraternity** (1909). Pres.: Alexander Mintz; Exec. Sec.: Joseph Kruger, 55 W. 44th St., N. Y. C. (18). Members: 3,800.

**PURPOSE:** To promote brotherhood, friendship, good-fellowship and good character.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Deltan*.

**Phi Sigma Sigma Sorority** (1913). Grand Archon: Mrs. Arthur Markowitz; Natl. Tribune and Exec. Sec.: Esther Malter, 163 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn (17), N. Y. Chapters: 21. Members: 3,175.

**PURPOSE:** Belief in the furtherance of higher education, the advancement of womanhood through a close union of congenial friends of high character and intelligence and in a mutuality of philanthropic purpose; encouragement of these qualities in its members.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Sphinx*.

**\*Pi Alpha Tau** (1919). Grand Chancellor: Frances Schulman; Bursar: Marie Bodner, 615 W. 186th St., N. Y. C. (33). Chapters: 10. Members: 500.

**PURPOSE:** College Sorority.

**\*Pi Lambda Phi Fraternity** (1895). Pres.: Lawrence A. Steinhardt; Sec.: Joseph Weil, Univ. of Fla., Gainesville, Fla. Office: 1440 Broadway, N. Y. C. (18). Chapters: 35. Members: 7,000.

**PURPOSE:** To struggle for elimination of all prejudices and sectarianism.

**PUBLICATION:** *Tripod of Pi Lambda Phi*.

**Pi Tau Pi Fraternity** (1908). Pres.: Isidore S. Immerman, 565 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec.: Moise Dennery, New Orleans, La. Chapters: Senior, 31; Junior, 15. Members: 850.

**PURPOSE:** To promote and encourage Judaism; to advance Hebraic culture; to aid in the abolishment of prejudice against the Jew; to further social and philanthropic activities.

**PUBLICATION:** *Pitaupian*.

**Pioneer Women's Organization** (1925). Natl. Sec.: Dvorah Rothbard; Exec. Sec.: Blanche Mogil, 275 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. (1). Members: 15,000 in 275 clubs in the United States and Canada and Mexico.

**PURPOSE:** A Labor Zionist Women's Organization dedicated to the up-building of Palestine along cooperative lines and social improvement in America; participating actively in all phases of Jewish life as well as in the program for its reconstruction; participating in all national Zionist fund-raising activities; having as the specific program, the training and adjustment of women in Palestine for agriculture and industry as well as services to children, through the Working Women's Council of the Histadrut in Palestine.

**PUBLICATION:** *Pioneer Woman*.

**Poale-Zion, Zeire-Zion**, see United Zionist Socialist Labor Party

**Poland**, see Association of Jewish Refugees and Immigrants from

**Polish Jews**, see American Federation for; American Friends of

**Probus National** (1926). Pres.: Jesse J. Englander; Sec.: Jack Schenberg, c/o Casco Products Corp., Bridgeport (2), Conn. Members: 850.

**PURPOSE:** Service club of Jewish professional and business men devoted to non-sectarian community and welfare service.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Telescope*.

**Progressive Order of the West** (1896). Grand Master: Carl M. Dubinsky; Grand Sec.: Morris Shapiro, 521 Wainwright Bldg., Seventh and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis (1), Mo. Members: approx. 5,000.

**PURPOSE:** Fraternal beneficial insurance.

**PUBLICATION:** *Bulletin*.

**Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary** (1896) and **Yeshiva College** (1928). Pres.: Samuel Belkin; Chm. Bd. of Dir: Samuel Levy; Sec.: Samuel L. Sar, Amsterdam Ave. at 186th St., N. Y. C. (33). Office: Exec. Dir.: Mordecai Soltes, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. (17).

**PURPOSE:** To disseminate Jewish knowledge; to train rabbis and teachers; to present in a Jewish atmosphere general courses leading to degrees of B.A. and B.S.; and to foster research in Jewish and Semitic studies.

**ADMINISTRATION:** YESHIVA (Rabbinical Seminary): Samuel Belkin, Dean; Samuel L. Sar, Dean of Men; Norman B. Abrams, Registrar. YESHIVA COLLEGE (Liberal Arts and Sciences): Moses L. Isaacs, Dean; Jacob I. Hartstein, Registrar. **TEACHERS INSTITUTE:** Pinkhos Churgin, Dean; Joseph S. Noble, Registrar. **BERNARD REVEL GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JEWISH AND SEMITIC STUDIES** (Leading to degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature): Jacob I. Hartstein, Director. **TALMUDICAL ACADEMY** (academic high school): Shelley R. Safir, Principal; Norman B. Abrams, Registrar.

**LIBRARIES:** printed volumes, 66,788; pamphlets, 9,000; manuscripts, 60.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Commentator*; *Elchanite*; *Hedenu*; *Horeb*; *Masmid*; *Nir*; *Scripta Mathematica*; *Talpioth*.

**Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary**, *see also* Yeshiva Synagogue Council

**Rabbinical Assembly of America** (1900). Pres.: Robert Gordis; Cor. Sec.: Herman Cohen; Office: 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. (27). Members: 301.

**PURPOSE:** To conserve and promote traditional Judaism; to cooperate with the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and the United Synagogue of America; to advance Jewish learning; and to promote fellowship and cooperation among the rabbis and other Jewish scholars.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Bulletin*; *Proceedings*.

**Rabbinical Association of the Hebrew Theological College**, *see* Rabbinical Council of America.

**Rabbinical College of America**, *see* Ner Israel

**Rabbinical Council of America** (1923; re-org. 1935; inc. 1942). Pres.: William Drazin; Sec.: Samuel Berliant, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. (17). Members: 250.

Affiliated with Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, in whose behalf it acts as the religious authority.

Merged with Rabbinical Association of the Hebrew Theological College, July 1942.

**PURPOSE:** An organization of rabbis in the Jewish Orthodox ministry. English speaking religious leaders receive training in most cases from leading *Yeshivot* in America and abroad.

**Refugee Economic Corporation** (Inc. 1934). Pres.: Charles J. Liebman; Sec.: George W. Naumburg, 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. (22).

**PURPOSE:** To promote and assist in the economic rehabilitation of racial, religious and political refugees, and to this end to undertake and assist the financing and management of enterprises of a banking, credit, industrial, mercantile, agricultural or utility nature; to conduct a comprehensive program of research on settlement questions.

**Refugee Service**, *see* National

**Rho Pi Phi Fraternity** (1919). Sup. Councillor: Isaac I. Weiser; Dir. of Public Relations: Maurice Goldsmith, 50 Ivanhoe St., Cranston (10), R. I. Chapters: 17. Members: 2,500.

**PURPOSE:** To unite pharmacy students and graduate pharmacists of the Jewish faith in the promotion of higher scholarship standards and the betterment of the public health and welfare.

**PUBLICATION:** *Rope News*.

**Roumanian Jews of America** *see* United

**Russian War Relief**, *see* Jewish Council for

**Sabbath**, *see* Congress for the; Jewish Sabbath Alliance of America

**Scouting**, *see* National Jewish Committee on

**Sephardic Brotherhood of America, Inc.** (1915; re-org. 1921). Pres.: Sam Benrube; Exec. Dir.: Marius Pilo; Office: 1380 Jerome Ave., N. Y. C. (52). Branches: 5. Members: Senior, 852; Junior, 419.

**PURPOSE:** To promote the industrial, social, educational and religious welfare of its members.

**PUBLICATION:** *El Hermanado*.

**Sephardic Congregations**, *see* Union of

**Sephardic Jewish Community of America**, *see* Central

**Sigma Alpha Mu Fraternity** (1909). Pres.: Theodore J. Ignall; Exec. Sec. and Editor: James C. Hammerstein, 100 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (18). Chapters: Undergraduate, 34; Alumni Clubs, 30. Members: 6,700.

**PURPOSE:** Greek-letter college fraternity for Jewish students.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Octagonian*.

**Sigma Delta Tau Sorority** (1917). Pres.: Mrs. Ben Kartman, 626 Washington, Wilmette, Ill.; Sec.: Vera G. Mundt; Chapters: 19. Members: 2,885.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Torch*.

**Sigma Epsilon Delta Fraternity** (1901). Grand Master: Henry Rostov; Grand Scribe: Jerome A. Boley, 294 New York Ave., Brooklyn (16), N. Y. Members: 900.

**PURPOSE:** To promote the highest excellence in the science and art of dentistry and its collateral branches; to bring about a closer acquaintance among the student body and graduates through fraternal cooperation.

**PUBLICATION:** *Sedeltan*.

**Sigma Iota Zeta Fraternity** (1933). Pres.: Solomon Mirin; Sec.-Treas.: Alan A. Livingston, 30-76 31st St., Long Island City (2), N. Y. Chapters: Undergraduate, 3; Alumna, 4. Members: 250.

**PURPOSE:** To establish fraternalism and spirit of unity among Jewish students of veterinary medicine; to promote highest ethical standards of the profession; to advance science of veterinary medicine and foster loyalty to ideals of the Alma Mater in which each chapter is situated.

**PUBLICATION:** *Sigma Iota Zeta News*.

**Sigma Tau Phi** (1917). Sup. Chancellor: B. V. Schlein, 1619 W. Thompson St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Sup. Buarsar: Harry Katz, 1675 E. 18th St., Brooklyn (29), N. Y. Members: 1,100.

**PURPOSE:** College Fraternity.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *News Despatch*; *Sigma Tau Phi Recorder*.

**Society for Advancement of Jewish Musical Culture**, *see* Jewish Music Forum

**\*Sons of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States** (1936). Natl. Commander: Joseph Bercovitz, 276 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (1). Outposts: 60. Members: 2,500.

**PURPOSE:** To perpetuate name and ideals of parent organization (JWV), to teach our youth to be better Jews and better Americans, and inspire them to follow a course of conduct and character that will attract respect and admiration of our neighbors.

**PUBLICATION:** *Rising Sun*.

**Sons of Zion**, *see* B'nai Zion

**Synagogue Council of America** (1925). Pres.: Herbert S. Goldstein; Asst. to the Pres.: Ahron Opher, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Delegates: 84.

**PURPOSE:** To provide a council comprising national congregational and rabbinical organizations of America for the purpose of speaking and acting unitedly in furthering such religious interests as the constituent organizations in the council have in common.

**CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS:** The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Rabbinical Council of America, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Central Conference of American Rabbis, United Synagogue of America, and Rabbinical Assembly of America.

**\*Tau Alpha Omega** (1920). Natl. Chancellor: Jack Blum; Natl. Coordinator: Milton Blum, 3871 Alabama Ave., S. E.; Office: 221-15th St., S. E., Washington, D. C. Chapters: 10. Members: 600.

**PURPOSE:** To foster the friendships made during undergraduate days in an endeavor to create a social background for the future.

**PUBLICATION:** *TAO Quarterly*.

**Tau Beta Sigma Sorority** (1925). Grand Chancellor: Shirley Kahanowitz; Grand Scribe: Sheba Gorfine, 4013 Belle Ave., Baltimore (15), Md. Chapters: 14.

**PURPOSE:** Social, literary, and philanthropic.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Bulletin; Chips*.

**Tau Delta Phi Fraternity** (1910). Grand Consul: Richard R. Isaacs; Grand Scribe: Irving E. Gennet, 174 Goldsmith Ave., Newark, N. J.; Treas. and Office: Herman L. Mash, 6116 Carpenter St., Philadelphia, Pa. Chapters: 22. Members: 4,500.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Pyramid*.

**Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity** (1917). Consul: Louis S. Lebenthal; Exec. Sec.: George H. Bernstein, 627 W. 115th St., N. Y. C. (25). Chapters: Undergraduate, 25; Alumni Clubs, 12. Members: 4,382.

**PURPOSE:** To foster the spirit of true brotherly love and self-sacrifice.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Plume of Tau Epsilon Phi*.

**Tau Epsilon Rho Fraternity** (1919). Supreme Chancellor: Leopold C. Glass; Supreme Master of the Rolls: Edmund A. Koblenz, 93 State St., Albany, N.Y. Office: Frank Reich, 1209 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Chapters: Undergraduate, 13; Graduate, 9. Members: 1,700.

**PURPOSE:** Legal fraternity with undergraduate chapters in accredited law schools and graduate chapters in cities.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Summons*.

**Tel-Hai Fund Inc.** (London, Eng., 1929; inc., U. S. A., 1935). Pres.: Morris M. Rose; Sec.: Samuel L. Katz, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (18). Branches: 8.

**PURPOSE:** To support Palestine program of New Zionist Organization; to help Yishuv in its self-defense and in protection of Palestine; to contribute to educate Jewish youth; to subsidize Betar, Jewish National Youth Movement, in military training; to provide the Jewish National Labor Organization in Palestine with means of maintenance.

**Temple Brotherhoods**, *see* National Federation of

**Temple Secretaries**, *see* National Association of

**Temple Sisterhoods**, *see* National Federation of

**Temple Youth**, *see* National Federation of

**Tomche Torah Society, Inc.** (1924). Spiritual Head: Leo Jung; Sec.: H. Friedman, 645 West End Ave.; Office: 155 W. 91st St., N. Y. C. (24). Branches: 10. Members: 1,800.

**PURPOSE:** Support of Yeshivoth in Palestine.

**Torah Shelemah Committee**, *see* American

"True Sisters," *see* United Order

**Union of American Hebrew Congregations** (1873). Pres.: Adolph Rosenberg; Director: Maurice N. Eisendrath; Adm. Sec.: Louis I. Egelson, Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati (2), O. Members: 307 congregations.

**PURPOSE:** To encourage and aid the organization and development of congregations and synagogues; to promote religious instruction and encourage the study of Jewish history and literature; to maintain the Hebrew Union College; to foster other activities for the perpetuation of Judaism.

**COMMISSIONS OF THE UNION:** Jewish Education: Solomon B. Freehof, Chm.; Emanuel Gamoran, Educ. Dir.; Maurice N. Eisendrath; Sec. Synagogue Activities: Alexander Frieder, Chm.; Jacob D. Schwarz, Dir.; Commission on Information about Judaism: Harry W. Ettelson, Chm.; Louis I. Egelson, Sec.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Liberal Judaism; Jewish Teacher; The Synagogue; Youth Leader; The Jewish Layman; Topics and Trends.*

**Union of American Hebrew Congregations**, *see also* National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods; National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods; National Federation of Temple Youth

**Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America** (1898). Pres.: Samuel Nirenstein; Exec. Dir.: Leo S. Hilsenrad, 305 Broadway, N. Y. C. (7).

**PURPOSE:** To organize, develop and assist orthodox congregations; to prepare programs for synagogue activities; to compile and edit pamphlets and books on orthodox education.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Orthodox Union.*

**Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America**, *see also* Women's Branch of

**Union of Orthodox Rabbis of United States and Canada** (5662; 1902). Presidium: I. Rosenberg, El. Silver, B. L. Levinthal; Exec. Dir. L. Seltzer, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. C. (7). Members: 500.

**PURPOSE:** To foster traditional Judaism and to disseminate the teachings of the Torah.

**Union of Russian Jews, Inc.** (1941). Pres.: Julius Brutzkus; Exec. Sec.: Konstantin Leites. Office: 55 W. 42nd St., (Rooms 849-850) N.Y.C. (18). Members: 280.

**PURPOSE:** Establishing contact between Jews in Soviet Russia and their relatives in the United States, Canada and Latin America.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Jewish World.*

**Union of Sephardic Congregations, Inc.** (1929). Pres.: David de Sola Pool; Sec.: Simon S. Nessim; Office: 99 Central Park West, N.Y.C. (23).

**PURPOSE:** The promotion of the religious interests of Sephardic Jews.

**United Galician Jews of America** (1935). Pres.: Herbert B. Sussman; Sec.: Louis Alster; Office: 175 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (10). Societies: 210.

**PURPOSE:** Rehabilitation and constructive relief for Galician Jews, in



strict cooperation with the J. D. C.; also cooperating with U. J. A., American Red Cross, U. S. O., and Red Mogen David for Palestine.  
**PUBLICATION:** *Unzer Shimme*.

**United Hebrew Brothers**, *see* Order of the

**United Order "True Sisters"** (1846). Grand Pres.: Mrs. Alfred Rosenfeld;  
 Grand Sec.: Sylvia B. Lehrfeld; Office: 150 W. 85th St., N. Y. C.  
 Non-sectarian organization, nearly 95 per cent Jewish.  
**PUBLICATION:** *The Echo*.

**United Palestine Appeal** (1936). Natl. Chm.: James G. Heller; Exec. Dir.: Henry Montor, 41 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (17).  
**PURPOSE:** To raise funds for the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) and the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth). The Palestine Foundation Fund is the main financial instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, recognized in the League of Nations Mandate as the supreme Jewish authority responsible for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. The Jewish National Fund acquires land in Palestine for agricultural settlement on behalf of the Jewish people.  
**PUBLICATION:** *U. P. A. Report*.

**United Roumanian Jews of America** (1909). Pres.: Chas. Sonnenreich;  
 Exec. Sec.: Sol Rosman, 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. (18).  
**PURPOSE:** To further, defend and protect the interests of the Jews in Roumania, to work for their civic and political emancipation and for their economic reconstruction and rehabilitation; and to represent and further the interests of the Roumanian Jews in the United States.  
**PUBLICATION:** *The Record*.

**United States Maccabi Association, Inc.** (1934). Pres.: H. Kaufman;  
 Sec.: Albert D. Schanzer, 291 Broadway; Office: 70 Pine St., N. Y. C. (5).  
**PURPOSE:** Education of its members by physical and cultural training for responsible cooperation in all Jewish national enterprises, especially the upbuilding of Palestine.

**United Synagogue of America** (1913). Pres.: Samuel M. Rothstein;  
 Exec. Dir.: Samuel M. Cohen, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. (27). Founded by Solomon Schechter.  
**PURPOSE:** The promotion of traditional Judaism in America.  
**PUBLICATIONS:** *United Synagogue News*; *Synagogue Center*; *The Jewish School and Democracy*; *Junior Y. P. L.*

**United Synagogue of America**, *see also* National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs; Women's League of; Young People's League of

**United Yeshiva Foundation, Inc.** (1938). Act. Chm. and Treas.: Jacob Goodman; Exec. Dir.: Harris L. Selig, 210 W. 78th St.; Office: 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Societies: 54. Members: 141,189.  
**PURPOSE:** To assist in support and maintenance of the *yeshivoth* (Hebrew Day Schools); to foster the study of the Jewish religion, particularly by the youth; to foster among all Jews of the United States the study of the Jewish religion and an interest in Jewish learning.  
**PUBLICATION:** *Yeshiva Review*.

**United Zionist Socialist Labor Party Poale-Zion Zeire-Zion** (Poale Zion, 1905. Zeire Zion, 1921. Re-org., 1931). Gen. Sec.: David Wertheim, 45 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. (3). Members: 15,000.

**PURPOSE:** To rebuild Palestine as a Jewish Homeland on a socialistic basis; to cooperate with the World Zionist Organization; to help the Jewish Federation of Labor in Palestine, and to participate in the activities of the labor movement in America.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Yiddisher Kemfer*; *Jewish Frontier*.

**Universal Yeshivah of Jerusalem**, *see* American Committee of

**Upsilon Delta Sigma** (1920). Grand Chancellor: Murray M. Gartner; Chancellor: Alfred Finkel, 1056-54th St., Brooklyn (19), N. Y.

**PURPOSE:** Social and Fraternal.

**Upsilon Lambda Phi Fraternity, Inc.** (1916; inc. 1917). Master Ulp: Bernard Levy; Deputy Master Ulp: Milton Rozen, Box 681, Binghamton, N. Y. Chapters: 48. Members: 5,100.

**PURPOSE:** An international fraternity open to male students of the Jewish faith, in attendance at the high and preparatory schools, with the steadfast purpose of uniting the brothers spiritually, socially and fraternally, by means of a better understanding of the cardinal principles of Judaism.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Hour Glass*.

**Vocational Service Bureau**, *see* B'nai B'rith

**Warsaw Jews**, *see* American Council of

**Women's American Ort** (1927). Pres.: Mrs. Maurice Finkelstein; Exec. Treas.: Mrs. Frederick Greenfield; Exec. Dir.: Claire Ludwig, 212 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (10). Chapters: 52. Members: 12,000. Affiliated with American Ort Federation.

**PURPOSE:** Creation of a new occupational existence for refugees and the masses of European Jews through trade schools, farm colonies, industrial shops.

**PUBLICATION:** *Women's Ort News*.

**Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America** (1923). Pres.: Mrs. Isidor Freedman; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Jacob Awner, 305 Broadway, N. Y. C. (7). Affiliated with Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.

**PURPOSE:** The unification of all the Orthodox women and organizations; the intensification and furtherance of orthodox Judaism in the home, the religious school among high school girls, through the Habanoth movement, among students, in institutions of higher learning; the spreading of the knowledge necessary for the understanding and practice of Orthodox Judaism.

**PUBLICATION:** *Hachodesh*.

**Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America**, *see also* Habanoth.

**Women's Division of the American Federation for Polish Jews (1932).**

Pres.: Mrs. A. P. Kaplan; Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Philip Cohen; Office: 225 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. (1). Branches: 3. Members: 500.

**PURPOSE:** To guard and promote the interests of the Jews in Poland and to help them morally and financially; to promote social and cultural activities among its members; to aid European refugees.

**PUBLICATION:** *Polish Jew*.

**Women's Division of American Jewish Congress (1933).**

Pres.: Mrs. Stephen S. Wise; Exec. Vice-Pres.: Mrs. A. H. Vixman, 1834 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23).

**PURPOSE:** Cooperation with American Jewish Congress program, educational and political activities; maintenance of Congress Defense Houses for service men; defense and war relief; education; inter-faith; legislative action; economic discrimination.

**PUBLICATION:** *Congress Weekly*.

**Women's Division of the Palestine Hebrew Culture Fund, Inc. (Keren**

Hatarbut) (1939). Nat. Pres.: Mrs. Israel Davidson; Cor. Sec.: Freda I. Burk; Office: 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C. (10). Branches: 12.

**PURPOSE:** To serve as an auxiliary to the Palestine Hebrew Culture Fund, and help Hebrew literature and Hebrew writers in Palestine.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Moznaim*; *Sforim*.

**Women's League for Palestine, Inc. (1928).**

Pres.: Mrs. William Prince; Vice-Pres.: Mrs. David L. Isaacs; Exec. Sec.: Jeanette Lazaroff, 1860 Broadway, N. Y. C. (23). Branches: 16. Members: 2,000.

**PURPOSE:** To erect and maintain homes in Palestine for rehabilitation of Jewish refugee and pioneer girls. 15,000 young women have received shelter, care, vocational guidance and training in the League's Centers. In 1943, Settlement on J. N. F. land in Palestine.

**PUBLICATION:** *Women's League for Palestine News Bulletin*.

**Women's League of the United Synagogue of America (1917).**

Pres.: Mrs. Samuel Spiegel; Cor. Sec.: Mrs. David Kass; 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. (27). Founded by Mrs. Solomon Schechter.

**PURPOSE:** To advance traditional Judaism by furthering Jewish education among women and children by creating and fostering Jewish sentiment in the home, by promoting the observance of Jewish dietary laws and home ceremonials, Sabbath and festivals, and by generally strengthening the religious institutions of the home.

**PUBLICATION:** *Women's League Outlook*.

**Women's Organizations,** *see* Conference Committee of National Jewish

**Women's Supreme Council of B'nai B'rith (1940).**

Pres.: Mrs. Maurice Turner; Sec.: Mrs. Maurice Bisgyer; Office: 1003 K St., N. W., Washington (1), D. C. Auxiliaries: 361 senior; 281 junior. Members: 55,000.

**PURPOSE:** Fraternal, cultural, philanthropic, religious and educational.

**PUBLICATION:** *The B'nai B'rith News*.

**Workmen's Circle** (1900). Pres.: R. Guskin; Gen. Sec.: Joseph Baskin, 175 E. Broadway, N. Y. C. (2). Members: 75,000.

**PURPOSE:** Fraternal insurance and mutual aid.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *The Friend; The Call; Culture and Education and Kinderzeitung.*

**Workmen's Circle**, *see also*, Young Circle and English Speaking Division of

**World Jewish Congress**, *see* Advisory Council on European Jewish Affairs; Institute of Jewish Affairs.

**Yemenite Jews**, *see* American Committee for Relief and Resettlement of

**Yeshiva College**, *see* Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and

**Yeshiva College Alumni Association** (1932). Pres.: Joseph Kaminetsky, 207 W. 106th Street, N. Y. C.; Exec. Dir.: Lawrence G. Selinger. Office: 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (10).

**PURPOSE:** To stimulate the graduates of Yeshiva College to help support Yeshiva College and its various schools.

**PUBLICATION:** *News and Views; Yeshiva College Alumni Association Annual Journal.*

**Yeshiva Foundation**, *see* United

**Yeshiva Synagogue Council** (1936). Pres.: Max J. Etra; Exec. Dir.: Meyer Freed; Office: 331 Madison Ave. (Suite 701), N. Y. C. (17). Members: 420 Congregations.

**PURPOSE:** Unification of orthodox congregations and synagogues for promotion of Torah and traditional Judaism in America and to maintain the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and Yeshiva College of New York City.

**PUBLICATION:** *Annual Convention Journal.*

**Yiddish Kultur Farband (YKUF)** (1937). Pres.: Natl. Sec.: Zion Weinper, 189 Second Ave., N. Y. C. Branches: 200.

**PURPOSE:** To carry on cultural and literary activities among Yiddish speaking groups.

**PUBLICATION:** *Yiddische Kultur.*

**Yiddish Scientific Institute — Yivo Inc.** (1925. Chartered, 1927; re-chartered, 1940). Pres.: Leibush Lehrer; Sec.: N. Feinerman;\* Research Dir.: Max Weinreich, 535 W. 123rd St., N. Y. C. (27). Supporting friends, 3,500.

**PURPOSE:** To collect and preserve materials pertaining to Jewish life, past and present; to study Jewish life with the methods of modern social science; to train a new generation of Jewish social scientists.

**SECTIONS:** History; economics and statistics; psychology and education; language and literature.

**DEPARTMENTS:** Research Training Division and Junior Training Division. LIBRARY: 35,000 items (1943); ARCHIVES and MUSEUM.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Yivo Bleter; Yidishe Shprakh; Yedies fun Yivo.*

\*Deceased.

**Young Circle League and English Speaking Division of Workmen's Circle** (1929). Chm.: L. Denerstein; Natl. Dir.: Israel Knox, 175 E. Broadway, N. Y. C. (2). Branches and Youth Clubs: 170. Members: 7,300.

**PURPOSE:** To provide youth with a measure of security through insurance benefits, against hazards of modern industrial life, and with opportunity for physical, intellectual, social and ethical development in an atmosphere sympathetic to ideals of Jewish progressive movements and labor movement.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Workmen's Circle Call*.

**Young Israel**, *see* National Council of

**Young Judaea** (1909). Chm.: A. P. Schoolman; Exec. Dir.: Aharon Kessler, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. (16). Clubs: 600; Partly Registered, 150. Leaders: 770. Members: 15,000.

**PURPOSE:** To perpetuate the highest ideals and traditions of Judaism; to inculcate a love for Palestine and a desire to participate in its rebuilding; to stimulate our youth to give expression to Jewish interests in an intelligent and creative manner; to develop willingness to render service in behalf of the Jewish people; to emphasize the ideal of democracy.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Young Judaeans; The Leader; The Senior*.

**Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America** (1925). Pres.: Joseph E. Engel; Exec. Dir.: Samuel M. Cohen, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C. (27).

**PURPOSE:** To bring the Jewish youth nearer to traditional Judaism and to the synagogue.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *National Young People's League; The Junior Y. P. L.*

**Yugoslav Jews in the United States**, *see* Association of

**Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity** (1898). Pres.: Samuel R. Firestone. General Sec.: Lee Dover; Office: 45 W. 45th St., N. Y. C. (19). Members: 7,845. Chapters in thirty-four universities and colleges, and Alumni clubs in forty-two of the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

**ANNUAL ACTIVITIES:** Presents the "Gottheil Medal" to the American who does most for Jewry during year for which award is made. (Discontinued during World War II). On Brotherhood Day of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, honors Roger Williams in a traditional ceremony. Gives to the Hebrew University in Palestine an annual scholarship in memory of Richard J. H. Gottheil, a past national president, who inspired the founding of this fraternity.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *The Zeta Beta Tau Quarterly; Confidential News; Duration News*.

**Zionist Affairs**, *see* American Emergency Committee for

**Zionist Organization of America** (1897; Re-org. 1918). Pres.: Israel Goldstein; Exec. Dir.: Simon Shetzer, 1720 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Members: 100,000. (With constituent and affiliated organizations, 265,000).

**PURPOSE:** To organize mass support for, and actively cooperate in, the rebuilding of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth, and to foster interest in the Jewish renaissance.

**CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS:** Hadassah; B'nai Zion.

**AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** Young Judaea; Junior Hadassah; Masada; Avukah.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *The New Palestine*; *Dos Yiddishe Folk*; *Inside Palestine*; *Z. O. A. News Letter*.

Zionist Organization of America, *see also* Avukah; Masada

Zionist Organization of America, *see* New

Zionist Organization of America, Women's *see* Hadassah

Zionist Socialist Labor Party Poale-Zion Zeire-Zion, *see* United

Zionist Youth Commissions, *see* American

Zionist Youth, Labor, *see* Habonim

Zionist Youth Organizations, *see* National Council o.



## JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA<sup>1</sup>

**Actions Committee of the Labour Zionist Movement in Canada (1939).**

Pres.: M. Dickstein; Exec. Dir.: A. Shurem, 5116 Park Ave., Montreal.  
24 Cecil St., Toronto.

**PURPOSE:** To coordinate the activities and advance the program in Canada of the Canadian branches of the Poale Zion, the Pioneer Women's Organization, the Jewish National Workers Alliance, the National Committee for Labour Palestine and the League for Labour Palestine.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Word*.

**B'nai B'rith (1875).** Lodges: 15.

See reference to B'nai B'rith in United States.

**Canadian Jewish Congress (1919; re-org., 1934).** Natl. Pres.: Samuel Bronfman; Gen. Sec.: H. M. Caiserman; Natl. Exec. Dir.: Saul Hayes, 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal. *Eastern Division:* Pres.: Michael Garber, K. C., 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal. *Central Division:* Pres.: A. B. Bennett; Exec. Dir.: Ethel Osty, 150 Beverley St., Toronto. *Western Division:* Pres. A. H. Aronovitch; Exec. Dir.: Louis Rosenberg, 402 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg.

**PURPOSE:** "To safeguard the civil, political, economic and religious rights of the Jews and to combat anti-Semitism; to study problems relating to the cultural, economic and social life of the Jews and to seek a solution to such problems; to assist the Jewish Agency in its program of work for Palestine; to cooperate with world Jewry as may be deemed advisable."

**WAR EFFORTS COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS (1939).** Natl. Chm.: Samuel Bronfman; 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

**PURPOSE:** To coordinate the war effort activities of the Canadian Jewish community and to insure the maximum participation of Canadian Jewry in all patriotic efforts of the Dominion.

**PUBLICATION:** *Congress Bulletin*.

**Canadian Jewish Publication Society (1941).** Pres.: Louis Fitch; Gen. Manager, Ed.: Vladimir Grossman, 454 Lagauchetiere W., Montreal. Members: 194.

**PURPOSE:** To disseminate works of Canadian Jewish authorship.

**PUBLICATION:** *Canadian Jewish Year Book*.

**Canadian Ort Committee (1937).** Chm.: Louis Fitch; Sec.: Vladimir Grossman, 277 Craig St. W., Montreal.

**Canadian Young Judaea Federation (1917).** Pres.: Nathan Shuster; Exec. Dir.: Harry Suffrin; Sec.: Miss Shaindle Stipelman, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Clubs: 150. Members: 3,000.

<sup>1</sup>Information supplied by David Rome, Press Officer, Canadian Jewish Congress.

**PURPOSE:** To perpetuate the highest ideals and traditions of Judaism; to inculcate a love for Palestine and a desire to participate in its rebuilding; to stimulate our youth to give expression to Jewish interests in an intelligent and creative manner; to develop willingness to render service in behalf of the Jewish people; to emphasize the ideal of democracy.

**PUBLICATION:** *The Judaean*.

**Federation of Polish Jews in Canada (1933).** Pres.: Lazarus Phillips; Exec. Dir.: M. M. Peters, 3575 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal.

**Hadassah Organization of Canada (1917).** Pres.: Mrs. A. Raginsky, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal; Chapters: 220. Members: 9,000.

The Canadian Federation of the Women's International Zionist Organization.

**PUBLICATION:** *Canadian Zionist*.

**Hashomer Hadati of Canada (The Religious Guardian) (Re-org., 1943).** Offices: 5215 Hutchison St., Montreal; 396 Markham St., Toronto. Branches: 2.

Youth Organization, affiliated with Torah v'Avodah movement of Canada.

**PURPOSE:** To educate its members in the principles of scouting and the ideal of the reconstruction of Erez Israel on the foundation of labor in the spirit of the Torah.

**PUBLICATION:** *Kol Hanoar*.

**Jewish Colonization Association of Canada (1907).** Pres. Bd. of Governors: Herman Abramowitz; Sec.-Treas.: Lazarus Phillips, K. C.; Manager: S. Belkin, 2040 Bleury St., Montreal.

A subsidiary of the Jewish Colonization Association (ICA).

**Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada (1919).** Natl. Pres.: Samuel Guttman; Exec. Dir.: M. A. Solkin, 4806 Park Ave., Montreal. Branches: 3. Members: 4,000.

**PURPOSE:** To facilitate Jewish migration to and from Canada; to foster the spirit of good citizenship among Jewish arrivals; to promote individual relief and other forms of direct contact between Canadian Jewry and their relatives overseas.

**Jewish Labour Committee in Canada (1936).** Nat'l. Pres.: Michael Rubinstein; Nat'l. Sec.: M. Lewis, 4848 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal. Affiliated with Jewish Labor Committee in the United States; branches in various communities throughout Canada.

**PURPOSE:** Same as that of Jewish Labor Committee in the United States, *q. v.*

**Jewish National Fund Bureau (1914).** Chm.: Chas. Bender; Exec. Dir.: J. K. Goldbloom, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

**PURPOSE:** To direct and foster the work of the Jewish National Fund throughout the Dominion of Canada.

**PUBLICATION:** *Canadian Zionist*.

**Joint Public Relations Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith in Canada** (1936). Nat'l Chm.: J. I. Oelbaum; Natl. Sec.: H. M. Caiserman, 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal. *Eastern Division*: Chm.: J. H. Fine. *Western Division*: Chm.: Solomon Frank.

**National Council of Jewish Women, Canadian Division** (1933). Pres.: Mrs. J. J. Jacobs, 1265 Stanley St., Montreal. Branches: 12. Members: 3,500.

**United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies** (1939). Natl. Pres.: Samuel Bronfman; Natl. Exec. Dir.: Saul Hayes, 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

**PURPOSE:** To federate Canadian organizations interested in relief of Jewish refugees and other war victims; to work in conjunction with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and to represent the Canadian Jewish Congress in this undertaking.

**PUBLICATION:** *Congress Bulletin*.

**United Zionist Council** (1941). Pres.: Michael Garber; Exec. Sec.: Jesse J. Schwartz, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

**PURPOSE:** To coordinate activities of the national Zionist organizations in Canada.

**Zionist Order Habonim** (1923). Pres.: Nathan Veinisch, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Lodges: 12. Members: 600.

**PURPOSE:** To win and organize adherents to the Zionist cause; to imbue them with a thorough knowledge of the ideals and achievements of the Jewish renaissance in Palestine and, through the existence of lodges having fraternal and social activities of a thoroughly Jewish character, to equip them for cultural and practical Zionist work.

**PUBLICATION:** *Canadian Zionist*.

**Zionist Organization of Canada** (1892). Presidium: Michael Garber, S. E. Schwisberg, S. J. Zacks; Exec. Dir.: Jesse J. Schwartz, 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Members: 15,000.

**PURPOSE:** To organize mass support for, and actively cooperate in, the rebuilding of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth, and to foster interest in the Jewish renaissance.

**PUBLICATION:** *Canadian Zionist*.



## JEWISH PERIODICALS APPEARING IN THE UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup>

(Note: The language of the publication is English, unless otherwise indicated.)

### California

- B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER. 1897. Weekly. 739 S. Hope St., Los Angeles. (14) Joseph J. Cummins; David Weissman, Managing Ed.  
CALIFORNIA JEWISH VOICE. 1922. Weekly. English and Yiddish. 406 S. Main St., Los Angeles. (13) Samuel B. Gach.  
EMANU-EL AND THE JEWISH JOURNAL. 1895. Weekly. 251 Kearny St., San Francisco. (8) Sol Silverman.  
JEWISH TRIBUNE. 1933. Monthly. 344 Sutter St., San Francisco. Walter Secord.  
SOUTHWESTERN JEWISH PRESS (JEWISH PRESS). 1914. Weekly. 3575 Pershing. San Diego. (4) Lewis Solomon.

### Colorado

- INTERMOUNTAIN JEWISH NEWS. 1913. Weekly. 609 Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver. (2) Max Goldberg; Robt. S. Gamzey, Co-Editors.  
WESTERN JEWISH ADVOCATE. 1928. Monthly. P. O. Box 2128, Denver. Mrs. Faye Kirschstein.

### Connecticut

- JEWISH ARGUS. 1935. Monthly. 59 Cannon St., Bridgeport. Isidore Goldman.  
JEWISH LEDGER PUBLICATIONS. (Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport; and Springfield, Mass.) 1928. 50 Trumbull St., Hartford. (1) Abraham J. Feldman.

### Delaware

- JEWISH VOICE. 1931. Annual; 1943. Monthly. 2710 Jefferson St., Wilmington. (39) Simon R. Krinsky.

### District of Columbia

- NATIONAL JEWISH LEDGER. 1930. Weekly. 836 Tower Bldg., Washington. K. Gerber.  
NATIONAL JEWISH MONTHLY. 1886. Monthly. 1003 K St., N. W., Washington. (1) Edward E. Grusd, Managing Ed.  
NEW PALESTINE. 1900. Bi-Weekly. 1720 16th St., N. W., Washington. (9) Isidore Cooperman.

<sup>1</sup> For official publications of national organizations see also Directory of Jewish National Organizations. The information given herein is furnished by the periodicals themselves. The editor assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the data presented. An asterisk (\*) before the name of a publication indicates that no revised data were received this year.

## Florida

- COMMENTATOR. 1943. Bi-Weekly. 7 F Atlantic Bank Annex. Jacksonville (2) Wm. I. Boxerman.
- JEWISH FLORIDIAN. 1927. Weekly. P. O. Box 2973, Miami. (18) Fred K. Shochet.
- OUR VOICE. 1932. Bi-Weekly. 506 Malverne Road, West Palm Beach. Samuel A. Schutzer.
- SOUTHERN JEWISH MONTHLY (Combining Florida Jewish News; Jewish Citizen). 1924. (Formerly SOUTHERN JEWISH WEEKLY). (Monthly for duration). P. O. Box 903, Jacksonville. (1) Mrs. Isadore Moscovits.

## Georgia

- SOUTHERN ISRAELITE MAGAZINE. 1925. Monthly. 201 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta. (3) M. Stephen Schiffer, Managing Ed.
- SOUTHERN ISRAELITE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. 1934. Weekly. 201 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta. (3) M. Stephen Schiffer, Managing Ed.

## Illinois

- ADVOCATE. 1891. Weekly. 30 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. A. C. Biben.
- CHICAGO ISRAELITE. 1884. Weekly. 116 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago. (3) M. E. Osherman.
- CHICAGO JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1917. Weekly. 139 N. Clark St., Chicago. (2) \*H. L. Meites.
- CHICAGO JEWISH FORUM. 1942. Quarterly. 176 W. Adams St., Chicago. (3) Benjamin Weintraub.
- DAILY JEWISH COURIER, INC. 1887. Daily. Yiddish. 1214 S. Halsted St., Chicago. (7) M. Katz.
- HAPARDES. 1927. Monthly. Hebrew. 1220 Independence Blvd., Chicago. S. A. Pardes.
- INDRITZ'S YOM TOV SCHRIFTEN. 1933. Quarterly. Yiddish. 508 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago. (12) M. Indritz.
- JEWISH DAILY FORWARD. 1919. Daily. Yiddish. 1256 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago. (23) Abraham Cahan; Morris L. Polin, Manager.
- MEDICAL LEAVES. 1939. Annual. 25 E. Washington St., Chicago. Hershel Meyer.
- SENTINEL. 1911. Weekly. 511 S. Sangamon St., Chicago. (7) J. I. Fishbein.

## Indiana

- INDIANA JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1921. Weekly. 623 Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis. (4) Morris Strauss.
- JEWISH POST. 1933. Weekly. 508 Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis. (6) Gabriel Cohen.

## Iowa

- IOWA JEWISH NEWS. 1931. Weekly. 407 Grand Ave., Des Moines. (19) Jack Wolfe.

\*Deceased.



## Louisiana

- JEWISH JOURNAL. 1937. Monthly. P. O. Box 1132, Shreveport. (13) Publisher, Anne Freeman; Adolf Philippsborn, Managing Ed.  
JEWISH LEDGER. 1895. Weekly. 608 Dryades St., New Orleans. Julian B. Feibelman, Ed. Contributor.

## Maryland

- JEWISH TIMES. 1919. Weekly. 111 N. Charles St., Baltimore. (1) J. A. Miller, Managing Ed.

## Massachusetts

- JEWISH ADVOCATE. 1900. Weekly. 251 Causeway St., Boston. (14) Alexander Brin, Joseph Brin.  
JEWISH CIVIC LEADER. 1923. Weekly. 22 Mechanic St., Worcester. (8) Nanette H. Bernstein.  
JEWISH LEDGER. (*See Connecticut*).  
JEWISH WORLD. 1932. Weekly. 58 Geneva Ave., Boston. (21) Harry L. Katz.

## Michigan

- DETROIT JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1916. Weekly. 525 Woodward Ave., Detroit. (26) Jacob Margolis.  
DETROIT JEWISH DAILY FORWARD. (Local edition of Jewish Daily Forward, N. Y.) 1897. Daily. Yiddish. 9124 Linwood Ave., Detroit. (6) Abraham Cahan.  
JEWISH NEWS. 1942. Weekly. 2114 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit. (26) Philip Slomovitz.

## Minnesota

- AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD. 1912. Weekly. 711 Palace Bldg., 40 S. 4th St., Minneapolis, (2) and 716 Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul. (1) L. H. Frisch.

## Missouri

- JEWISH RECORD. 1913. Weekly. Yiddish and English. 1714 Chestnut St., St. Louis. (3) Noah W. Salz.  
KANSAS CITY JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1920. Weekly. 304 W. 10th St., Kansas City. (6) Victor Slone.

## Nebraska

- JEWISH PRESS. 1927. Weekly. 550 Brandeis Theatre Bldg., Omaha. Harry Mendelson; Mary Arbitman, News Ed.

## New Jersey

- JEWISH BULLETIN. (Sponsored by local organizations). 1943. Bi-Weekly. 76 James St., Englewood. Samuel Deutsch.
- JEWISH POST. 1928. Weekly. 26 Beech St., Paterson. I Shafran.
- JEWISH RECORD. 1939. Weekly. Central Bldg., Suite 200, Atlantic City. Herman E. Burwasser.
- JEWISH STANDARD. 1931. Weekly. 924 Bergen Ave., Jersey City. (6) Meyer Pesin.
- JEWISH TIMES. 1941. Weekly. 24 Commerce St., Newark. Joseph H. Biben.
- JEWISH TRIBUNE. 1930. Weekly. 26 Beech St., Paterson. Ralph Temple.
- JEWISH VETERAN. 1928. Monthly. 93 Hudson St., Hoboken. J. Geo. Fredman.

## New York

- BUFFALO JEWISH REVIEW. 1917. Weekly. 35 Pearl St., Buffalo. (2) Elias R. Jacobs.
- JEWISH LEDGER. 1927. (Albany, Rochester and Syracuse) Weekly. 482 St. Paul St., Rochester. Joseph H. Biben.

## New York City

- AINIKEIT. 1944. Bi-Weekly. Yiddish. 55 W. 42nd St. (18) B. Z. Goldberg.
- ALLIANCE VOICE (FARBAND STIMME). 1915. Bi-Monthly. Yiddish and English. 45 E. 17th St. (3) Louis Segal.
- AMERICAN HEBREW. 1879. Weekly. 48 W. 48th St. (19) Joseph H. Biben.
- AUFBAU (RECONSTRUCTION). 1934. Weekly. German and English. 67 W. 44th St. (18) Manfred George.
- BITZARON. 1939. Monthly. Hebrew. 1141 Broadway. (1) Chaim Tchernowitz, Ed.; Maurice E. Chernowitz, Managing Ed.
- BRONX JEWISH REVIEW. 1940. Weekly. 1650 Broadway. (19) Albert M. Shulman.
- CONGRESS WEEKLY. 1940. Weekly. 330 W. 42nd St. (18) Samuel Caplan.
- CONTEMPORARY JEWISH RECORD. 1938. Bi-Monthly. 386 Fourth Ave. (16) Morris D. Waldman, John Slawson, Harry Schneiderman, Julius B. Maller, Ed. Bd.; Adolph S. Oko, Editor; Louis Berg, Managing Ed.; Isaac Rosenfeld, Asst. Ed.
- CULTURE AND EDUCATION. Monthly. Yiddish. 175 East Broadway. (2) N. Chanin.
- DAY (DER TAG). 1914. Daily. Yiddish. 183 East Broadway. (2) William Edlin.
- FREIE ARBEITER STIMME. 1890. Weekly. Yiddish. 45 W. 17th St. (11) Herman Frank.
- FRIEND. 1910. Bi-Monthly. Yiddish. 175 East Broadway. (2) J. Baskin.
- FURROWS. 1942. Monthly. 45 E. 17th St. (3) Shirley Lashner, Shalom Wurne, Co-Eds.
- HADASSAH NEWSLETTER. 1912. Monthly. 1819 Broadway. (23) Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Mrs. David B. Greenberg, Assoc. Ed.
- HADOAR. 1921. Weekly. Hebrew. 165 W. 46th St. (19) Menachem Ribalow.

- HADOAR LANOAR. 1935. Bi-Weekly. Hebrew. 165 W. 46th St. (19) Daniel Persky.
- HAIM UN DERTZUUNG. 1935. Monthly. (Bi-Monthly from May to October.) Yiddish. 80 Fifth Ave. (11) Irving Goldberg.
- HAMIGDAL. 1940. Monthly. Hebrew and English. 422 E. 21st St. (10) M. Golombek.
- HAMSILOH. 1936. Monthly. Hebrew and Yiddish. 229 East Broadway. (2) Rabbi Telushkin and Rabbi A. I. Faivelson.
- HEBREW MEDICAL JOURNAL (HAROFÉ HAIVRI). 1927. Semi-Annual. Hebrew and English. 983 Park Ave. (28) Moses Einhorn, M.D.
- HISTORIA JUDAICA. 1938. Semi-Annual. 40 W. 68th St. (23) Guido Kisch.
- HOREB. 1934. Semi-Annual. Hebrew. 186th St. and Amsterdam Ave. (33) Pinkhos Churgin.
- JEWISH AFFAIRS. 1941. Monthly. 330 W. 42nd St. (18) Jacob Robinson, Dir.
- JEWISH AMERICAN FAMILY MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE. 1901. Weekly. Yiddish. 77 Bowery. (2) Zalme Zylbercweig.
- JEWISH BRAILLE REVIEW. 1931. Monthly. 1825 Harrison Ave. (53) Leopold Dubov.
- JEWISH CENTER. 1922. Quarterly. 220 Fifth Ave. (1) Chas. S. Bernheimer.
- JEWISH CURRENT NEWS. 1927. Bi-Weekly. 316 W. 79th St. (24) Samuel S. Sussman.
- JEWISH DAILY FORWARD. 1897. Daily. Yiddish. 175 East Broadway. (2) Abraham Cahan.
- JEWISH EDUCATION. 1929. Three times a year. 1776 Broadway. (19) Ben Rosen.
- JEWISH EXAMINER. 1929. Weekly. 186 Joralemon St., Brooklyn. Louis D. Gross.
- JEWISH FAMILY JOURNAL. 1941. Quarterly. English and Yiddish. 112 E. 19th St. (3) Lazarus Monfried.
- JEWISH FARMER. 1908. Monthly. English, German and Yiddish. 386 Fourth Ave. (16) Benjamin C. Stone.
- JEWISH FORUM. 1917. Monthly. 305 Broadway. (7) Isaac Rosengarten.
- JEWISH FRONTIER. 1935. Monthly. 45 E. 17th St. (3) Hayim Greenberg.
- JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS (Formerly JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL). 1901. Daily. Yiddish. 77 Bowery. (2) David L. Meckler.
- JEWISH OCCUPATIONAL BULLETIN.<sup>2</sup> 1941. Quarterly. 1841 Broadway. (23) Eli E. Cohen.
- JEWISH OUTLOOK. 1936. Monthly. 1133 Broadway. (10) G. Bublick. Abraham Burstein, Managing Ed.
- JEWISH RECORD. 1930. Weekly. 1650 Broadway. I. Shafran.
- JEWISH REVIEW. 1938. Weekly. 1650 Broadway. (19) Albert M. Shulman.
- JEWISH REVIEW. 1943. Quarterly. English and Yiddish. 154 E. 70th St. (21) Bernard D. Weinryb.
- JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE QUARTERLY. 1924. Quarterly. 67 W. 47th St. (19) Irwin Rosen, Chm. Ed. Bd.; Alexander Kohanski, Managing Ed.
- JEWISH SOCIAL STUDIES. 1939. Quarterly. 1841 Broadway. (23) Salo W. Baron, Morris R. Cohen, Koppel S. Pinson, Editors; Theodor H. Gaster, Managing Ed.

<sup>2</sup> Suspended publication Aug. 1943; resumed in July 1944.

- JEWISH SPECTATOR. 1935. Monthly. 110 W. 40th St. (18) Trude Weiss-Rosmarin.
- JEWISH VOICE. 1940. Monthly. Hebrew and Yiddish. 1123 Broadway. (10) S. Eichenstein, Oscar Z. Rand, I. Ferstenberg.
- JEWISH WAY. 1939. Bi-Weekly. German. 870 Riverside Drive. (32) Max Oppenheimer.
- JOURNAL OF JEWISH LITERATURE. (Formerly JOURNAL OF JEWISH BIBLIOGRAPHY). 1938. Quarterly. 11 W. 40th St. (18) Joshua Bloch.
- KINDER JOURNAL. 1920. Monthly. Yiddish. 22 E. 17th St. (3) S. Niger.
- LITHUANIAN JEW. 1943. Quarterly. English and Yiddish. 1133 Broadway. (10) M. Sudarsky.
- MENORAH JOURNAL. 1915. Quarterly. 63 Fifth Ave. (3) Henry Hurwitz.
- MIZRACHI WEG. 1936. Monthly. Yiddish. 1133 Broadway. (10) Leon Gellman.
- MORNING FREIHEIT. 1922. Daily. Yiddish. 35 E. 12th St. (3) Paul Novick.
- NAILEBEN (NEW LIFE). 1930. Monthly. Yiddish and English. 1 Union Square West (3) Abraham Bick.
- NASZA TRYBUNA (OUR TRIBUNE). Monthly. Polish and English. 225 W. 34th St., Suite 1008. (1) Jacob Apenzlak, Arie Tartakower.
- NEW CURRENTS. 1943. Monthly. 55 W. 42nd St. (18) Alice Alpert, Temporay.
- NEW-YORKER WOCHENBLAT. 1935. Weekly. Yiddish. 41 Union Square. (3) Isaac Liebman.
- OHOLIM. 1942. Monthly. Hebrew. 175 East Broadway. (2) Samuel H. Setzer.
- OPINION. 1931. Monthly. 19 W. 44th St. (18) Stephen S. Wise.
- ORT ECONOMIC REVIEW. 1940. Quarterly. 212 Fifth Ave. (10) Louis H. Boudin; Geo. Backer, Assoc. Ed.; Sam'l Joseph, Chm. Bd. of Ed.'s.
- ORTHODOX UNION. 1933. Bi-Monthly. 305 Broadway. (7) Leo Jung.
- PIONEER WOMAN. 1928. Monthly. Yiddish and English. 45 E. 17th St. (3) Dvorah Rothbard, Marie Syrkin.
- PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR JEWISH RESEARCH. 1930. Annual. 3080 Broadway. (27) Chm. Publ. Co., Leo Strauss.
- PROLETARISSHER GEDANK. 1927. Bi-Weekly. Yiddish. 305 Broadway. (7) P. L. Goldman.
- RECONSTRUCTIONIST. 1935. Bi-Weekly. 15 W. 86th St. (24) Mordecai M. Kaplan, Chmn., Ed. Board; Ira Eisenstein, Assoc. Chmn., Ed. Board; Eugene Kohn, Managing Ed.
- SHEVILE HAHINUCH. Quarterly. Hebrew. 2647 E. 21st St. Brooklyn. (69) Zevi Scharfstein.
- SHULBLAT. 1938. Annual. Yiddish. 22 E. 17th St. (3) S. Simon.
- SYNAGOGUE CENTER. 1940. Quarterly. 3080 Broadway. (27) Saul Ellenbogen.
- SYNAGOGUE LIGHT. 1933. Monthly. 35 Maiden Lane. (7) Joseph Hager.
- TALPIOTH. 1944. Quarterly. 186th St. and Amsterdam Ave. (33) Samuel K. Mirsky.
- TREND OF EVENTS: JEWISH NEWS-LETTER. 1940. Weekly. 55 W. 42nd St. (18) Meir Grossman.
- UJ FÉNY: NEW LIGHT JOURNAL. 1941. Monthly. English-Hungarian. 205 E. 78 St. (21) George Lanyi.

- UNSER TSAIT. 1941. Monthly. Yiddish. 175 East Broadway. (2) F. Kursky, Ed.
- UNZER STIMME (OUR VOICE). 1942. Monthly. Yiddish and English. 175 Fifth Ave. (10) Solomon Kerstein.
- VARA, LA. 1922. Weekly. Ladino. 7 Rivington St. (2) Albert Levy.
- WECKER. 1921. Bi-Weekly. Yiddish. 175 East Broadway. (2) I. Levin-Shatzkes.
- WORKMEN'S CIRCLE CALL. 1938. Monthly. 175 East Broadway. (2) Israel Knox.
- WORLD-OVER. 1940. Bi-Weekly. 1776 Broadway. (19) Maurice L. Spector.
- "WORT, DOS" LIBRARY. 1934. Monthly. Yiddish. 175 East Broadway. (2) Samuel H. Setzer.
- YIDDISHE FOLK. 1907. Monthly. Yiddish. 41 E. 42nd St. (17) Simon Bernstein.
- YIDDISHE KULTUR. 1938. Monthly. Yiddish. 189 Second Ave. (3) Nachman Maisel.
- YIDDISHER KEMFER. 1904. Weekly. Yiddish. 45 E. 17th St. (3) Hayim Greenberg.
- YIDISHE SHPRAKH. 1941. Bi-Monthly. Yiddish. 535 W. 123rd St. (27) Yudel Mark.
- YIVO BLETTER. 1931. Bi-Monthly. Yiddish and English. 535 W. 123rd St. (27) Max Weinreich; Yudel Mark.
- YOUNG JUDAEAN. 1909. Monthly. 381 Fourth Ave. (16) Aharon Kessler, Deborah Pessin.
- YOUTH AND NATION. 1934. Monthly. English and Hebrew. 305 Broadway. (7) Aaron Einhorn, Joseph M. Wilfand.
- YOUNGVARG. 1937. Monthly. Yiddish. 80 Fifth Ave. (11) I. Goldberg.
- ZIONEWS. 1941. Monthly. 55 W. 42nd St. (18) B. Netanyahu.
- ZUKUNFT. 1892. Monthly. Yiddish. 425 Lafayette St. (3) S. Niger, David Pinsky, H. Rogoff, Editors; H. Novack, Manager.

### North Carolina

- AMERICAN JEWISH TIMES. 1934. Monthly. 423 Southeastern Bldg., Box 1087. Greensboro. Chester A. Brown.
- CAROLINA ISRAELITE. 1944. Monthly. Box 2505. Charlotte. (1) Hermann E. Cohen; Lit. Ed.; H. L. Golden, Managing Ed.

### Ohio

- AMERICAN ISRAELITE. 1854. Weekly. 24 E. 6th St., Cincinnati. (2) H. M. Segal.
- EVERY FRIDAY. 1927. Weekly. 1313 American Bldg., Cincinnati. (2) Samuel M. Schmidt.
- HEBREW UNION COLLEGE ANNUAL. 1924. Annual. English, German and Hebrew. Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. (20) David Philipson, Julian Morgenstern, Sheldon Blank, Board of Editors; Abraham Cronbach, Sec.
- HEBREW UNION COLLEGE MONTHLY. 1913. Monthly. Hebrew Union Student Assn., Cincinnati. (20) Hillel A. Fine; Harold B. Waintrup

- JEWISH INDEPENDENT. 1906. Weekly. 2108 Payne Ave., Cleveland. (14) Leo Weidenthal.
- JEWISH LAYMAN. 1926. Monthly. Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati. (2) Arthur L. Reinhart.
- JEWISH REVIEW AND OBSERVER. 1888. Weekly. 1104 Prospect Ave., Cleveland. (15) Ralph M. Wertheimer.
- JEWISH TEACHER. 1932. Quarterly. 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati. (2) Emanuel Gamoran.
- JEWISH VOICE—A PICTORIAL. 1938. Quarterly. 1289 E. Blvd., Cleveland. (8) Leon Wiesenfeld.
- LIBERAL JUDAISM. 1943. Monthly. 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati. (2) Louis Rittenberg, Ed.
- OHIO JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1921. Weekly. 35 E. Livingston Ave., Columbus. (15) Ben Z. Neustadt.
- TOLEDO JEWISH TIMES. 1936. Bi-Monthly. 322 Summit St., Toledo. Nat. B. Charnas.
- YOUNGSTOWN JEWISH TIMES. 1935. Bi-Monthly. 35 Gypsy Lane. (4) Youngstown. Wm. Schwartz.

### Oklahoma

- SOUTHWEST JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1929. Monthly. 428 N. W. 3rd St. Oklahoma City. E. F. Friedman.
- TULSA JEWISH REVIEW. 1930. Monthly. P. O. Box 396, Tulsa. (1) Assoc. Ed., Ely Pilchek; M. H. Finer; Emil Salomon, Exec. Ed.

### Pennsylvania

- AMERICAN JEWISH OUTLOOK. 1934. Weekly. 1104 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh (22) Asher Isaacs; Regina Heinz, Manag. Ed.
- AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. 1899. Annual. 225 S. 15th St., Philadelphia. (2) Harry Schneiderman.
- JEWISH CRITERION. 1892. Weekly. 441 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh. Milton Susman.
- JEWISH EXPONENT. 1887. Weekly. 1113 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia. (7) Norman J. Ginsburg.
- JEWISH LEADER. 1887. Weekly. 209 Fitzsimons Bldg., Pittsburgh. Louis Yale Borkon.
- JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. 1910. Quarterly (ns). Broad and York Sts., Philadelphia. (32) Abraham A. Neuman, Solomon Zeitlin.
- JEWISH TIMES. 1925. Weekly. 1211 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. (7) A. C. Biben.

### Rhode Island

- JEWISH HERALD. 1929. Weekly. 76 Dorrance St., Providence. (3) Henry Davis.

### Tennessee

- HEBREW WATCHMAN. 1925. Weekly. P. O. Box 2474, Memphis. Milton W. Goldberger.
- OBSERVER. 1934. Weekly. 311 Church St., Nashville. (3) Jacques Back



## Texas

- JEWISH HERALD VOICE. 1906. Weekly. P. O. Box 153. Houston. (1) D. H. White.  
 TEXAS JEWISH PRESS. 1934. Weekly. 312 N. Alamo St. San Antonio. (2) Jakob Riklin.

## Washington

- TRANSCRIPT. 1942. Weekly. 4133 University Way, Seattle. (5) Maxine Girson.

## Wisconsin

- JEWISH PRESS—MILWAUKER WOCHENBLAT. 1915. Weekly. English and Yiddish. 1721 N. 12th St., Milwaukee. (5) Isador S. Horwitz.  
 WISCONSIN JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1920. Weekly. 240 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee. (2) Walter F. Heineman.

## News Syndicates

- INDEPENDENT JEWISH PRESS SERVICE, INC. 1941. Tri-Weekly. 207 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. (3) J. L. Teller.  
 JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY. 1917. Daily. English and Yiddish. 106 E. 41st St., New York, N. Y. (17) Boris Smolar.  
 PALCOR NEWS AGENCY. 1935. Daily. English and Yiddish. 50 Union Square, New York, N. Y. (3) J. L. Teller.  
 SEVEN ARTS FEATURE SYNDICATE. 1920. Weekly. 103 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. (17) Nathan Ziprin.

## JEWISH PERIODICALS IN CANADA\*

- CANADIAN JEWISH CHRONICLE. 1912. Weekly. 4075 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que. A. M. Klein.  
 CANADIAN JEWISH MAGAZINE. 1938. Monthly. 1410 Stanley St., Montreal, Que. Charles Bender.  
 CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW. 1921. Weekly. 1253 McGill College Ave., Montreal, Que. G. Cohen.  
 CANADIAN JEWISH WEEKLY. 1940. Weekly. Yiddish and English. 455 Spadina Ave., Toronto, 4, Ont.  
 CANADIAN NEWS. 1935. Weekly. Yiddish. 525 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont. M. Goldstick.  
 CANADIAN ZIONIST. 1934. Fortnightly. 527 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. J. J. Schwartz.  
 COMMUNITY BULLETIN. 1942. Monthly. 29a Vine St., St. Catharines, Ont. H. A. Fischel.

\*Information supplied by David Rome, Montreal.

- CONGRESS BULLETIN. 1943. Monthly. 1121 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que. H. M. Caiserman.
- DAILY HEBREW JOURNAL. 1911. Daily. Yiddish and English. 542 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont. Samuel M. Shapiro.
- ISRAELITE PRESS. 1910. Semi-Weekly. Yiddish. 165 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, Man. M. Selchen.
- JEWISH DAILY EAGLE. 1907. Daily. Yiddish. 4075 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que. H. Wolofsky.
- JEWISH POST. 1924. Weekly. 213 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, Man. B. M. Cohen.
- JEWISH STANDARD. 1930. Monthly. 26 Queen St., E., Toronto, Ont. J. Hayman.
- JEWISH WESTERN BULLETIN. 1929. Fortnightly. 2675 Oak St., Vancouver, B. C. H. Musikansky.
- VORT, DOS. 1943. Monthly. Yiddish and English. 5116 Park Ave., Montreal, Que. L. Cheifetz.
- WESTERN JEWISH NEWS. 1926. Weekly. 303 Times Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. S. A. Berg.
- WINDSOR JEWISH COMMUNITY BULLETIN. 1933. Fortnightly. 124 Ferry St., Windsor, Ont. B. Groner.

## JEWS IN AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE

- ADLER, SIMON L., (1867-1934), Rochester, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1927-1934.
- ALEXANDER, MOSES, (1853-1932), Boise, Governor of Idaho, two terms, 1915-1919.
- ALSCHULER, SAMUEL J., (1859-1939), Chicago, Ill., Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1915-1936 (resigned).
- ANSORGE, MARTIN C., (1882- ), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1921-1922.
- BACHARACH, ISAAC, (1870- ), Atlantic City, Rep. from N. J., 1915-1938.
- BAMBERGER, SIMON, (1847-1926), Salt Lake City, Governor of Utah, 1917-1921. (First non-Mormon Governor of Utah).
- \*BARUCH, BERNARD M., (1870- ), New York, N. Y., Chairman of War Industries Board, 1918-1919; chairman of presidential committee to investigate national rubber situation, 1942- ; special adviser to Director of War Mobilization, 1943-
- BELMONT, AUGUST, (1816-1890), New York, N. Y., Chargé d'Affaires in The Netherlands, May 24, 1853; Minister Resident, June 29, 1854.
- BENJAMIN, JUDAH PHILIP, (1812-1884), New Orleans, Sen. from La., 1853-1861.
- BERGER, VICTOR L., (1860-1929), Milwaukee, Rep. from Wis., 1911-1913; 1923-1929.
- BERNSTEIN, HERMAN, (1876-1935), New York, N. Y., Minister to Albania, 1929-1933.
- \*BLOOM, SOL, (1870- ), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1923- ; Delegate, Anglo-American Refugee Conference, Bermuda, 1943.
- \*BONDY, WILLIAM, (1871- ), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1923-
- BRANDEIS, LOUIS DEMBITZ, (1856-1941), Boston, Mass., Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court, 1916-1939 (retired).
- CANTOR, JACOB A., (1854-1920), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1913-1915.
- CARDOZO, BENJAMIN NATHAN, (1870-1938), New York, N. Y., Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court, 1932-1938.
- \*CELLER, EMANUEL, (1888- ), Brooklyn, N. Y., Rep. from N. Y., 1923-
- CITRON, WILLIAM M., (1896- ), Middletown, Rep.-at-large from Conn., 1935-1938.
- COHEN, WILLIAM W., (1874-1940), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1927-1929.
- \*DICKSTEIN, SAMUEL, (1885- ), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1923-
- EDELSTEIN, M. MICHAEL, (1888-1941), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1940-1941.

\*Now in office. For current state, city and other posts, see Appointments, Honors, and Elections, pp. 319-27

- EINSTEIN, EDWIN, (1842-1906), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1879-1881.
- EINSTEIN, LEWIS, (1877- ), New York, N. Y., Minister to Costa Rica, July 6, 1913 to June 1921; Minister to Czechoslovakia, October 8, 1921 to February 1, 1930.
- ELKUS, ABRAM I., (1867- ), New York, N. Y., Ambassador to Turkey, July 21, 1916 to April 1917.
- ELLENBOGEN, HENRY, (1900- ), Pittsburgh, Rep. from Pa., 1933-1938.
- \*ELLISON, DANIEL, (1886- ), Baltimore, Rep. from Md., 1942- .
- EMERICH, MARTIN, (1847-1922), Chicago, Rep. from Ill., 1903-1907.
- FISCHER, ISRAEL F., (1858-1940), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1895-1899; Associate Judge, U. S. Court of Customs, 1899-1933; Presiding Judge, 1909-1933 (retired).
- \*FORMAN, PHILLIP, (1895- ), Trenton, N. J., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1932- .
- \*FRANK, JEROME N., (1899- ), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1941- .
- FRANK, NATHAN, (1851-1930), St. Louis, Rep. from Mo., 1889-1891.
- \*FRANKFURTER, FELIX, (1882- ), Boston, Mass., Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court, 1939- .
- FREED, EMERICH B., (1897- ), Cleveland, O., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1941- .
- \*GALSTON, CLARENCE G., (1876- ), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1929- .
- GOLDER, BENJAMIN N., (1891- ), Philadelphia, Rep. from Pa., 1925-1933.
- GOLDFOGLE, HENRY M., (1856-1929), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1901-1915, 1919-1921.
- GOLDZIER, JULIUS, (1854-1925), Chicago, Rep. from Ill., 1893-1895.
- \*GOODMAN, LOUIS E. (1892- ), San Francisco, Calif., Judge, U. S. District Court for Northern California, 1942- .
- \*GRUENING, ERNEST H., (1887- ), New York, N. Y., Governor of Alaska, 1939- .
- GUGGENHEIM, HARRY F., (1890- ), New York, N. Y., Ambassador to Cuba, October 10, 1929 to 1933.
- GUGGENHEIM, SIMON, (1867-1941), Pueblo, Sen. from Colo., 1907-1913.
- HART, EMANUEL B., (1809-1897), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1851-1853.
- HILLMAN, SIDNEY, (1887- ), New York, N. Y., Member of National Defense Commission, 1940; Associate Director General, Office of Production Management, 1941; Member of Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, 1941; Director of Labor Division of War Production Board, 1942- .
- HIRSCH, SOLOMON, (1839-1902), Portland, Ore., Minister to Turkey, May 16, 1889 to 1892.
- \*HOLLZER, HARRY A., (1880- ), Los Angeles, Calif., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1931- .
- HORNER, HENRY, (1878-1940), Chicago, Governor of Ill., 1933-1936, 1937-1940.
- HOUSEMAN, JULIUS, (1832-1891), Grand Rapids, Rep. from Mich., 1883-1885.
- JACOBSTEIN, MEYER, (1880- ), Rochester, Rep. from N. Y., 1923-1929.

- JONAS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, (1834-1911), New Orleans, Sen. from La., 1879-1885.
- KAHN, FLORENCE PRAG (MRS. JULIUS), (1869- ), San Francisco, Rep. from Calif., 1925-1936.
- KAHN, JULIUS, (1861-1924), San Francisco, Rep. from Calif., 1889-1902, 1905-1924.
- KAUFMAN, DAVID E., (1883- ), Philadelphia, Pa., Minister to Bolivia, March 7, 1928 to January 9, 1930; Minister to Siam, June 12, 1930 to 1933.
- \*KLEIN, ARTHUR G., (1904- ), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1941-
- KOPPLEMANN, HERMAN P., (1880- ), Hartford, Rep. from Conn., 1933-1938, 1940-1942.
- KORNFELD, JOSEPH S., (1876-1943), Toledo, O., Minister to Persia, November 9, 1921 to September 1, 1924.
- KRAUS, MILTON, (1866- ), Peru, Ind., Rep. from Ind., 1917-1922.
- \*LEHMAN, HERBERT H. (1878- ), New York City, Governor of N. Y., 1932-1942 (5 terms); Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, 1942-1943; Director General, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), 1943-
- \*LEISERSON, WILLIAM M., (1883- ), Washington, D. C., Member National Mediation Board, 1934-1939; chairman, 1934-1936; member, National Labor Relations Board, 1939-1943; appointed to National (Railway) Mediation Board; elected chairman, March 1, 1943-1944 (Resigned).
- LESSLER, MONTAGUE, (1869-1939), Brooklyn, N. Y., Rep. from N. Y., 1902-1903.
- LEVIN, LEWIS CHARLES, (1808-1860), Philadelphia, Rep. from Pa., 1845-1851.
- LEVY, DAVID. *See* YULEE, DAVID LEVY.
- LEVY, JEFFERSON MONROE, (1852-1924), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1899-1901, 1911-1915.
- LITTAUER, LUCIUS NATHAN, (1859-1944), Gloversville, Rep. from N. Y., 1897-1907.
- LONDON, MEYER, (1871-1926), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1915-1917, 1921-1923.
- \*LUBIN, ISADOR, (1896- ), Washington, D. C., U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Dept. of Labor, 1933- ; economic assistant to President on matters of defense, 1941; sent to England to assist lend-lease coordinator, 1942-
- \*MACK, JULIAN W., (1866-1943), Chicago, Ill., Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1911-1943.
- \*MANDELBAUM, SAMUEL (1886- ), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1936-
- <sup>1</sup>MARX, SAMUEL, (1867-1922), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1922.
- MAY, MITCHELL, (1871- ), Brooklyn, N. Y., Rep. from N. Y., 1899-1901.
- MAYER, JULIUS M., (1865-1925), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1912-1925.

<sup>1</sup> Died before taking his seat.

- MEIER, JULIUS L., (1874-1937), Salem, Governor of Oregon, 1930-1934.
- MEYER, ADOLPH, (1842-1908), New Orleans, Rep. from La., 1891-1908.
- \*MEYER, EUGENE, (1875- ), Washington, D. C., Governor of Federal Reserve Board, 1930-1933, (resigned); member of National Defense Mediation Board, 1941-
- MORGENTHAU, HENRY, (1856- ), New York, N. Y., Ambassador to Turkey, September 4, 1913 to July 1916; member of mission to investigate conditions in Poland, 1919.
- \*MORGENTHAU, HENRY, JR., (1891- ), New York, N. Y., Chairman, Federal Farm Board, 1933; Governor, Farm Credit Administration, 1933; Acting and Under-Secretary of the Treasury, November 17, to December 31, 1933; Secretary of the Treasury, January 1, 1934-
- MORRIS, IRA NELSON (1875-1942), Chicago, Ill., Minister to Sweden, 1914-1923 (resigned).
- MORSE, LEOPOLD, (1831-1892), Boston, Rep. from Mass., 1877-1885, 1887-1889.
- \*MOSCOWITZ, GROVER M., (1886- ), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1925-
- NOAH, MORDECAI MANUEL, (1785-1851), New York, N. Y., Consul to Tunis, 1813-1816.
- OTTERBOURG, MARCUS, (1827-1893), Milwaukee, Wis., Consul to Mexico City, August, 1861 to July 1, 1867; Minister to Mexico, July 1-21, 1867.
- PEIXOTTO, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, (1834-1890), San Francisco, Calif., Consul General to Rumania, 1870-1876.
- PERLMAN, NATHAN D., (1887- ), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1920-1927.
- PEYSER, THEODORE A., (1873-1937), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1933-1937.
- PHILLIPS, HENRY MYER, (1811-1884), Philadelphia, Rep. from Pa., 1857-1859.
- PHILLIPS, PHILIP, (1807-1884), Mobile, Rep. from Ala., 1853-1855.
- PULITZER, JOSEPH, (1847-1911), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1885-1886.
- RATSHESKY, A. C., (1864-1943), Boston, Mass., Minister to Czechoslovakia, January 1930 to June 1932.
- RAYNER, ISADOR, (1850-1912), Baltimore, Rep. from Md., 1887-1895; Sen. from Md., 1905-1912.
- \*RIFKIND, SIMON H., (1901- ), New York, N. Y., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1941-
- \*ROSENBERG, ANNA M. (Mrs.) (1900- ), New York, N. Y.; N. Y. regional director of the Social Security Board, 1936-1942; appointed regional director, War Manpower Commission, Sept. 17, 1942-
- ROSENBLOOM, BENJAMIN LOUIS, (1880- ), Wheeling, Rep. from W. Va., 1921-1924.
- \*ROSENMAN, SAMUEL I., (1896- ), New York City, special counsel to President, 1943-
- ROSSDALE, ALBERT B., (1878- ), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1921-1922.
- \*SABATH, ADOLPH J., (1866- ), Chicago, Rep. from Ill., 1907-
- SACK, LEO R., (1889- ), Washington, D. C., Minister to Costa Rica, 1933 to 1937.
- SACKS, LEON, (1902- ), Philadelphia, Rep. from Pa., 1936-1942.



- SALOMON, EDWARD S., (1836-1913), San Francisco, Calif., Governor of Washington Territory, 1870-1874.
- SELIGMAN, ARTHUR, (1873-1933), Albuquerque, Governor of New Mexico, 1930-1932; 1932-1933.
- SIEGEL, ISAAC, (1880- ), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1915-1922.
- SIMON, JOSEPH, (1851-1935), Portland, Sen. from Ore., 1897-1903.
- \*SIMONS, CHARLES C., (1876- ), Detroit, Mich., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1923-1932; Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1932-
- SIROVICH, WILLIAM I., (1882-1939), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1927-1939.
- \*STEINHARDT, LAWRENCE A., (1892- ), New York, N. Y., Minister to Sweden, May 4, 1933 to 1937; Ambassador to Peru, April 19, 1937 to 1939; Ambassador to U. S. S. R., March 17, 1939 to 1942; Ambassador to Turkey, Jan. 12, 1942-
- STRAUS, ISIDOR, (1845-1912), New York City, Rep. from N. Y., 1894-1895.
- STRAUS, JESSE ISIDOR, (1872-1936), New York, N. Y., Ambassador to France, 1933-1936.
- STRAUS, NATHAN, (1889- ), New York, N. Y., Adm. of the U. S. Housing Authority, 1937-1942.
- STRAUS, OSCAR S., (1850-1926), New York, N. Y., Minister to Turkey, March 24, 1887 to 1888; June 3, 1898 to 1900; Secretary of Commerce and Labor, 1906-1908; Ambassador to Turkey, May 17, 1909 to December 11, 1910.
- STROUSE, MYER, (1825-1878), Philadelphia, Rep. from Pa., 1863-1867.
- SULZBACHER, LOUIS, (1842-1915), Kansas City, Mo., Judge of Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, 1900; Judge, U. S. District Court, Indian Territory, 1904-1909 (resigned).
- \*TAUSSIG, CHARLES W., (1896- ), New York, N. Y., appointed co-chairman, Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, March 9, 1943-
- TRIEBER, JACOB (1853-1927), Little Rock, Ark., Judge, U. S. District Court, 1900; reappointed, 1903.
- VOLK, LESTER DAVID, (1884- ), Brooklyn, N. Y., Rep. from N. Y., 1921-1923.
- \*WEISS, SAMUEL A., (1902- ), Glassport, Rep. from Pa., 1940-
- \*WOLF, ADOLPH GRANT, (1869- ), Washington, D. C., Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, 1904-
- WOLF, HARRY B., (1880-1944), Baltimore, Rep. from Md., 1907-1909.
- WOLF, SIMON, (1836-1923), Washington, D. C., Agent and Consul General to Egypt, June 30, 1881 to 1882.
- WOLMAN, LEO, (1890- ), New York, N. Y., Member, National Labor Board, 1933-1934.
- \*WYZANSKI, CHARLES E., JR., (1906- ), Boston, Mass., Member of National Defense Mediation Board, 1941; Judge, U. S. District Court, 1941-
- YULEE, DAVID LEVY, (1811-1886), Cedar Keys, Delegate from Fla., 1841-1845; Sen. from Fla., 1845-1851, 1855-1861.



# STATISTICS OF JEWS



# STATISTICS OF JEWS

## A. THE JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

By H. S. LINFIELD, PH.D.

Director, Jewish Statistical Bureau

As the United States decennial population census does not include data of religious affiliation, no comprehensive or completely accurate figures on the Jews of the United States are available. The Jewish population figures here presented by the writer are, therefore, to be regarded as estimates and the closest approximation to a population census which can be supplied by the methods employed at the present time. The estimates were made in 1937 in connection with the Census of Religious Bodies conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census with the cooperation of the various denominations. In respect of Jewish Congregations the information was gathered by the writer as the special agent of the Bureau of the Census under the supervision of a committee of experts appointed by the American Jewish Committee which paid the costs of the project. As its name indicates, it is a census of religious groups, showing their membership, the number of their ministers and other functionaries, schools and church property. In the case of Jewish congregations, however, membership is construed in a broad sense to include all Jews in communities where there is a congregation, and the results of the census thus constitute an approximation of the total Jewish population of the country, to which must be added the comparatively small number of Jews residing in communities where there are no congregations. Figures are derived from reports submitted by the various congregations and local communal leaders and, in some communities, through actual enumeration, supplemented by the researches of the writer.

According to estimates made in 1937, a total of 4,770,000 Jews then resided in the United States.\* Of these about 4,640,000 resided

\*From 1937 to 1943 (June 30) there was a net increase from immigration to the United States of 149,344 and an estimated natural increase of 279,209. The estimated Jewish population as of 1943 was therefore 5,199,200.—EDITOR.

in 967 *principal communities*, each of which contains one or more permanent congregations, while the remaining 130,000 resided in *subordinate communities* located in cities, villages or rural areas without permanent congregations. In 1937 there were 3,728 congregations throughout the United States, representing an increase of over 19% during the ten-year period 1927-1937, compared with an increase of less than 13% in the number of Jews in the country.

The Jews of the United States are widely distributed. There are Jews in every state of the Union, and every state has at least one principal community. All cities of 25,000 population or over, in every state, have Jewish residents. The same is true of cities of 10,000 to 25,000, in many states, and even of cities of 5,000 to 10,000 in some states. In the urban places of the country, numbering nearly 2,850, 90 of every 100 places have Jewish residents. In the rural incorporated villages of less than 2,500, over 30 in every 100 villages have Jewish residents. Finally, in the unincorporated rural areas, numbering 45,000, nearly 8 of every 100 areas have Jewish residents.

The proportion of Jews to the total population varies between 16.70% in the state of New York and 0.21% in the state of North Carolina. Jews constitute nearly 11% of the total population in cities of 100,000 or over; 2.77% of the total population in cities of 25,000 to 100,000; and between 1.22% and 0.63% of the total population in the other urban places. The ratio of Jews to the total rural population is very small, being 0.38% of those in rural incorporated, and 0.10% of those in rural unincorporated, places.

The picture of the American Jewish communal structure is not complete without an understanding of the wide differences in number and size to be found among Jewish communities throughout the country. New York City, which counts more than 2,000,000 Jews and 1,330 permanent congregations, is in a class by itself. In addition there are

3 communities of over 100,000 Jews each,  
7, of 50,000 to 100,000  
13, of 20,000 to 50,000  
35, of 8,000 to 20,000, and  
76, of 2,000 to 8,000 Jews.

But nearly 850 of the 967 principal Jewish communities have 2,000 Jews or less, i.e., about 500 families; while nearly 260 principal communities have less than 100 Jews each. Of the 9,580 subordinate



communities, 103 have 100 or more Jews each, some have between 50 and 100, others between 10 and 50, while the vast majority of places have 10 Jews or less.

The tables that follow give the groups of Jewish communities and the number of Jews in each one, classified according to the size of the Jewish population (table I); the density of the Jews in urban places and in rural territory, by size of place (table II); the distribution of the Jews of the City of New York, by boroughs (table III); the growth of the American Jewish community between 1850 and 1937, covering population, principal communities and congregations (table IV); the distribution and the density of the Jews of the country by states, and the number of principal communities and of congregations in each one (table V); and finally, a list of cities having 1,000 Jews or more (table VI).

TABLE I

NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND SUBORDINATE JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND NUMBER OF JEWS, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, 1937

	Number	Distribution
Communities.....	10,546	—
Principal Communities.....	967	100.00
500,000 or over.....	1	0.10
500,000-100,000.....	3	0.31
100,000-50,000.....	7	0.72
50,000-20,000.....	13	1.35
20,000-8,000.....	35	3.62
8,000-2,000.....	76	7.86
2,000-500.....	200	20.68
500-100.....	374	38.68
Less than 100 Jews.....	258	26.68
Subordinate Communities.....	9,579	100.00
100 Jews or more.....	103	1.08
Less than 100 Jews.....	9,476	98.92
Jews.....	4,770,647	100.00
Principal Communities.....	4,641,184	97.29
Subordinate Communities.....	129,463	2.71

TABLE II

NUMBER OF JEWS IN URBAN PLACES AND IN RURAL TERRITORY,  
CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, 1937<sup>1</sup>

	Total Population	Jews	P. C.
Urban Places:			
100,000 or over.....	37,456,122	4,096,220	10.94
25,000 to 100,000.....	14,170,992	393,129	2.77
10,000 to 25,000.....	9,688,609	118,555	1.22
5,000 to 10,000.....	6,430,786	48,329	0.75
2,500 to 5,000.....	4,927,255	30,964	0.63
Rural Incorporated Places.....	9,292,577	34,896	0.38
Rural Unincorporated Places.....	46,856,967	48,554	0.10

<sup>1</sup> See Vol. 43, footnotes on pp. 656 and 657

TABLE III

NUMBER OF JEWS OF CITY OF NEW YORK AND PER-  
MANENT CONGREGATIONS, BY BOROUGH, 1937

Borough	Total Popula- tion	Jews	Congre- gations	Per Cent of Jews	Distri- bution of Jews
City of New York...	7,454,995	2,035,000	1,330	27.84	100.00
Bronx.....	1,394,711	592,185	216	43.57	29.10
Brooklyn.....	2,698,285	974,765	567	36.64	47.90
Manhattan.....	1,889,924	351,037	479	18.64	17.25
Queens.....	1,297,634	107,855	61	8.72	5.30
Richmond.....	174,441	9,158	7	5.39	0.45

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF JEWS OF UNITED STATES, PRINCIPAL  
COMMUNITIES, AND CONGREGATIONS, 1850-1937

	Total Population	Jews	P. C.	Increase in ten years	Princi- pal Com- munities	Congre- gations
1850	23,191,876	150,000	0.22	—	44	77
1877	43,661,968	250,000	0.52	—	174	277
1897	72,106,120	937,800	1.31	—	336	850
1907	88,787,058	1,776,885	2.00	89.47	426	1,769
1917	103,690,473	3,388,951	3.27	90.72	580	1,901
1927	118,140,645	4,228,029	3.58	24.76	871	3,118
1937	128,823,308	4,770,647	3.70	12.83	967	3,728

<sup>1</sup> 1848.

<sup>2</sup> 1900.

TABLE V

NUMBER OF JEWS, PRINCIPAL COMMUNITIES AND CONGREGATIONS,  
BY STATES, 1937

State	Total Popula- tion 1940	Jews 1937	Princi- pal Com- muni- ties 1937	Congre- gations 1937	P. C. of Jews 1937 <sup>1</sup>	Distri- bution of Jews 1937
UNITED STATES.....	131,669,275	4,770,647	967	3,728	3.70	100.00
Alabama.....	2,832,961	12,148	13	20	0.44	0.25
Arizona.....	499,261	1,847	2	4	0.38	0.04
Arkansas.....	1,949,387	6,510	11	12	0.34	0.14
California.....	6,907,387	157,471	31	101	2.40	3.31
Colorado.....	1,123,296	21,375	6	23	1.95	0.45
Connecticut.....	1,709,242	93,080	38	92	5.54	1.95
Delaware.....	266,505	6,587	2	6	2.55	0.14
Dist. of Columbia...	663,091	18,350	1	15	2.99	0.38
Florida.....	1,897,414	21,276	19	30	1.22	0.45
Georgia.....	3,123,723	23,781	17	27	0.78	0.50
Idaho.....	524,873	1,138	1	2	0.23	0.02
Illinois.....	7,897,241	387,330	29	189	4.96	8.12
Indiana.....	3,427,796	28,155	23	44	0.83	0.59
Iowa.....	2,538,268	14,089	17	26	0.56	0.30
Kansas.....	1,801,028	8,287	4	8	0.46	0.17
Kentucky.....	2,845,627	17,894	10	17	0.64	0.38
Louisiana.....	2,363,880	14,942	14	21	0.65	0.31
Maine.....	847,226	9,000	15	23	1.08	0.19
Maryland.....	1,821,244	76,124	8	67	4.31	1.60
Massachusetts.....	4,316,721	262,945	57	186	6.07	5.51
Michigan.....	5,256,106	105,201	24	83	2.13	2.20
Minnesota.....	2,792,300	41,728	8	35	1.53	0.87
Mississippi.....	2,183,796	4,603	16	18	0.22	0.10
Missouri.....	3,784,664	86,572	12	61	2.32	1.81
Montana.....	559,456	1,729	3	4	0.31	0.04
Nebraska.....	1,315,834	14,579	5	12	1.10	0.30
Nevada.....	110,247	379	1	1	0.36	0.01
New Hampshire.....	491,524	3,328	12	13	0.69	0.07
New Jersey.....	4,160,165	267,970	99	236	6.50	5.62
New Mexico.....	531,818	1,179	3	4	0.23	0.02
New York.....	13,479,142	2,206,328	110	1,560	16.70	46.25
North Carolina.....	3,571,623	7,333	20	24	0.21	0.15
North Dakota.....	641,935	2,744	8	8	4.21	0.06
Ohio.....	6,907,612	183,570	39	125	2.69	3.85
Oklahoma.....	2,336,434	7,371	7	10	0.31	0.15
Oregon.....	1,089,684	11,649	3	11	1.11	0.24
Pennsylvania.....	9,900,180	434,616	132	350	4.43	9.11
Rhode Island.....	713,346	27,813	8	27	4.02	0.58
South Carolina.....	1,899,804	5,905	15	19	0.32	0.12
South Dakota.....	642,961	1,963	2	3	0.30	0.04
Tennessee.....	2,915,841	25,811	7	18	0.91	0.54
Texas.....	6,414,824	49,196	37	60	0.79	1.03
Utah.....	550,310	3,166	2	4	0.59	0.07
Vermont.....	359,231	2,000	9	10	0.56	0.04
Virginia.....	2,677,773	25,066	19	34	0.96	0.53
Washington.....	1,736,191	18,422	8	16	1.09	0.39
West Virginia.....	1,901,974	7,213	16	22	0.39	0.15
Wisconsin.....	3,137,587	39,917	22	45	1.30	0.84
Wyoming.....	250,742	967	2	2	0.40	0.02

<sup>1</sup>The percentages for the Jewish population are based on the total population for 1937 as estimated by the United States Bureau of the Census.

TABLE VI

## CITIES HAVING 1,000 JEWS OR MORE, 1937

City	Total 1940	Jews 1937	City	Total 1940	Jews 1937
Akron, Ohio.....	244,791	8,400*	Flint, Mich.....	151,543	1,700
Albany, N. Y.....	130,577	9,400	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	118,410	1,960
Allentown, Pa.....	96,904	3,000	Fort Worth, Tex.....	177,662	2,200*
Altoona, Pa.....	80,214	1,800	Freeport, N. Y.....	20,410	1,440
Asbury Park, N. J.....	14,617	1,840	Galveston, Tex.....	60,862	1,200
Atlanta, Ga.....	302,288	12,000	Gary, Ind.....	111,719	2,450
Atlantic City, N. J.....	64,094	12,800	Gloversville, N. Y.....	23,329	1,375
Baltimore, Md.....	859,100	73,000	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	164,292	1,720
Bangor, Me.....	29,822	1,650	Great Neck, N. Y.....	6,167	1,800
Bayonne, N. J.....	79,198	12,900	Hammond, Ind.....	70,184	1,930
Beaumont, Tex.....	59,061	1,280*	Harrisburg, Pa.....	83,893	4,900*
Belvedere Tns., Cal.....	37,192	3,540	Hartford, Conn.....	166,267	23,360
Bethlehem, Pa.....	58,490	1,140	Haverhill, Mass.....	46,752	4,100*
Beverly, Mass.....	25,537	1,115*	Hazleton, Pa.....	38,009	1,700
Binghamton, N. Y.....	78,309	2,900	Hempstead, N. Y.....	20,856	1,185*
Birmingham, Ala.....	267,583	5,300*	Hempstead Town, N. Y.....	259,318	3,100
Bloomfield, N. J.....	41,623	1,100	Highland Park, Mich.....	50,810	1,900
Boston, Mass.....	770,816	118,000	Hillside Township, N. J.....	18,556	1,600
Braddock, Pa.....	18,326	1,350	Hoboken, N. J.....	50,115	2,450
Bridgeport, Conn.....	147,121	13,765	Holyoke, Mass.....	53,750	1,870
Brockton, Mass.....	62,343	3,900	Houston, Tex.....	384,514	13,500*
Brookline Town, Mass.....	49,786	7,750	Huntington Town, N. Y.....	31,768	1,265
Buffalo, N. Y.....	575,901	21,800*	Indianapolis, Ind.....	386,972	10,850
Burlington, Vt.....	27,686	1,000	Irvington, N. J.....	55,328	6,650
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,879	4,580	Jacksonville, Fla.....	173,065	4,820
Camden, N. J.....	117,536	8,600*	Jersey City, N. J.....	301,173	21,600
Canton, Ohio.....	108,401	4,200*	Johnstown, Pa.....	66,668	1,300
Cedarhurst, N. Y.....	5,463	1,350	Kansas City, Kan.....	121,458	2,850
Charleston, S. C.....	71,275	2,540	Kansas City, Mo.....	399,178	25,250
Charleston, W. Va.....	67,914	1,500	Kearny, N. J.....	39,467	1,200
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	128,163	3,800	Kingston, N. Y.....	28,589	1,950
Chelsea, Mass.....	41,259	21,260	Knoxville, Tenn.....	111,580	1,700
Chester, Pa.....	59,285	2,200	Lakewood Township, N. J.....	8,502	1,300
Chicago Ill.....	3,396,808	363,000*	Lancaster, Pa.....	61,345	1,700
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	455,610	21,800	Lawrence, Mass.....	84,323	4,125
Cleveland, Ohio.....	878,336	90,000	Lawrence, N. Y.....	3,649	1,100
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....	54,992	10,150	Lewiston, Me.....	38,598	1,100
Columbus, Ohio.....	306,087	9,250*	Lincoln, Neb.....	81,984	1,200
Dallas, Tex.....	294,734	10,400	Linden, N. J.....	24,115	2,200
Dayton, Ohio.....	210,718	5,000	Little Rock, Ark.....	88,039	2,500
Denver, Colo.....	322,412	18,400	Long Beach, Cal.....	164,271	2,570*
Des Moines, Ia.....	159,819	4,000*	Long Beach, N. Y.....	9,036	1,150
Detroit, Mich.....	1,623,452	90,000*	Long Branch, N. J.....	17,408	2,000
Duluth, Minn.....	101,065	3,700	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1,504,277	82,000*
East Orange, N. J.....	68,945	2,120	Louisville, Ky.....	319,077	13,800*
Easton, Pa.....	33,589	1,800*	Lowell, Mass.....	101,389	2,420
East St. Louis, Ill.....	75,609	1,150	Lynbrook, N. Y.....	14,557	2,180
Elizabeth, N. J.....	109,912	11,700	Lynn, Mass.....	98,123	9,800
Elmira, N. Y.....	45,106	1,280	McKeesport, Pa.....	55,355	6,850
El Paso, Tex.....	96,810	2,250	Madison, Wis.....	67,447	1,350*
Erie, Pa.....	116,955	1,900	Malden, Mass.....	58,010	11,170
Evansville, Ind.....	97,062	1,765	Manchester, N. H.....	77,685	1,350
Everett, Mass.....	46,784	1,920	Maywood, Ill.....	26,648	1,040
Fall River, Mass.....	115,428	5,900	Memphis, Tenn.....	292,942	13,350*
Fallsburgh Town, N. Y.....	5,682	1,180	Meriden, Conn.....	39,494	1,335

\*For local estimate subsequent to 1937, see note on p. 498.

TABLE VI (Continued)

City	Total 1940	Jews 1937	City	Total 1940	Jews 1937
Miami, Fla.	172,172	7,500	St. Joseph, Mo.	75,711	3,200
Miami Beach, Fla.	28,012	1,200	St. Louis, Mo.	816,048	51,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	587,472	29,600	St. Paul, Minn.	287,736	14,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	492,370	20,700*	Salem, Mass.	41,213	1,900
Mobile, Ala.	78,720	1,050	Salt Lake City, Utah	149,934	2,535
Montgomery, Ala.	78,084	2,400	San Antonio, Tex.	253,854	6,900
Monticello, N. Y.	3,737	1,350	San Diego, Cal.	203,341	3,000
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67,362	9,300	San Francisco, Cal.	634,536	40,900*
Nashville, Tenn.	167,402	4,200*	Santa Monica, Cal.	53,500	1,335
New Bedford, Mass.	110,341	4,520	Savannah, Ga.	95,996	3,900
New Britain, Conn.	68,685	3,300	Schenectady, N. Y.	87,549	3,750
New Brunswick, N. J.	33,180	4,900	Scranton, Pa.	140,404	9,800
New Haven, Conn.	160,605	24,700	Seattle, Wash.	368,302	14,500
New London, Conn.	30,456	2,070*	Sheboygan, Wis.	40,638	1,000*
New Orleans, La.	494,537	8,700*	Shreveport, La.	98,167	2,180
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58,408	6,400	Sioux City, Ia.	82,364	3,500*
New York, N. Y.	7,454,995	2,035,000	Somerville, Mass.	102,177	2,200*
Newark, N. J.	429,760	73,000	South Bend, Ind.	101,268	2,850
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,883	2,220	South Orange, N. J.	13,742	1,300
Newport News, Va.	37,067	1,950	Spokane, Wash.	122,001	1,208
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78,029	1,200	Springfield, Ill.	75,503	1,120*
Norfolk, Va.	144,332	8,500	Springfield, Mass.	149,554	12,270
North Bergen Township, N. J.	39,714	1,850	Spring Valley, N. Y.	4,308	1,330
Norwalk, Conn.	39,894	1,925	Stamford, Conn.	47,938	4,905*
Norwich, Conn.	23,652	2,000*	Steubenville, Ohio	37,651	1,000
Oakland, Cal.	302,163	7,415*	Stockton, Cal.	54,714	1,235
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204,424	2,100	Syracuse, N. Y.	205,967	14,500
Omaha, Neb.	223,844	11,500	Tampa, Fla.	108,391	1,730
Orange, N. J.	35,717	1,200	Terre Haute, Ind.	62,693	1,100
Pasadena, Cal.	81,864	1,870	Toledo, Ohio	282,349	10,500
Passaic, N. J.	61,394	10,900*	Trenton, N. J.	124,697	9,650*
Paterson, N. J.	139,656	24,000	Troy, N. Y.	70,304	3,120
Pawtucket, R. I.	75,797	1,100	Tulsa, Okla.	142,157	2,850*
Peabody, Mass.	21,711	1,250	Union, N. J.	56,173	4,800
Peoria, Ill.	105,087	1,570	Uniontown, Pa.	21,819	1,220
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,242	4,860*	University City, Mo.	33,023	2,800
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931,334	293,000	Utica, N. Y.	100,518	3,650
Phoenix, Ariz.	65,414	1,000	Waco, Tex.	55,982	1,150
Pittsburgh, Pa.	671,659	52,000*	Washington, D. C.	663,091	18,350
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,684	1,830	Waterbury, Conn.	99,314	5,800
Plainfield, N. J.	37,469	3,400	Waukegan, Ill.	34,241	1,100*
Port Chester, N. Y.	23,073	2,200*	West Hartford Town, Conn.	33,776	1,150
Portland, Me.	73,643	3,650	West New York, N. J.	39,439	2,670
Portland, Ore.	305,394	10,700*	West Palm Beach, Fla.	33,693	1,000
Portsmouth, Va.	50,745	1,875	Wheeling, W. Va.	61,099	1,150
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,478	2,250*	White Plains, N. Y.	40,327	2,600*
Providence, R. I.	253,504	23,800*	Wichita, Kan.	114,966	1,315
Quincy, Mass.	75,810	1,870	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,236	6,200*
Reading, Pa.	110,568	3,000	Wilmington, Del.	112,504	6,200
Revere, Mass.	34,405	9,635	Winthrop, Mass.	16,768	2,600
Richmond, Va.	193,042	7,500*	Woodbine, N. J.	2,111	1,600
Rochester, N. Y.	324,975	23,400	Woonsocket, R. I.	49,303	1,080
Rock Island, Ill.	42,775	1,900	Worcester, Mass.	193,694	13,350*
Rockville Center, N. Y.	18,613	1,600*	Yonkers, N. Y.	142,598	7,200
Sacramento, Cal.	105,958	1,225	Youngstown, Ohio	167,720	8,650

\*For local estimate subsequent to 1937, see note on p. 498.

NOTE: For the following cities included in the preceding list and marked with an asterisk (\*), local estimates of the Jewish population subsequent to those made in 1937, are available:

- Akron, O.: 6,000 in 1943  
 Beaumont, Tex.: 650 in 1944  
 Beverly, Mass.: 550 in 1942  
 Birmingham, Ala.: 4,200 in 1941  
 Buffalo, N. Y.: 18,000 in 1938  
 Camden, N. J.: 7,500 in 1944 (based on lists in Federation of Jewish Charities)  
 Canton, O.: 3,800 in 1941  
 Chicago, Ill.: 265,000 in 1930, but 300,250 in 1931  
 Columbus, O.: 6,700 in 1941  
 Des Moines, Ia.: 3,400 in 1940  
 Detroit, Mich.: 82,000 in 1935  
 Easton, Pa.: 1,600 in 1942  
 Fort Worth, Tex.: 1,500 in 1943 (based on combined membership lists and unlisted names that could be located)  
 Harrisburg, Pa.: 5,000 in 1944  
 Haverhill, Mass.: 2,300 in 1944 (based on data of United Jewish Community Fund)  
 Hempstead, N. Y.: 1,550 in 1942  
 Houston, Tex.: 10,000 in 1941  
 Long Beach, Cal.: 2,000 in 1940  
 Los Angeles, Cal.: 125,000 in 1942  
 Louisville, Ky.: 8,500 in 1939  
 Madison, Wis.: 1,500 in 1944  
 Memphis, Tenn.: 5,400 in 1940 (based on master list of 3,244 post office addresses which were visited or called by telephone)  
 Minneapolis, Minn.: 16,250 in 1936 (persons canvassed)  
 Nashville, Tenn.: 3,000 in 1940  
 New London, Conn.: 1,885 in 1938  
 New Orleans, La.: 6,472 in 1938 (persons canvassed)  
 Norwich, Conn.: 1,650 in 1938  
 Oakland, Cal.: 6,500 in 1942  
 Passaic, N. J.: 10,050 in 1937 (persons canvassed)  
 Perth Amboy, N. J.: 4,000 in 1942  
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: 54,000 in 1938  
 Portchester, N. Y.: 2,500 in 1944  
 Portland, Ore.: 7,000 in 1941; 8,500 in 1943  
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: 2,500 in 1944  
 Providence, R. I.: 20,000 in 1942  
 Richmond, Va.: 7,500 in 1942  
 Rockville Center, N. Y.: 2,000 in 1944 (based on membership of congregations and on file of names proposed by membership committees)  
 San Francisco, Cal.: 41,000 in 1938  
 Sheboygan, Wis.: 600 in 1944  
 Sioux City, Ia.: 2,700 in 1942  
 Somerville, Mass.: 1,500 in 1942  
 Springfield, Ill.: 1,200 in 1942  
 Stamford, Conn.: 3,500 in 1942  
 Trenton, N. J.: 7,865 in 1943  
 Tulsa, Okla.: 1,800 in 1944  
 Waukegan, Ill.: 1,000 in 1943 (based on master list study)  
 White Plains, N. Y.: 5,000 in 1942  
 Wilmington, Del.: 4,700 in 1944  
 Worcester, Mass.: 9,230 in 1942 (persons canvassed)



## B. JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD

The statistics of Jewish population of the various countries of the world given in the preceding volumes were compiled at a time when it was still possible to secure more or less reliable figures for most of the countries. The spread of Nazi-German domination and the interruption of communications resulting from the present war have made it impossible to secure information on the basis of which the figures given in previous years can be revised. For this reason the tables giving the Jewish population of Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia are omitted from this volume. For the convenience, however, of those who wish to consult the *AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK* for census figures and estimates dating prior to 1939, two summary tables are published herewith, as usual, containing pre-war Jewish population statistics for the countries and important cities of the world. Insofar as the Americas are concerned, we are including a table of estimates of the Jewish population in Latin American countries for 1942 and 1943. These estimates, supplied by the Joint Distribution Committee, are given in the table that follows.

In two earlier volumes attempts were made, on the basis of the most reliable information then available, to analyze the changes in the distribution of the Jewish population of Europe resulting from Nazi persecution of Jews, Nazi territorial annexations and conquests and other territorial revisions. These articles, prepared by Mr. Moses Moskowitz, included events up to the Nazi invasion of the U. S. S. R. (See Vol. 42, pp. 593-600; Vol. 43, pp. 622-666).

Prior to these changes, the figures of Jewish population published in the preceding volumes show that the Jewish population of the world was approximately fifteen and three-quarter millions; of this total, about nine million were living in Europe, about six hundred thousand in Africa, eight hundred thousand in Asia, twenty-seven thousand in Australasia, and about five million two hundred and eighty thousand in America.

TABLE VII  
 JEWS OF AMERICA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS  
 AND COUNTRIES

	General Population	Year	Jewish Population <sup>1</sup>	Year	Per Cent
ALL COUNTRIES.....	269,264,332		5,525,437		2.05
NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.....	172,637,853		4,977,072		2.88
United States (Continental)	128,823,000		4,770,000		3.70
Alaska.....	72,524	1940	600	1938	
Canada.....	11,506,655	1941	170,241	1941	1.48
Mexico.....	19,473,741	1940	20,000	1943	
Cuba.....	4,199,952	1940	11,450	1943	
Curaçao.....	109,592	1941	650	1943	
Dominican Republic.....	1,768,163	1941	1,035	1943	
Haiti.....	3,000,000	1936	160	1943	
Jamaica.....	1,241,420	1941	2,200	1943	
Puerto Rico.....	1,869,255	1940	150	1938	
Trinidad.....	506,316	1941	450	1943	
Virgin Islands.....	24,889	1940	62	1938	
Panama Canal Zone.....	42,346	1941	74	1938	
SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.....	96,626,479		548,365		0.57
Argentina.....	13,516,927	1942	350,000	1943	
Bolivia.....	3,226,296	1935	5,150	1943	
Brazil.....	41,356,605	1940	110,750	1943	
Chile.....	4,679,494	1939	25,000	1943	
Colombia.....	8,701,816	1938	5,800	1943	
Costa Rica.....	656,129	1941	70	1943	
Ecuador.....	3,200,000	1938	3,200	1943	
Guatemala.....	3,284,269	1940	895	1943	
Guiana (British).....	354,219	1941	1,000	1938	
Honduras.....	1,105,504	1940	130	1943	
Nicaragua.....	1,013,946	1941	135	1943	
Panama.....	631,637	1940	1,350	1943	
Paraguay.....	1,040,420	1941	3,000	1943	
Peru.....	6,207,967	1940	2,150	1943	
Salvador.....	1,829,816	1941	160	1943	
Surinam.....	183,730	1941	975	1943	
Uruguay.....	2,146,545	1938	37,000	1943	
Venezuela.....	3,491,159	1936	1,600	1943	

<sup>1</sup> Jewish population figures on this table for 1942 and 1943 are estimates made by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

TABLE VIII

A LIST OF COUNTRIES AND THEIR PRE-WAR JEWISH POPULATIONS<sup>1</sup>

Name of Country	Number of Jews	Year	Name of Country	Number of Jews	Year
Abyssinia.....	51,000	1936	Japan.....	200	1938
Aden and Perim.....	4,151	1931	Kenya.....	305c	1931
Afghanistan.....	5,000	1929	Latvia.....	93,479c	1935
Alaska.....	600	1938	Libya.....	30,046	1938
Albania.....	204	1930	Lithuania.....	155,125c	1923
Algeria.....	110,127	1931	Luxembourg.....	3,144	1935
Arabia.....	25,000		Malta.....	35	1920
Argentina.....	260,000	1935	Mexico.....	20,000	1935
Australia.....	23,553c	1933	Morocco (French).....	161,312c	1936
Belgium.....	60,000	1934	Morocco (Spanish).....	12,918c	1936
Brazil.....	40,000	1933	Netherlands.....	156,817	1933
British Malaya.....	703c	1921	New Zealand.....	2,653c	1936
Bulgaria.....	48,398c	1934	Nicaragua.....	100	1938
Canada.....	155,614c	1931	Norway.....	1,359c	1930
Chile.....	3,697c	1930	Palestine.....	424,373	1939
China.....	19,850	1935	Panama.....	850c	1930
Colombia.....	2,045	1935	Panama Canal Zone.....	74	1938
Congo (Belgian).....	177	1923	Paraguay.....	1,200	1930
Costa Rica.....	500	1939	Persia.....	40,000	1935
Cuba.....	7,800	1933	Peru.....	1,500	1935
Curacao.....	566	1929	Philippine Islands.....	500	1934
Cyprus.....	75c	1931	Poland.....	3,113,900c	1931
Czechoslovakia.....	356,830c	1930	Porto Rico.....	150	1938
Danzig.....	10,448c	1929	Portugal.....	1,200	1931
Denmark.....	5,690	1930	Portuguese East Africa.....	100	1923
Dominican Republic.....	756c	1940	Rhodesia (Northern).....	426c	1931
Egypt.....	72,550	1934	Rhodesia (Southern).....	2,021c	1931
Esthonia.....	4,302c	1934	Rumania.....	900,000	1939
Finland.....	1,755	1937	Salvador.....	120	1939
France.....	240,000	1936	S. W. Africa.....	200	1925
Germany.....	240,000	1939	Soviet Union.....	3,020,141c	1939
Gibraltar.....	886c	1931	Spain.....	4,000	1934
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	300,000	1931	Surinam (Dutch Guiana).....	799	1938
Greece.....	72,791c	1928	Sweden.....	6,653c	1930
Guatemala.....	350	1938	Switzerland.....	17,973c	1930
Guiana (British).....	1,000	1938	Syria and Lebanon.....	26,051c	1931
Haiti.....	150	1936	Tanganyika.....	10	1931
Hawaii.....	310	1934	Tangier Zone.....	7,000	1936
Honduras.....	25	1938	Transjordan.....	200	1934
Hong Kong.....	250	1935	Tunisia.....	59,485c	1936
Hungary.....	444,567c	1930	Turkey.....	78,730c	1935
India.....	24,141c	1931	Union of South Africa.....	90,662	1936
Indo-China (French).....	1,000	1924	United States <sup>2</sup> .....	4,770,000	1937
Iraq.....	90,970c	1935	Uruguay.....	12,000	1930
Irish Free State.....	3,686c	1926	Venezuela.....	882c	1926
Italy.....	47,825c	1931	Virgin Islands.....	62	1938
Jamaica.....	2,000	1935	Yugoslavia.....	68,405c	1931

<sup>1</sup> The letter "c" following a figure indicates that it is based on a census.<sup>2</sup> Continental; not including Jews in Alaska and other possessions.

## TABLE IX

IMPORTANT CITIES AND THEIR PRE-WAR JEWISH POPULATION<sup>1</sup>

NOTE: Superior figures next to population figures indicate year of census or estimate; e. g., <sup>35</sup> indicates 1935; <sup>36</sup> indicates 1936; etc.

Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population <sup>1</sup>	Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population <sup>1</sup>
Adrianopol.....	36,000 <sup>35</sup>	5,697 <sup>c27</sup>	Haifa.....	104,800 <sup>39</sup>	58,000 <sup>39</sup>
Alexandria.....	682,101 <sup>37</sup>	27,200 <sup>33</sup>	Hamburg.....	1,682,220 <sup>39</sup>	16,885 <sup>c33</sup>
Algiers.....	252,321 <sup>38</sup>	23,550 <sup>c31</sup>	Harbin.....	330,436 <sup>36</sup>	8,000 <sup>35</sup>
Amsterdam.....	781,660 <sup>35</sup>	65,558 <sup>33</sup>	Hull.....	287,013 <sup>29</sup>	2,500 <sup>29</sup>
Antwerp.....	273,317 <sup>38</sup>	22,000 <sup>31</sup>			
Bagdad <sup>2</sup> (Iraq).....	499,410 <sup>35</sup>	42,799 <sup>c32</sup>	Istanbul.....	741,148 <sup>35</sup>	47,173 <sup>c35</sup>
Basel.....	148,063 <sup>30</sup>	2,563 <sup>c30</sup>			
Belgrade (Yugoslavia)	266,849 <sup>31</sup>	8,936 <sup>c31</sup>	Jaffa.....	77,400 <sup>39</sup>	15,000 <sup>35</sup>
Berdichev (U.S.S.R.)	53,100 <sup>33</sup>	30,812 <sup>c28</sup>	Jassy.....	104,471 <sup>39</sup>	45,000 <sup>28</sup>
Berlin.....	4,332,242 <sup>39</sup>	95,000 <sup>39</sup>	Jerusalem.....	129,800 <sup>39</sup>	79,000 <sup>39</sup>
Bialystok.....	76,792	39,602	Johannesburg.....	203,298 <sup>31</sup>	25,826 <sup>c28</sup>
Birmingham.....	1,002,603 <sup>31</sup>	6,000 <sup>29</sup>			
Bombay.....	1,161,383 <sup>31</sup>	8,620 <sup>31</sup>	Kharkov.....	833,432 <sup>39</sup>	81,139 <sup>c28</sup>
Bratislava.....	138,000 <sup>40</sup>	15,060 <sup>40</sup>	Kiev.....	846,293 <sup>39</sup>	140,256 <sup>c28</sup>
Breslau.....	625,198 <sup>33</sup>	20,202 <sup>c33</sup>	Kishinev.....	112,500 <sup>39</sup>	80,000 <sup>28</sup>
Brussels <sup>4</sup> .....	912,774 <sup>38</sup>	20,000 <sup>21</sup>	Köln.....	756,605 <sup>33</sup>	14,816 <sup>c28</sup>
Bucharest.....	1,648,162 <sup>39</sup>	50,000 <sup>28</sup>	Kovno.....	152,365 <sup>39</sup>	25,044 <sup>c28</sup>
Budapest.....	1,115,877 <sup>39</sup>	204,371 <sup>c30</sup>			
Buenos Aires.....	2,317,755 <sup>38</sup>	120,000	Leeds.....	458,320 <sup>29</sup>	25,000 <sup>29</sup>
Cairo.....	1,307,422 <sup>37</sup>	38,100 <sup>33</sup>	Leipzig.....	701,606 <sup>39</sup>	11,564 <sup>c33</sup>
Calcutta <sup>4</sup> .....	1,485,582 <sup>31</sup>	1,200 <sup>31</sup>	Leningrad.....	3,191,304 <sup>39</sup>	84,503 <sup>c28</sup>
Cape Town.....	119,173 <sup>28</sup>	11,079 <sup>28</sup>	Libau (Latvia).....	57,098 <sup>35</sup>	7,368 <sup>c35</sup>
Cologne (see Köln)...			Lisbon.....	594,390 <sup>30</sup>	1,150 <sup>33</sup>
Constantine (Algeria)	106,830 <sup>36</sup>	13,110 <sup>c31</sup>	Liverpool.....	855,688 <sup>31</sup>	7,000 <sup>29</sup>
Copenhagen.....	843,168 <sup>35</sup>	5,640 <sup>35</sup>	Lodz.....	604,629 <sup>31</sup>	191,720 <sup>c31</sup>
Cracow.....	219,286 <sup>31</sup>	45,828 <sup>c31</sup>	London <sup>3</sup> .....	8,282,118 <sup>38</sup>	233,991 <sup>36</sup>
Czernowitz.....	109,698 <sup>39</sup>	43,555 <sup>28</sup>	Lublin.....	112,285 <sup>31</sup>	38,001 <sup>c31</sup>
			Lwow.....	312,231 <sup>31</sup>	75,316 <sup>c31</sup>
Damascus.....	193,912 <sup>35</sup>	10,000	Luxemburg.....	57,740 <sup>35</sup>	1,395 <sup>30</sup>
Dublin.....	309,272 <sup>29</sup>	3,500 <sup>29</sup>			
Dvinsk.....	45,160 <sup>35</sup>	11,116 <sup>c35</sup>	Manchester.....	989,775	37,500
Edinburgh.....	420,264 <sup>38</sup>	1,500 <sup>38</sup>	Marseilles.....	914,232 <sup>28</sup>	2,000 <sup>31</sup>
			Minsk.....	180,900 <sup>33</sup>	53,686 <sup>c28</sup>
Florence.....	319,141 <sup>38</sup>	2,586 <sup>31</sup>	Montreal.....	818,577 <sup>31</sup>	57,710 <sup>c31</sup>
Frankfurt a. M. ....	546,649 <sup>39</sup>	26,158 <sup>c28</sup>	Moscow.....	4,137,018 <sup>39</sup>	131,747 <sup>c28</sup>
Geneva.....	124,121 <sup>30</sup>	2,224 <sup>c30</sup>	Newcastle.....	274,955 <sup>36</sup>	2,500 <sup>36</sup>
Glasgow.....	1,088,417 <sup>31</sup>	15,000 <sup>29</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> Not including cities of the United States, which are listed on pp. 496-8.

<sup>2</sup> Figure for "Liwa," i. e., Administrative district.

<sup>3</sup> Greater London, Administrative County has 184,063 Jews.

<sup>4</sup> Including suburbs.

TABLE IX (Cont.)

Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population	Name of City	General Population	Jewish Population
Odessa . . . . .	604,223 <sup>20</sup>	153,243c <sup>26</sup>	Tallinn (Esthonia) . . .	127,000 <sup>26</sup>	1,929c <sup>22</sup>
Oran (Algeria) . . . . .	194,746 <sup>26</sup>	20,490c <sup>31</sup>	Tel-Aviv . . . . .	130,300 <sup>29</sup>	130,300 <sup>29</sup>
Oslo . . . . .	253,124 <sup>20</sup>	749c <sup>20</sup>	Toronto . . . . .	631,207 <sup>21</sup>	45,205c <sup>21</sup>
Panama City . . . . .	74,409 <sup>20</sup>	471c <sup>20</sup>	Trieste . . . . .	242,681 <sup>26</sup>	4,627 <sup>21</sup>
Paris . . . . .	2,829,746 <sup>26</sup>	175,000 <sup>21</sup>	Tripoli (Libya) . . . . .	108,240 <sup>28</sup>	15,590 <sup>26</sup>
Prague . . . . .	848,081 <sup>20</sup>	35,463c <sup>20</sup>	Tunis <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	219,578 <sup>26</sup>	27,345 <sup>26</sup>
Rabat (Morocco) . . . .	83,379 <sup>26</sup>	3,676c <sup>26</sup>	Turin (Italy) . . . . .	623,454 <sup>26</sup>	3,758 <sup>21</sup>
Riga . . . . .	385,063 <sup>25</sup>	43,558c <sup>25</sup>	Vienna . . . . .	1,918,462 <sup>22</sup>	178,034c <sup>24</sup>
Rome . . . . .	1,148,948 <sup>24</sup>	11,280 <sup>21</sup>	Warsaw . . . . .	1,171,898 <sup>21</sup>	333,354c <sup>21</sup>
Salonica . . . . .	236,524 <sup>28</sup>	55,250c <sup>28</sup>	Wellington (N. Z.) . . .	149,971 <sup>26</sup>	896c <sup>26</sup>
Sarajewo (Yugoslavia) . .	78,173 <sup>21</sup>	9,320 <sup>26</sup>	Wilno . . . . .	207,750 <sup>21</sup>	54,596c <sup>21</sup>
Shanghai <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,489,998 <sup>26</sup>	5,500 <sup>25</sup>	Winnipeg . . . . .	218,785 <sup>21</sup>	17,153c <sup>21</sup>
Smyrna . . . . .	170,546 <sup>25</sup>	16,215c <sup>27</sup>	Zagreb (Yugoslavia) . .	185,581 <sup>21</sup>	9,500 <sup>26</sup>
Sofia . . . . .	287,976 <sup>24</sup>	25,863c <sup>24</sup>	Zurich . . . . .	337,164 <sup>29</sup>	6,700 <sup>29</sup>
Stockholm . . . . .	497,367 <sup>20</sup>	3,432c <sup>20</sup>			
Strasbourg . . . . .	181,465 <sup>21</sup>	7,000 <sup>21</sup>			

<sup>5</sup> Exclusive of Europeans.

## C. IMMIGRATION OF JEWS TO THE UNITED STATES

### 1. During the Year Ended June 30, 1943

*Admissions and Departures.*—During the year ended June 30, 1943, a total of 4,705 Jewish immigrants were admitted to the United States, 55.65 percent less than in the preceding year (10,608). During the same period, 88 Jews emigrated from the country. The net increase through immigration was thus 4,617.

*Deportations and Debarments.*—During the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1943, a total of 6 Jews previously admitted were deported, and 32 applying for admission were debarred. The former number represents 0.13% of the net increase of Jewish immigrants over emigrants, while the number of debarred constitutes 0.68% of those admitted. These percentages continue to be very low. The percentage of the deported is the lowest since 1921; and the percentage of the debarred is the lowest on record. The immigration as a whole, however, shows a rise in deportations during 1943 (22.60%, as compared with 17.32% for the preceding year); the ratio of debarments, on the other hand, is somewhat lower (6.30%, as compared with 6.37% for the preceding year).

*Countries of Origin.*—Since 1931, there has been a decrease of Jewish immigration from a group of adjacent countries in Eastern Europe in which lived almost half of the total number of Jews in the world.<sup>1</sup> For a number of years before 1931, these countries contributed close to two-thirds of the total Jewish immigration to the United States. In that year, the Jewish immigration from these countries dropped from 64.95% to 56.24% of the total Jewish immigration; the percentage remained approximately stationary in 1932 (57.31%), and 1933 (57.29%). In the latter year, Jewish immigration from Germany, which had theretofore been negligible, began to become numerically significant, although

<sup>1</sup> Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Russia.



only 3.04% for the year ending June 30, 1933. In the following year, however, the immigration from Germany was 43.20% of the total, whereas the immigration from the former major sources of Jewish immigration dropped to 27.94% of the total Jewish influx. In 1935, the number coming from Germany (34.80% of the total) almost equalled the number from the Eastern European countries. In 1936, the immigration from Germany rose to 52.53%, while the admissions from Eastern Europe fell to 21.32% of the total Jewish immigration; and the difference continued to be more and more pronounced, until 1940, when the percentages for Germany and for the Eastern European countries were 53.81% and 9.17% respectively. In 1941, however, only 15.98% of the total number of Jewish immigrants admitted came from Germany, and only 4.89% came from Eastern European countries; and the ratio continued about the same in 1942: 19.49% of the Jewish immigrants came directly from Germany, 6.03% from Eastern European countries, and 74.48% from other countries. In 1943, the percentage of Jews coming from Germany proper was but negligible. Of the total number of Jewish immigrants admitted, 10.33% came from the so-called Central European countries, and 89.67% from the rest of Europe and other countries in the world. Of this group of immigrants, 4,219 in number, 25.60% came from Canada, 21.07% from Cuba, 19.89% from France, 11% from Great Britain, 4.24% from Germany, and the balance of 18.20% from other countries.

*Sex.*—Of the total number of Jewish immigrants admitted during the fiscal year, 46.35% were males and 53.65% were females; while in the immigration as a whole there was a lower percentage of males and a higher percentage of females (41.41% males and 58.59% females).

*Age.*—Compared with that of the total immigration, the age distribution of the Jewish immigrants shows a lower percentage of the group between 16 and 45 years of age, and a higher percentage of the older group; the percentage of children is slightly lower among Jews. Thus, of the number of Jewish immigrants, 12.58% were children under 16 years of age, 53.69% were persons between 16 and 45, and 33.73% were 46 years or over; of the total immigration, the corresponding percentages were 13.40% for those under 16, 64.41% for the 16–45 group, and 22.19% for the older group.

*Conjugal Condition.*—The largest proportion of immigrants arriving in the country was in the group of married persons — 53.30% among the Jewish immigrants and 50.77% among the total. The next largest group was that of single persons: 35.58% for the Jewish immigrants, and 40.62% for the total. Of the remaining immigrants, 9.18% were widowed and 1.94% were divorced among the Jews; and 6.95% widowed and 1.66% divorced, among the total.

*Family Character of Jewish Immigration.*—The family character of the Jewish immigration approximates that of the general immigration. While the proportion of immigrants who came to join relatives is higher in the Jewish group, the difference is only moderate (72.47% for the Jews and 69.98% for the total immigration). Of the remaining number, 7.40% of the Jews and 9.92% of the total immigrants came to join friends; and 20.0% of immigrants (total as well as Jewish) had neither relatives nor friends.

After the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, the inclusion of "Hebrew" as a classification of "race or people" was discontinued by the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Therefore, data of the number of Jewish immigrants arriving after June 30, 1943 are not available from official sources.

## 2. From 1881 to 1943

Of the earlier waves of Jewish immigration to the United States, which were made up chiefly of immigrants from Spain, Portugal, and Holland, and from Germany, no reliable statistics are available. Such statistics were recorded only beginning in 1881, but these are not complete for the entire period since then. For the seventeen years from 1881 to 1898, we have statistics only for the number of Jews admitted at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. For the next eight years (1899-1907) we have figures for the number of Jews admitted at all ports. It is only since 1908 that statistics of departure as well as of arrivals have been recorded.

Notwithstanding these deficiencies and gaps, we are in a position to arrive at an approximate figure for the total Jewish immigration since 1881. From 1908, when the number of departures began to be recorded, up to 1914, after which the World War and restrictive legislation interrupted the free flow of immigration, the percentage of Jews departing to those admitted was 7.14%. We may assume

that the same percentage held good during the period 1899-1907 for which we have complete figures for Jewish admissions. If this assumption is correct, the number of Jews admitted during those years totalled 829,244. For the period from 1881-1898 we have figures only for Jews admitted at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We may perhaps assume that the number of departures during those years equalled the number of admissions at other ports; in other words, that the total number of Jews admitted at all ports equalled the number admitted at the three ports mentioned, namely, 533,478. Adding the net increases for these two periods, thus arrived at, to the net increase from 1908 to 1943, for which official statistics are available, we find that the total net increase of the Jewish population of the United States as a result of immigration was 2,499,154 for the sixty-three years from 1881 to 1943.

Table XIII, which is a summary of the immigration and emigration, to and from the United States, since 1881, shows the fluctuations in the annual averages of the number of Jews who arrived, caused in turn by the World War, the postwar condition of European Jews, the operation of the several quota restriction laws and the executive order of 1931 for the strict application of the "likely to become a public charge" provision of the immigration law, and the expulsive force of persecution in Germany.

TABLE X

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, DEBARRED,  
AND DEPORTED, JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1943

	July 1, 1942—June 30, 1943		
	Total	Jews	P. C.
Admission <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	23,725	4,705	19.83
Departure <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5,107	88 <sup>3</sup>	1.72
Increase . . . . .	18,618	4,617	24.80
Debarred . . . . .	1,495	32	2.14
Deported . . . . .	4,207	6	0.14

<sup>1</sup> In addition, 81,117 non-immigrants, including 1,122 Jews (1.32%) were admitted during the year ended June 30, 1943.

<sup>2</sup> In addition, 53,615 non-emigrant aliens departed during the year ended June 30, 1943, including 867 Jews (1.62%).

<sup>3</sup> 61 to Great Britain, 12 to Mexico, 10 to Canada, 2 to Central and South America, and 3 to other countries.

TABLE XI

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED, BY SEX, AGE, CONJUGAL  
CONDITION, ETC., YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943

	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED	23,725	4,705	100.00	100.00
SEX				
Males . . . . .	9,825	2,181	41.41	46.35
Females . . . . .	13,900	2,524	58.59	53.65
AGE				
Under 16 . . . . .	3,179	592	13.40	12.58
16-44 . . . . .	15,282	2,526	64.41	53.69
45 and over . . . . .	5,264	1,587	22.19	33.73
MARITAL CONDITION				
Single . . . . .	9,638	1,674	40.62	35.58
Married . . . . .	12,044	2,508	50.77	53.30
Widowed . . . . .	1,649	432	6.95	9.18
Divorced . . . . .	394	91	1.66	1.94
PERSONS JOINED				
Relatives . . . . .	16,602	3,410	69.98	72.47
Friends . . . . .	2,353	348	9.92	7.40
None . . . . .	4,770	947	20.10	20.13

TABLE XII

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF LAST RESIDENCE OF JEWISH  
IMMIGRANTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943

	Total	Jews	P.C.	Distribution	
				Total	Jews
ALL COUNTRIES	23,725	4,705	19.83	100.00	100.00
CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	712	486	68.26	3.00	10.33
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	102	54	52.94	14.33	11.11
Hungary . . . . .	75	40	53.33	10.53	8.23
Latvia . . . . .	21	13	61.91	2.95	2.67
Lithuania . . . . .	43	24	55.81	6.04	4.94
Poland . . . . .	394	291	73.86	55.34	59.88
Rumania . . . . .	45	40	88.89	6.32	8.23
Russia . . . . .	32	24	75.00	4.49	4.94
OTHER COUNTRIES	23,013	4,219	18.33	97.00	89.67
Belgium . . . . .	120	88	73.33	0.52	2.09
France . . . . .	1,201	839	69.86	5.22	19.89
Germany . . . . .	248	179	72.18	1.08	4.24
Great Britain . . . . .	974	464	47.64	4.23	11.00
Portugal . . . . .	395	125	31.65	1.72	2.96
Palestine . . . . .	107	100	93.46	0.47	2.37
Other Asia . . . . .	227	34	14.98	0.99	0.81
Africa . . . . .	141	63	44.68	0.61	1.49
Canada . . . . .	9,571	1,080	11.28	41.59	25.60
Cuba . . . . .	1,662	889	53.49	7.22	21.07
Other West Indies . . . . .	650	37	5.69	2.82	0.88
Mexico . . . . .	4,172	66	1.58	18.13	1.56
South America . . . . .	693	63	9.09	3.01	1.49
Other Countries . . . . .	2,852 <sup>1</sup>	192 <sup>2</sup>	6.73	12.39	4.55

<sup>1</sup> Including 254 from Spain, 229 from Greece, 132 from Ireland, 123 from Switzerland, 77 from Netherlands, 71 from Norway, 58 from Sweden, 49 from Italy, 29 from Yugoslavia, and 248 from other Europe; 1,218 from Central America, and 196 from other America; and 168 from other countries.

<sup>2</sup> Including 47 from Spain, 43 from Switzerland, 22 from Netherlands, 11 from Italy, 5 from Sweden, 4 from Yugoslavia, 3 from Greece, and 22 from other Europe; 25 from other America; and 10 from other countries.

TABLE XIII  
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1943

Period	Admissions			Departures			Net Increase		
	Total	Jews	Average No. of Jews per Year	Total	Jews	P. C. to Admissions		Total	Jews
						Total	Jews		
1881-1898	8,173,890								
1899-1907	6,974,447	829,244	92,138	2,063,767	59,208 <sup>2</sup>	33.55	7.14	533,478 <sup>1</sup>	
1908-1914	6,709,357	656,397	93,771	46,838	46,838	30.76	7.14	770,036 <sup>2</sup>	
1915-1920	1,602,680	79,921	13,320	906,538	3,470	56.56	4.34	609,559	
1921	805,228	119,036	119,036	247,718	483	30.76	0.41	696,142	
1922-1924	1,539,371	153,232	51,077	356,951	1,503	23.19	0.98	557,510	
1925-1930	1,762,610	67,686	11,281	440,407	1,597	24.99	2.36	1,182,420	
1931-1936	256,538	26,027	4,338	359,680	2,112	140.20	8.11	1,322,203	
1937-1943	376,175	150,533	21,507	129,643	1,204	34.33	0.80	103,142	
1908-1943	13,051,959	1,252,832	—	4,504,704	57,207	34.51	4.57	246,532	
1881-1943	28,200,296							8,547,255	
									1,195,640
									2,499,154

Admission at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.  
Estimated. See p. 506.



TABLE XIV  
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1908-1943

Year	Admissions			Departures			Net Increase			
	Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total	Total	Jews	P. C. to Admissions		Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total
						Total	Jews			
1908-1914...	6,709,357	656,397	9.78	2,063,767	46,838	30.76	7.14	4,645,590	609,559	13.12
1915-1920...	1,602,680	79,921	4.99	906,538	3,470	56.56	4.34	696,142	76,451	10.98
1921	805,228	119,036	14.7	247,718	483	30.76	0.41	557,510	118,553	21.2
1922	309,556	55,524	17.3	198,712	830	64.2	1.5	110,844	52,694	47.5
1923	522,919	49,719	9.5	81,450	413	15.57	.83	441,469	49,306	11.16
1924	706,896	49,989	7.07	76,789	260	10.8	.52	630,107	49,729	7.89
1925	294,314	10,292	3.5	92,728	291	31.51	2.83	201,586	10,001	4.96
1926	304,488	10,267	3.3	76,992	341	25.2	3.3	227,496	9,926	4.3
1927	335,175	11,483	3.4	73,566	224	21.8	1.9	261,809	11,259	4.3
1928	307,255	11,639	3.8	77,457	253	25.21	2.17	229,798	11,386	4.95
1929	279,678	12,479	4.46	69,203	189	24.74	1.51	210,475	12,290	5.84
1930	241,700	11,526	4.77	50,661	299	20.96	2.59	191,039	11,227	5.88
1931	97,139	5,692	5.86	61,882	319	63.70	5.60	35,257	5,373	15.24
1932	35,576	2,755	7.74	103,295	452	290.35	16.41	—67,719	2,303	—
1933	23,068	2,372	10.28	80,081	384	347.15	16.19	—57,013	1,988	—
1934	29,470	4,134	14.03	39,771	319	134.96	7.72	—10,301	3,815	—
1935	34,956	4,837	13.84	38,834	330	111.09	6.82	— 3,878	4,507	—
1936	36,329	6,252	17.21	55,817	308	98.59	4.93	— 512	5,944	—
1937	50,244	11,352	22.59	26,736	232	53.21	2.04	23,508	11,120	47.30
1938	67,895	19,736	29.07	25,210	255	37.13	1.29	42,685	19,481	45.64
1939	82,998	43,450	52.35	26,651	176	32.11	0.41	56,347	43,274	76.80
1940	70,756	36,945	52.21	21,461	150	30.33	0.41	49,295	36,795	74.64
1941	51,776	23,737	45.85	17,115	186	33.06	0.78	34,661	23,551	67.95
1942	28,781	10,608	36.86	7,363	117	25.58	1.10	21,418	10,491	48.98
1943	23,725	4,705	19.83	5,107	88	21.53	1.87	18,618	4,617	24.80
Total...	13,051,959	1,252,847	9.60	4,504,704	57,207	34.51	4.57	8,547,255	1,195,640	13.99

## D. JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES

**Canada.**—During the year ended March 31, 1943, a total of 270 Jews entered Canada (239 from the United States), 3.63% of the total. Two-fifths of the immigrants, both total and Jewish, were males, and three-fifths, females. The immigrants of 18 years or over constituted three-fourths of the total number arriving — 75.19% of the Jewish immigrants, and 75.37% of all immigrants, were in that group.

In the occupational distribution, there seems to be quite a drop in the proportion of immigrants engaged in farming, both general and Jewish. While in former years, the largest proportion of immigrants admitted were farmers, and, in recent years, the proportion was equally high, and even higher, among the Jewish immigrants, the percentage in 1943 was only 0.74% among the Jews, and 4.19% among the total immigration. Of the other occupations that are specified, 18.89% of the Jewish immigrants were in the trading and clerical classes; 13.33% were mechanics; 0.74% laborers; and 0.37% female domestic servants; the occupations of the remaining two-thirds (65.93%) were not reported. In the total immigration, of which 65.61% are likewise in the unspecified group, there are recorded a considerably lower proportion, compared with the Jewish immigrants, in the trading and clerical classes; also a lower proportion in mechanics; and a considerably higher percentage of female domestic servants and laborers.

Of the 270 Jews who entered the country (31 via ocean ports and 239 from the United States), 165 were born in the United States, 9 in Canada, 1 in Jamaica; and the remainder (95) were born in European countries. Of this number, 24 were born in Poland, 22 in Russia, 14 in England, 10 in Germany, and 26 in other countries. Of the total number of immigrants (7,445) who entered Canada, 3,479, or nearly half, were born in the United States, and 437 were born in Canada.

**Other American Countries.**—Owing to present conditions, it has not been possible to secure any new figures of Jewish immigration to Cuba since 1941, and to the Union of South Africa since

1938. Through the good offices of the HICEM, however, we have obtained figures for Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

**Brazil.**—During 1940, a total of 2,416 Jewish immigrants were admitted to Brazil; 1,500 were admitted in 1941; 108 in 1942; and only 11 in 1943. As there are no figures available for the total immigration to this country except for 1941, there is no way of comparing the Jewish immigration with the total, except in that year, when the percentage of Jews entering the country was 5.92%. From 1925 to 1943, a total of 52,365 Jews entered the country. The number of Jewish immigrants admitted during 1925–1939 constituted 5.59% of the total number of persons admitted.

**Uruguay.**—During 1940, 373 Jews entered Uruguay, 0.17% of the total; during 1941, the number entering was 639, 0.26% of the total; and in 1942, it was 138. From 1927 to 1942, a total of 19,378 Jews entered the country. The number of Jewish immigrants admitted during 1927–1941 constituted 0.68% of the total number of persons admitted.

**Argentina.**—Complete figures are available of immigration to Argentina from 1901 to 1942. In the first decade (1901–1910), 53,090 Jews entered Argentina, 3.01% of the total admitted; in the next decade, the number of Jewish immigrants totaled 42,824, 3.55% of the total admitted; and in the third decade, 78,188 Jews, 5.60% of the total. In the years that followed, as our table indicates, we find that the number of Jews admitted varied from 4,856 in 1938 to 192 in 1942, the percentages to the total varying from 15.01% in 1940 to 5.55% in 1932. During the period of 42 years, from 1901 to 1942, a total of 204,022 Jews entered the country, 4.35% of the total admitted.

TABLE XV

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA, BY SEX, AGE,  
OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION, 1943

	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,445	270	100.00	100.00
Via Ocean Ports.....	2,618	31	35.16	11.48
From United States.....	4,827	239	64.84	88.52
<b>SEX</b>				
Males.....	3,017	108	40.52	40.00
Females.....	4,428	162	59.48	60.00
<b>AGE</b>				
Under 18 years.....	1,834	67	24.63	24.81
18 years and over.....	5,611	203	75.37	75.19
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Farmers.....	312	2	4.19	0.74
Laborers.....	390	2	5.24	0.74
Mechanics.....	791	36	10.63	13.33
Trading and Clerical Classes.....	639	51	8.58	18.89
Female Domestic Servants.....	428	1	5.75	0.37
Other Classes.....	4,885	178	65.61	65.93
<b>COUNTRY OF BIRTH</b>				
United States.....	3,479	165	46.73	61.11
Poland.....	38	24	0.51	8.89
Russia.....	38	22	0.51	8.15
England.....	943	14	12.67	5.19
Germany.....	43	10	0.57	3.70
Canada.....	437	9	5.87	3.33
Other Countries.....	2,467	26	33.14	9.63
<b>DESTINATION</b>				
Ontario.....	3,321	140	44.61	51.85
Quebec.....	1,337	87	17.96	32.22
British Columbia.....	848	17	11.39	6.30
Manitoba.....	189	11	2.54	4.08
Nova Scotia.....	1,018	6	13.67	2.22
Alberta.....	291	5	3.91	1.85
New Brunswick.....	278	4	3.73	1.48
Saskatchewan.....	123	—	1.65	—
Prince Edward Island.....	40	—	0.54	—

TABLE XVI

## SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, 1901-1943

Year	Total	Jews <sup>1</sup>	Per Cent Jews to To- tal	Year	Total	Jews <sup>1</sup>	Per Cent Jews to To- tal
1901	49,149	2,765	5.6	1924	148,560	4,255	2.8
1902	67,379	1,015	1.5	1925	111,362	4,459	4.
1903	128,364	2,066	1.6	1926	96,064	4,014	4.18
1904	130,331	3,727	2.8	1927	143,991	4,863	3.38
1905	146,266	7,715	5.2	1928	151,597	4,766	3.14
1906	189,064	7,127	3.8	1929	167,722	3,848	2.29
1907	124,667	6,584	5.2	1930	163,288	4,164	2.55
1908	262,469	7,712	2.9	1931	88,223	3,421	3.88
1909	146,908	1,636	1.1	1932	25,752	649	2.52
1910	208,794	3,182	1.5	1933	19,782	772	3.90
1911	311,084	5,146	1.6	1934	13,903	943	6.06
1912	354,237	5,322	1.5	1935	12,136	624	5.14
1913	402,432	7,387	1.8	1936	11,103	880	7.93
1914	384,878	11,252	2.9	1937	12,023	619	5.15
1915	144,789	3,107	2.1	1938	15,645	584	3.73
1916	48,537	65	.1	1939	17,128	890	5.20
1917	75,374	136	.1	1940	16,205	1,623	10.02
1918	79,074	32	0.4	1941	11,496	626	5.45
1919	57,702	22	0.04	1942	8,865	388	4.38
1920	117,336	116	.09	1943	7,445	270	3.63
1921	148,477	2,763	1.9				
1922	89,999	8,404	9.3	Total	5,982,487	132,732	2.22
1923	72,887	2,793	3.8				

<sup>1</sup> The figures for the Jews entering Canada during 1901-1925 are exclusive of those who entered from the United States.

TABLE XVII

## SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL, 1925-1943

Year	Total <sup>1</sup>	Jews	P. C.
1925.....	84,883	2,624 <sup>2</sup>	3.09
1926.....	121,569	3,906 <sup>2</sup>	3.21
1927.....	101,568	5,167 <sup>2</sup>	5.09
1928.....	82,061	4,055 <sup>2</sup>	4.94
1929.....	100,424	5,610 <sup>3</sup>	5.59
1930.....	67,066	3,558	5.31
1931.....	31,410	1,940 <sup>4</sup>	6.18
1932.....	34,683	2,049 <sup>4</sup>	5.91
1933.....	48,812	3,317 <sup>4</sup>	6.80
1934.....	50,371	3,794 <sup>2</sup>	7.53
1935.....	35,913	1,758 <sup>2</sup>	4.90
1936.....	12,773	3,418 <sup>2</sup>	27.01
1937.....	34,677	2,003 <sup>2</sup>	5.78
1938.....	19,388	530 <sup>2</sup>	2.73
1939.....	38,339 <sup>5</sup>	4,601 <sup>2</sup>	12.00
1940.....	—	2,416 <sup>2</sup>	—
1941.....	25,353	1,500 <sup>2</sup>	5.92
1942.....	—	108 <sup>2</sup>	—
1943.....	—	11 <sup>2</sup>	—
Total 1925-1939.....	863,937	48,330	5.59
1925-1943.....	—	52,365	—

<sup>1</sup> Communicated by the Consul General of Brazil in New York City.

<sup>2</sup> Supplied by Hicem.

<sup>3</sup> Communicated by Ica.

<sup>4</sup> Communicated by Hias.

<sup>5</sup> Including 15,780 temporary immigrants.



TABLE XVIII

## SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO URUGUAY, 1927-1941

Year	Total	Jews <sup>1</sup>	P. C.
1927.....	183,386	771 <sup>2</sup>	0.42
1928.....	180,654	1,500 <sup>3</sup>	0.83
1929.....	184,514	2,000 <sup>3</sup>	1.08
1930.....	230,464 <sup>4</sup>	1,600 <sup>3</sup>	0.69
1931.....	160,000 <sup>5</sup>	1,250 <sup>6</sup>	0.78
1932.....	120,670 <sup>5</sup>	765 <sup>7</sup>	0.63
1933.....	105,985 <sup>5</sup>	500 <sup>7</sup>	0.47
1934.....	158,954 <sup>5</sup>	1,205 <sup>6</sup>	0.76
1935.....	176,264	560 <sup>6</sup>	0.32
1936.....	196,205	1,262 <sup>6</sup>	0.64
1937.....	203,542	1,530 <sup>8</sup>	0.75
1938.....	221,969	3,115 <sup>8</sup>	1.40
1939.....	227,537	2,170 <sup>8</sup>	0.95
1940.....	218,908 <sup>5</sup>	373 <sup>8</sup>	0.17
1941.....	250,369 <sup>5</sup>	639 <sup>8</sup>	0.26
1942.....	—	138 <sup>8</sup>	—
Total 1927-1941.....	2,819,421	19,240	0.68
1927-1942.....	—	19,378	—

<sup>1</sup> Ica.<sup>2</sup> Number assisted by local Jewish Committee.<sup>3</sup> Number assisted in 1928, 1,270; in 1928, 1,449.<sup>4</sup> Anuario Estadístico.<sup>5</sup> Communicated by Consul General of Uruguay in New York City.<sup>6</sup> Hias.<sup>7</sup> Estimate as given by Hias.<sup>8</sup> Hicem.

TABLE XIX

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION  
TO ARGENTINA, 1901-1942

Year	Total <sup>1</sup>	Jews <sup>1</sup>	P. C.
1901-1910.....	1,764,103	53,090	3.01
1911-1920.....	1,204,919	42,824	3.55
1921-1930.....	1,397,415	78,188	5.60
1931.....	56,333	3,569	6.34
1932.....	31,267	1,734	5.55
1933.....	24,345	1,962	8.06
1934.....	27,554	2,115	7.69
1935.....	35,006	3,160	9.03
1936.....	35,560	4,225	11.88
1937.....	41,469	4,178	10.08
1938.....	37,762	4,856	12.86
1939.....	14,506	1,833	12.64
1940.....	6,210	932	15.01
1941.....	12,133	1,164	9.59
1942.....	3,373	192	5.69
Total 1901-1942.....	4,691,955	204,022	4.35

<sup>1</sup> Supplied by Hicem.

## **E. JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE**

Owing to existing conditions, it has not been possible to secure official or other reliable figures of the immigration of Jews into Palestine after July, 1942. An analysis of the figures of general and of Jewish immigration into Palestine for the year 1941 was given in Volume 45, pp. 596-599. Figures for the first half of 1942 are given on p. 597 of the same volume.

For these reasons, we are in position to present only a summary of Jewish immigration to Palestine from 1917 to 1941.

### **From 1917 to 1941**

From the date of the British occupation of Palestine, December 9, 1917, to the end of 1941, a total of 334,870 Jews entered the country, the yearly number varying between 61,854 in 1935 and 2,178 in 1928. The number of Jews that departed between December 9, 1917 and the end of 1921, was small. But, during the decade from 1922 to 1931, a total of 27,809 Jews emigrated, or 29.53% of the number admitted. Figures for emigration during the second half of 1932 and the years 1933-1935 are not available. During the ten years 1922-1931, the yearly emigration of Jews varied between 666 in 1931 and 7,365 in 1926; and the percentage of Jewish emigration to Jewish immigration varied between 6.36% in 1925 and 99.54% in 1928, (in 1936 it was 2.60%) while in 1927, Jewish emigration exceeded Jewish immigration by 86.92%. The net immigration of Jews during 1922-1931 was 66,353. One year, 1927, shows a decrease of 2,358 Jews, but all other years witnessed an increase of Jewish immigration over emigration, varying between 10 in 1928 and 31,650 in 1925.

TABLE XX  
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE, 1917-1941

YEAR	Immigration			Emigration			Net Increase or Decrease			P. C. Jewish Immigrants to Total	Jewish Emi- grants Per 1000 Immigrants
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews		
Dec. 9, 1917, to May 1921 June to Dec. 1921.....	14,101 4,861	14,101 4,784	* 77	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* 94.40	* *
1922.....	8,128	7,844	284	2,939	1,503	1,436	5,189	6,341	-1,152 <sup>1</sup>	96.51	192
1923.....	7,991	7,421	570	4,947	3,466	1,481	3,044	3,955	-911 <sup>1</sup>	92.87	467
1924.....	13,553	12,856	697	2,511	2,037	474	11,042	10,819	223	94.86	158
1925.....	34,641	33,801	840	4,100	2,151	1,949	30,541	31,650	-1,109 <sup>1</sup>	97.58	64
1926.....	13,910	13,081	829	9,429	7,365	2,064	4,481	5,716	-1,235 <sup>1</sup>	94.04	563
1927.....	3,595	2,713	882	6,978	5,071	1,907	-3,383 <sup>1</sup>	-2,558 <sup>1</sup>	-1,025 <sup>1</sup>	75.47	1,869
1928.....	3,086	2,178	908	3,122	2,168	954	-361	10	-461	70.58	995
1929.....	6,566	5,249	1,317	2,835	1,746	1,089	3,731	3,503	228	79.94	333
1930.....	6,433	4,944	1,489	2,911	1,636	1,275	3,522	3,308	214	76.85	331
1931.....	5,533	4,075	1,458	1,346	666	680	4,187	3,409	778	73.65	163
1922-1931.....	103,436	94,162	9,274	41,118	27,809	13,309	62,318	66,353	-4,035 <sup>1</sup>	91.03	295
1932-1935.....	151,555	144,093	7,462	*	*	*	*	*	*	95.08	—
1936.....	31,671	29,727	1,944	1,178	773	405	30,493	28,954	1,541	93.86	26
1937.....	12,475	10,536	1,939	1,528	889	639	10,947	9,647	1,300	84.46	84
1938.....	15,263	12,868	2,395	1,811	1,095	716	13,452	11,773	1,679	84.31	85
1939.....	18,433	16,405	2,028	1,996	1,019	977	16,437	15,386	1,051	89.00	62
1940.....	5,611	4,547	1,064	1,185	693	492	4,426	3,854	572	81.04	152
1941.....	4,270	3,647	623	1,216	426	790	3,054	3,221	-167 <sup>1</sup>	85.41	117
1917-1941.....	361,676	334,870	26,806							92.67	

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

\* Figures not available.



# THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT



Offices: 386 Fourth Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

Cable Address: "WISHCOM, N. Y."

1944

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“The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur; and to compass these ends to administer any relief fund which shall come into its possession or which may be received by it, in trust or otherwise, for any of the aforesaid objects or for purposes comprehended therein.”

—*Extract from the Charter*



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EDWARD A. NORMAN .....	New York, N. Y.
NATHAN M. OHRBACH .....	New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER .....	New York, N. Y.
VICTOR S. RIESENFELD .....	New York, N. Y.
LESSING J. ROSENWALD .....	Jenkintown, Pa.
RALPH E. SAMUEL .....	New York, N. Y.
DAVID SHER .....	New York, N. Y.
MENDEL B. SILBERBERG .....	Los Angeles, Cal.
MAX C. SLOSS .....	San Francisco, Cal.
JESSE H. STEINHART .....	San Francisco, Cal.
HORACE STERN .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
DAVID H. SULZBERGER .....	New York, N. Y.
F. FRANK VORENBERG .....	Boston, Mass.
MORRIS D. WALDMAN .....	New York, N. Y.
FRANK L. WEIL .....	New York, N. Y.
MAURICE WERTHEIM .....	New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH WILLEN .....	New York, N. Y.
HENRY WINEMAN .....	Detroit, Mich.
IRA M. YOUNKER .....	New York, N. Y.

## STATEMENT OF VIEWS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION IN JEWISH LIFE

ADOPTED BY THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
ON JANUARY 31, 1943

### I.

At this time when our country is engaged in an epoch-making war, we, who are united with our brethren of all faiths in the common bond of American citizenship, pledge every effort and every sacrifice to the winning of the war, the achievement for the whole world of the Four Freedoms and the blessings of the Atlantic Charter and the establishment of a just and enduring peace.

### II.

We reaffirm our devotion to our religion and pledge ourselves to maintain and perpetuate the vitality of the Jewish religious community, confident that its teachings have constituted and will continue to constitute a basic contribution to the development of civilization and of democracy.

### III.

We join with our brethren of all creeds in the continued fight against those who through bigotry and prejudice endeavor in any way to imperil the rights of any group of American Citizens and thus to divide our country and undermine the foundations of American liberty.

### IV.

We urge upon the United Nations and upon those who shall frame the terms of peace the relief from the havoc and ruin inflicted by Axis barbarism on millions of unoffending human beings, especially Jews, their repatriation, rehabilitation and the complete restoration and safeguarding of their equal civil and religious rights.



## V.

To the extent that economic conditions in the war-torn lands shall make emigration therefrom of their nationals necessary, we ask the implementation by those who shall frame the terms of peace of a program which shall under international supervision facilitate voluntary settlement elsewhere under the most favorable conditions.

## VI.

We ask of the United Nations and those who shall frame the terms of peace, reaffirmation of the fundamental principle that Jewish citizens of every land, fulfilling their obligation of complete loyalty to their respective countries, shall be guaranteed the correlative right of complete equality. We applaud the recent statement of the Secretary of State, that we must have a world in which Jews like all others "are free to abide in peace and in honor."

## VII.

Thus, while associating ourselves fully with all the purposes of human freedom and betterment proclaimed by the President of the United States, we have special concern with the two objectives, salvation of these suffering people and the preservation of the Jewish community as a spiritual force.

## VIII.

We recognize that there are now more than half a million Jews in Palestine who have built up a sound and flourishing economic life and a satisfying spiritual and cultural life, and who now constitute substantially one-third of the population, and that while this Palestinian immigration has been a blessed amelioration of the condition of this large number of Jews, and has helped to bring about a great development of the country itself, settlement in Palestine although an important factor, cannot alone furnish and should not be expected to furnish the solution of the problem of post-war Jewish rehabilitation.

## IX.

We affirm our deep sympathy with and our desire to cooperate with those Jews who wish to settle in Palestine.

## X.

With respect to the government of Palestine, we recognize wide divergence of opinion and that under existing conditions there should be no preconceived formula at this time as to the permanent political structure which shall obtain there. Since we hold that in the United States as in all other countries Jews, like all others of their citizens are nationals of those nations and of no other, there can be no political identification of Jews outside of Palestine with whatever government may there be instituted.

## XI.

We endorse the policy of friendship and co-operation between Jews and Arabs in Palestine and urge that every possible avenue be followed to establish good will and active collaboration between them.

## XII.

We approve for Palestine an international trusteeship responsible to the United Nations for the following purposes:

(a) To safeguard the Jewish settlement in and Jewish immigration into Palestine and to guarantee adequate scope for future growth and development to the full extent of the economic absorptive capacity of the country.

(b) To safeguard and protect the fundamental rights of all inhabitants.

(c) To safeguard and protect the holy places of all faiths.

(d) To prepare the country to become, within a reasonable period of years, a self-governing commonwealth under a constitution and a bill of rights that will safeguard and protect these purposes and basic rights for all.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

January 30, 1944

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the General Committee of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York City, on Sunday, January 30, 1944. Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer, President, called the meeting to order.

### Attendance

The following Corporate Members were present:

#### CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles: Mendel B. Silberberg

#### CONNECTICUT

Hartford: Solomon Elsner; Isidore Wise

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington: Milton W. King; I. L. Sharfman

#### GEORGIA

Atlanta: Armand May

#### ILLINOIS

Chicago: James H. Becker; Arthur Horwich; Louis Wirth

#### MARYLAND

Baltimore: Jacob Blaustein; Sidney Hollander; Sidney Lansburgh

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Boston: Herbert Ehrmann, Jacob J. Kaplan

Brookline: A. M. Sonnabend

Lowell: Maurice Barlofsky

#### MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids: H. J. Bylan

#### MINNESOTA

Duluth: Erwin Oreck; A. B. Polinsky

#### NEW JERSEY

Bayonne: William Rubin

Elizabeth: Samuel Koestler

Newark: Julius H. Cohn; Herbert J. Hannoch

Passaic: William N. Gurtman

Paterson: Edward H. Saltzman

Plainfield: William Newcorn

Trenton: Sidney Goldmann

## NEW YORK

Buffalo: Samuel J. Harris

Great Neck: Earl Morse

Mt. Vernon: Leon Mann

New York City: Michael G. Appel\*; Salo W. Baron; Herman W. Block; Mrs. Sidney C. Borg; Emanuel Celler; S. Dingol; Louis Finkelstein; William Fischman; Norman S. Goetz; Samuel H. Goldenson; Arthur J. Goldsmith; I. Edwin Goldwasser; Mortimer Hays; Henry S. Hendricks; Abraham Herman; Maurice B. Hexter; Stanley M. Isaacs; Joseph J. Klein; Arthur K. Kuhn; Jacob Landau; Edward Lazansky; Irving Lehman; Samuel D. Leidesdorf; Samuel M. Levy; Harry E. Lewis; Sam A. Lewisohn; William Liebermann; James Marshall; Alexander Marx; Jacob Massel, Mrs. Albert J. May; George Z. Medalie; Joseph M. Proskauer; Victor S. Riesenfeld; Chester Rohrllich; A. J. Rongy; William Rosenwald; Samuel Salzman; Samuel Schulman; Wolfgang S. Schwabacher; Bernard Semel; David Sher; Samuel Shore; John Slawson; Nathan Spingold; Fred M. Stein; Alan M. Stroock; Nathan Sweedler; Sidney Tedesche; George Trosk; Morris D. Waldman; Max M. Warburg; Frank J. Weil; William Weiss; Solon Weit; Maurice Wertheim; Joseph Willen; Jonah B. Wise; Ira M. Younker

Rochester: Henry M. Stern

Syracuse: David M. Holstein

White Plains: Jacob Aronson

Yonkers: P. Irving Grinberg

## OHIO

Cleveland: Max Freedman

## PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia: Justin P. Allman; Abram S. Berg, Jr.; Jacob Billikopf; Charles Klein; Albert H. Lieberman; Lessing J. Rosenwald; Jerome J. Rothschild; Morris Wolf

Pittsburgh: Edgar J. Kaufmann

## TENNESSEE

Memphis: William Gerber; Abe D. Waldauer

## TEXAS

Houston: Israel Friedlander; Max H. Nathan

## VIRGINIA

Richmond: Edward N. Calisch

## WEST VIRGINIA

Huntington: Dez C. Schonthal

## WISCONSIN

Madison: S. B. Schein

\*Deceased

## MORNING SESSION

The President announced that, according to the program set for the meeting by the Executive Committee, the presentation of the Report of the Executive Committee would be the first number on the order of business; this would be followed by a statement by Mr. Morris D. Waldman, Executive Vice President, summarizing his observations on an extended tour to the West and Middle West during which he conferred with groups of Jewish communal leaders in a number of cities. Following Mr. Waldman's statement, the meeting would be open for discussion of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee and of Mr. Waldman's remarks. This discussion would be followed by the report of the chairman of the committee appointed to revise the by-laws, and by the report of the nominating committee. Before adjournment for luncheon, there would be a performance from records of "The Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto," a radio dramatization broadcast, under the auspices of the Committee, over the network of the National Broadcasting Company on October 3 and repeated on December 12, 1943. Adjournment would then be for luncheon, at the close of which the President would deliver an address. The afternoon session would be devoted to the submission of reports on the Committee's overseas activities and its domestic activities, and the meeting would be concluded by a brief statement by Dr. John Slawson, who will be nominated Executive Vice-President to succeed Mr. Waldman, who is to be nominated Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee.

### Annual Report of the Executive Committee

The President called upon Mr. Jacob Blaustein, Chairman of the Executive Committee, to present the Annual Report of that body. (For text of report, see p. 542.)

### Statement by Mr. Waldman

At the request of the President, Mr. Waldman submitted a statement in which he summarized the impressions he received during a recent extended tour in the Middle and Far West with regard to prevailing opinions of the Committee in general and of its recent withdrawal from the American Jewish Conference in particular.

### Discussion of Executive Committee Report

The President announced that discussion of the Report of the Executive Committee was in order.

Mr. William N. Gurtman of Passaic, N. J., stated that he had been requested by the Jewish Community Council of that city, which he represented, to express the Council's view that, although they accept and understand the reasons for the withdrawal of the American Jewish Committee from the American Jewish Conference, yet they deplore the withdrawal of the Committee.

Mr. Samuel Koestler of Elizabeth, N. J., stated that he had been charged by the Jewish Community Council of that city, of which he is the President, to present a resolution recommending to the American Jewish Committee that it re-consider the decision of its Executive Committee to withdraw from the American Jewish Conference in the interests of greater unity and harmony on the American scene.

Mr. William Gerber of Memphis, Tenn., the President of the Jewish Welfare Fund of that city, moved that the American Jewish Committee re-enter the American Jewish Conference with a declaration that they favor the program of the Conference, with the exception of that provision of the resolution on Palestine adopted by the Conference favoring the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. The motion was seconded by Mr. Abe D. Waldauer of Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Gerber's motion was discussed by Mr. Jacob Aronson of White Plains, N. Y., Mr. H. J. Bylan of Grand Rapids, Mich., Judge Samuel J. Harris of Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. A. J. Rongy, New York City, Judge Edward Lazansky, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Armand May, Atlanta, Ga., Mr. William Liebermann, Brooklyn, N. Y., Judge George Trosk, New York City, and Mr. Mortimer Hays, New York City.

Judge Proskauer relinquished the chair to Mr. Blaustein, and made a statement summarizing the considerations which had led the Executive Committee at its meeting on October 24 to decide to withdraw from the American Jewish Conference.

The question was called for and Mr. Gerber's motion was voted upon, and declared lost. A division was called for, and the vote was re-taken, with the result that 14 votes were cast in favor of the motion and 77 in opposition to it. Mr. Gerber requested that he be recorded on the minutes of this meeting as having voted in favor of the motion.



### Adoption of Revised By-Laws

At the request of the President, Mr. David Sher, chairman of the sub-committee appointed by the Committee on Reorganization to recommend changes in the by-laws of the American Jewish Committee, submitted, and moved the adoption of, proposed by-laws, copies of which had been sent to the Corporate Members of the Committee thirty days in advance of this Annual Meeting. Mr. Sher stated that the draft circulated to the membership had been amended in a number of places by the Executive Committee at its meeting held yesterday evening. He commented in detail on the nature of these amendments. Discussion on the proposed by-laws was participated in by Messrs. Gurtman, Rongy, and Gerber. Mr. Waldauer proposed an amendment providing that each state in the United States and the District of Columbia shall have at least one member on the Executive Committee. The motion was seconded by Mr. Gerber. A vote was taken and the motion was lost. Messrs. Waldauer and Gerber requested that they be recorded as voting in favor of the motion.

The motion to adopt the proposed by-laws as amended by the Executive Committee was carried.

### Report of the Nominating Committee

At the request of Judge Proskauer, Mr. Sam A. Lewisohn took the chair and called upon Mr. George Z. Medalie, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to submit its report. The Nominating Committee, which was elected by the Executive Committee at its meeting on October 24, consists of the following: George Z. Medalie, New York, Chairman; Frank Sulzberger, Chicago; Edward Lazansky, New York; Maurice Wertheim, New York; Sidney Lansburgh, Baltimore; Mendel B. Silberberg, Los Angeles; and J. J. Kaplan, Boston.

The report of the Nominating Committee follows.

The Nominating Committee recommends the election of the following officers:

*President*, Joseph M. Proskauer

*Chairman, Executive Committee*, Jacob Blaustein

*Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee*, Morris D. Waldman

*Chairman of the Administrative Committee*, Alan M. Stroock  
*Executive Vice President*, John Slawson  
*Honorary Vice Presidents*, Irving Lehman, New York, and  
 Abram I. Elkus, New York  
*Vice Presidents*, Jacob J. Kaplan, Boston; Edward Lazansky,  
 Brooklyn; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus; M. C. Sloss, San  
 Francisco; Horace Stern, Philadelphia; and Henry Wineman,  
 Detroit.  
*Secretary*, Victor S. Riesenfeld, New York  
*Treasurer*, Ira M. Younker, New York  
*Associate Treasurer*, Nathan M. Ohrbach, New York

For *members of the Executive Committee* to fill existing vacancies  
 and to serve for one year:

Samuel E. Aronowitz, Albany	Louis Gross, Minneapolis
Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia	Armand May, Atlanta
Herman W. Block, New York	Charles W. Morris, Louisville
Herbert Ehrmann, Boston	Erwin Oreck, Duluth
Max Freedman, Cleveland	Harris Perlstein, Chicago
Henry J. Friendly, New York	Lester N. Selig, Chicago
William W. Goodman, Memphis	Mrs. Edward S. Steinam, New York

For *members of the Executive Committee* to fill existing vacancies  
 and to serve for two years:

Frank Altschul, New York	Walter H. Rich, Atlanta
Ralph F. Colin, New York	I. L. Sharfman, Ann Arbor
Leo Gottlieb, New York	Harry Shulman, New Haven
Jacob Landau, New York	Louis Wirth, Chicago
Leonard R. Minster, Cincinnati	

For *members of the Executive Committee* to fill existing vacancies  
 and to serve for three years:

Michael G. Appel, New York	Marc J. Grossman, Cleveland
Salo W. Baron, New York	Samuel J. Harris, Buffalo
J. M. Berne, Cleveland	Mortimer Hays, New York
Irvin Bettmann, St. Louis	Maurice B. Hexter, New York
Herbert R. Bloch, Cincinnati	Sidney Hollander, Baltimore
Leo M. Brown, Mobile	Leslie L. Jacobs, Dallas
Fred M. Butzel, Detroit	Jacob J. Kaplan, Boston
Monroe E. Deutsch, Berkeley	Edgar J. Kaufmann, Pittsburgh
Solomon Elsnor, Hartford	Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus
Solomon B. Freehof, Pittsburgh	Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York
Israel Friedlander, Houston	Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans
Norman S. Goetz, New York	Harry E. Lewis, New York
I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York	Sam A. Lewisohn, New York

Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia  
 George Z. Medalie, New York  
 Mendon Morrill, Paterson  
 Nathan M. Ohrbach, New York  
 Charles M. Rice, St. Louis  
 Jerome J. Rothschild, Philadelphia  
 Walter N. Rothschild, New York  
 Samuel Saltzman, New York  
 Samuel Schulman, New York  
 Murray Seansongood, Cincinnati  
 Mendel B. Silberberg, Los Angeles  
 Max C. Sloss, San Francisco

Alan M. Stroock, New York  
 Frank L. Sulzberger, Chicago  
 Leon C. Sunstein, Philadelphia  
 F. Frank Vorenberg, Boston  
 Morris D. Waldman, New York  
 Frederick M. Warburg, New York  
 Frank L. Weil, New York  
 William Weiss, New York  
 James L. White, Salt Lake City  
 Jonah B. Wise, New York  
 Ira M. Younker, New York

*For Members-at-Large, to serve for one year:*

## ALABAMA

Leo M. Brown, Mobile

## CALIFORNIA

Monroe E. Deutsch, Berkeley  
 Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman,  
     San Francisco  
 Walter S. Hilborn, Los Angeles  
 Maurice J. Karpf, Los Angeles  
 Joseph A. Loeb, Los Angeles  
 Louis B. Mayer, Culver City

## CONNECTICUT

Solomon Elsner, Hartford  
 William Rosenwald, Greenwich  
 Abraham Wofsey, Stamford

## GEORGIA

Walter H. Rich, Atlanta

## ILLINOIS

Avery Carp, Granite City  
 Arthur Horwich, Chicago  
 Harris Perlstein, Chicago  
 Peter Sampson, Chicago  
 Lester N. Selig, Chicago  
 Herman E. Snyder, Springfield  
 Robert Strauss, Chicago  
 Frank L. Sulzberger, Chicago  
 Louis Wirth, Chicago

## INDIANA

J. J. Kiser, Indianapolis

## KENTUCKY

Charles W. Morris, Louisville

## LOUISIANA

Victor H. Elsas, New Orleans  
 Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans

## MARYLAND

Sidney Berney, Baltimore  
 Jacob Epstein, Baltimore  
 Eli Frank, Baltimore  
 Sidney Hollander, Baltimore  
 Lester S. Levy, Baltimore  
 Elkan R. Myers, Baltimore  
 Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore

## MASSACHUSETTS

Herbert Ehrmann, Boston  
 Jacob J. Kaplan, Boston  
 A. M. Sonnabend, Brookline  
 F. Frank Vorenberg, Boston

## MICHIGAN

Fred M. Butzel, Detroit  
 Leo M. Butzel, Detroit  
 Milford Desenberg, Flint  
 I. L. Sharfman, Ann Arbor  
 Henry Wineman, Detroit

## MINNESOTA

Milton P. Firestone, St. Paul  
 Louis Gross, Minneapolis  
 Erwin Oreck, Duluth

## MISSOURI

Irvin Bettmann, St. Louis

## NEW JERSEY

Louis Bamberger, Newark  
 Daniel Eisenberg, Plainfield

Sidney Goldmann, Trenton  
 Herbert J. Hannotch, Newark  
 Milton M. Manshel, Newark  
 Mendon Morrill, Paterson

#### NEW YORK

Samuel E. Aronowitz, Albany  
 Walter A. Miller, Babylon  
 Benjamin F. Levy, Elmira  
 Earl Morse, Great Neck  
 Robert I. Wishnick,  
   New Rochelle  
 Henry M. Stern, Rochester  
 Charles Grosberg, Troy  
 Jacob Aronson, White Plains  
 Irving Schneider, Yonkers

#### *New York City*

Michael G. Appel  
 George Backer  
 Salo W. Baron  
 Edward L. Bernays  
 George B. Bernheim,  
 John L. Bernstein  
 Herman W. Block  
 Emanuel Celler  
 Morris R. Cohen  
 Ralph F. Colin  
 Henry J. Friendly  
 John H. Garlock  
 I. Edwin Goldwasser  
 Edward S. Greenbaum  
 Harold K. Guinzburg  
 Hiram J. Halle  
 Mortimer Hays  
 Joseph C. Hyman  
 Henry Ittleson  
 Arthur K. Kuhn  
 Albert D. Lasker  
 Herbert H. Lehman  
 Samuel D. Leidesdorf  
 Sam A. Lewisohn  
 Charles J. Liebman  
 Alexander Marks  
 Mrs. Albert J. May  
 George Z. Medalie  
 Henry Morgenthau, Sr.  
 Nathan M. Ohrbach  
 Chester Rohrlich  
 Walter N. Rothschild  
 Samuel Salzman

Jacob W. Schwab  
 Samuel Shore  
 John Slawson  
 Nathan Spingold  
 Mrs. Edward S. Steinam  
 Hugh Grant Straus  
 Roger W. Straus  
 David H. Sulzberger  
 George Trosk  
 Jerome I. Udell  
 Frederick M. Warburg  
 Max M. Warburg  
 Sidney J. Weinberg  
 William Weiss  
 Maurice Wertheim  
 Joseph Willen  
 Ralph Wolf  
 Ira M. Younker

#### *Brooklyn*

Emil N. Baar  
 Louis Hamburger  
 Harry E. Lewis  
 Sidney S. Tedesche  
 Solon Weit

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Milton J. Rosenau, Chapel Hill  
 Lionel Weil, Goldsboro

#### OHIO

J. M. Berne, Cleveland  
 Louis Bing, Jr., Cleveland  
 Herbert R. Bloch, Cincinnati  
 Philip Frankel, Cleveland  
 Julius Goodman, Cleveland  
 Marc J. Grossman, Cleveland  
 Irving B. Hexter, Cleveland  
 Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus  
 Leonard R. Minster, Cincinnati  
 David Philipson, Cincinnati  
 Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati  
 Daniel Sherby, Cleveland

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Abram S. Berg, Jr., Philadelphia  
 Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia  
 Leo Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh  
 Solomon B. Freehof, Pittsburgh  
 J. C. Gutman, Philadelphia  
 Charles Klein, Philadelphia

Al Paul Lefton, Philadelphia  
Albert H. Lieberman,

TENNESSEE  
William W. Goodman, Memphis

Philadelphia  
Lessing J. Rosenwald,

TEXAS  
Israel Friedlander, Houston  
Leslie L. Jacobs, Dallas  
Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston  
Louis Tobian, Dallas

Philadelphia  
Bernard G. Segal, Philadelphia  
Horace Stern, Philadelphia  
Leon C. Sunstein, Philadelphia  
Morris Wolf, Philadelphia

VIRGINIA  
Charles L. Kaufman, Norfolk  
William B. Thalhimer, Richmond

Upon motion by Mr. Wertheim, duly seconded, the report of the Nominating Committee was adopted, and the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees proposed. He so did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

### **"The Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto"**

The radio dramatization entitled "The Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto," which had been broadcast under the auspices of the Committee, over the network of the National Broadcasting Company on October 3 and again on December 12, 1943, was reproduced from records.

A recess was declared for luncheon.

## **LUNCHEON SESSION**

Judge Irving Lehman presided at the luncheon session. Rev. Dr. Louis Finkelstein recited the grace before meals. At the close of the luncheon, Judge Lehman presented Judge Proskauer, who delivered an address reviewing the situation of Jews here and abroad and offering suggestions for dealing with it. (For text of Judge Proskauer's address see p. 559.)

## **AFTERNOON SESSION**

Following the luncheon, the Committee re-convened, and the meeting was called to order by Mr. Jacob Blaustein. The chairman called attention to exhibits of charts and publications which had

been prepared by the staff for the information of the members. He announced that at the close of the meeting of the General Committee there would be a short meeting of the Executive Committee, and requested its members to remain for that meeting.

### Report on Overseas Activities

At the request of the chairman, Mr. George Z. Medalie, Chairman of the Committee on Overseas Activities, presented a report of that committee for the year 1943. (For text of report see p. 565.)

Following the conclusion of his report, Mr. Medalie submitted the following resolution expressing the gratitude of the Committee to the governments of Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland for the assistance extended by those countries to Jewish victims of Nazi persecution:

"In view of the magnificent example of the assistance and welcome accorded by the people and government of Sweden to the 6,000 Jews hounded out of Denmark by the Nazi excesses of October 1943; with the picture before us of the unceasing help given by Switzerland to what is now a total of 60,000 refugees, of whom 20,000 are Jews, driven from their permanent or temporary homes in other countries; in admiration of the Danish people and government who, disdainful of risk, aided the majority of the Jews of Denmark to make their hazardous way out of the country;

"In tribute to those who continue to defy the Nazi occupier, and thrust themselves into danger by hiding, sheltering and feeding their Jewish neighbors, thus asserting their human solidarity with the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution;

"The American Jewish Committee hereby resolves, at a moment when liberation is about to pass from a promise to a reality, to extend its gratitude to all those peoples and governments whose record has brightened these last dark years of human history."

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

### **Report on Committee's Domestic Program**

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Alan M. Stroock, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, submitted a report on the domestic activities of the Committee. At the conclusion of his report, Mr. Stroock requested that Mr. George J. Mintzer, representing the Legal Committee, and Mr. Richard C. Rothschild, Director of the Department of Public Relations, be called upon to go into further detail regarding the activities of their respective departments. (For text of Mr. Stroock's report, see p. 574.)

### **Report of Legal Committee**

Mr. George J. Mintzer read the report of the Legal Committee. Mr. Mintzer's report consisted first of a brief summary of the development of anti-Semitism in the United States during the past ten years and then a bird's-eye view of the situation as it exists today.

### **Report of Public Relations Department**

Mr. Mintzer was followed by Mr. Richard C. Rothschild, who submitted the report of the activities of the Public Relations Department of the American Jewish Committee.

### **Statement by**

### **Dr. John Slawson, Executive Vice-President**

Mr. Blaustein then presented Dr. John Slawson, Executive Vice-President. Mr. Blaustein said that, although Dr. Slawson had been the chief of staff of the Committee for only ninety days, "he is quickly grasping the complex problems of the Committee and is handling them with vigor and intelligence." Dr. Slawson made a statement in which he outlined his views regarding the underlying philosophy of the Committee's work and the methods and instrumentalities best calculated to implement the Committee's approach effectively. (For text of Dr. Slawson's statement, see p. 579.)

Upon motion, adjourned.

VICTOR S. RIESENFELD

*Secretary*



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESENTED BY JACOB BLAUSTEIN, CHAIRMAN

*To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:*

The past year has witnessed much activity on the part of the American Jewish Committee and some important changes in its program, in its administration, and in its relationships with other Jewish organizations.

The year began with the adoption by you at your last Annual Meeting of a Statement of Views regarding the problems now confronting Jews here and abroad, and those likely to confront them after the war, and outlining the principles on the basis of which this Committee proposes that these problems should be solved.<sup>1</sup>

The American Jewish Committee was established thirty-seven years ago on the assumption that all Jews, regardless of their conception of Jewishness or their beliefs as to the place of Jews in the world, could work together on a common platform, such as is expressed in the objects of the Committee as stated in its charter. Briefly paraphrased, these objects are: to safeguard and protect the civil, political and religious equality of Jews in countries in which they possess such equality, and to endeavor to secure this equal status for Jews in those remaining countries in which they suffer from legal limitations and other discriminations. We believe that this basic assumption of the founders of the Committee was correct, and that their platform was a middle-of-the-road one on which all Jews, except those holding extreme views, could stand together.

Implicit in this position were certain underlying principles which have guided the Committee throughout its history. But it was not until the adoption by you of the Statement of Views that these principles were systematically formulated and the ideas for which the Committee stands clearly stated in a single document. This Statement represents no essential departure from the platform on which the Committee was organized—and, in our opinion, all Jews, except those who adhere to an over-simplified theory of Jewish life or believe that there exists a panacea for the solution of problems

<sup>1</sup> See p. 528.

confronting Jews, can conscientiously unite for action on the principles therein outlined.

This Statement of Views has served as a chart to your officers and your Executive and Administrative Committees in their efforts to deal with the various questions and problems with which they were confronted during the past year. The Statement was their guide, for example, in meeting the various questions which arose in connection with the American Jewish Conference and particularly, as to whether the American Jewish Committee should or should not continue its participation therein.

You have been kept thoroughly informed of all the steps taken by your administration in connection with the Conference. You are familiar with the general course of the negotiations which led to the decision of your Administrative Committee to participate in the Conference. You are also familiar with the considerations which led your Executive Committee, at a meeting held on October 24, last, to vote for the withdrawal of the American Jewish Committee from the Conference. Nevertheless, your Executive Committee believes that it would be well to review in this report some of the significant points in this series of activities.

A week before your last Annual Meeting the representatives of a number of national Jewish organizations met in Pittsburgh. The invitations to the meeting had been issued by the B'nai B'rith, without consultation with your Committee or the Jewish Labor Committee with which the B'nai B'rith was, and continues to be, associated in the General Jewish Council. The General Jewish Council was organized in 1938 for the purpose of achieving closer cooperation among, and greater coordination of the work of, the leading organizations working in the field of civic protection. The Pittsburgh meeting was called to explore "a common program of action in connection with post-war problems." Although it was common knowledge that the American Jewish Committee had been intensively studying these problems and that it had set up a special department in its office for the purpose, the Committee was not consulted regarding the timeliness and advisability of the conference held in Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh conference decided to set up an American Jewish Assembly, for three main objectives, to wit: (1) to consider and recommend action on problems related to the rights and status of Jews in the post-war world; (2) to consider and recommend action on all matters looking to the implementation of the rights of the Jewish people with respect to Palestine; and

(3) to elect delegates to carry out the program of the assembly in cooperation with the duly accredited representatives of Jews throughout the world.

As one of the 34 organizations invited to Pittsburgh, the Committee declined the invitation, giving reasons therefor.

Shortly after that meeting, the Committee was approached by several of the sponsors of that meeting and urged to reconsider its decision on the assurance that full opportunity would be afforded to achieve unity of action despite ideological differences. Desiring to attain maximum collaboration, your President recommended participation in the new body on two conditions,—first, that it was not intended that the proposed assembly should be constituted as an over-all organization of American Jews claiming to speak in the name of all the Jews of the United States, but that it was to be a conference of such organizations as desired to participate; and, second, that the decisions of the conference would not be binding upon the participating organizations but that not only would they be free to dissent from such decisions, but in dissenting they would not be restricted in their freedom of action. Accordingly, your Administrative Committee authorized the participation of the American Jewish Committee in the American Jewish Conference, provided that it would be, in name as well as in fact, a conference, and that the retention by the participating organizations of freedom of action in the event of their dissent from the decisions of the Conference would be clearly and definitely understood and stated. These conditions were accepted by the executive committee which was arranging the Conference, and, on April 9, 1943, your Administrative Committee voted to participate in it. Your delegates to the American Jewish Conference were: Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, New York, and Messrs. Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore, and Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus.

The events which followed the decision to participate and the considerations which moved your Executive Committee at its meeting on October 24, last, to withdraw from the Conference, are recited so comprehensively in the Statement of Withdrawal (which is appended to this Report) adopted by your Executive Committee at that meeting, that it is not necessary to re-state them, or summarize them here. (See p. 583.)

At the same meeting, your Executive Committee formulated a program of positive action. Though this is included in the Statement of Withdrawal, it is deemed well to re-state it here:

"At this tragic juncture in the history of the Jews we are confronted by grave and immediate tasks. We invite the cooperation of all Jews in a program of action which we mean to continue to pursue aggressively in behalf of Jewry in America, in Europe, in Palestine and everywhere in the world where we can be helpful. Desiring as we do for the stricken Jews of Europe the broadest opportunity which Palestine can offer them, we shall exert our most diligent efforts to bring about the abrogation of the White Paper. Unhampered by intransigent political objectives, we believe we can be the more effective in this direction. So long as countless Jews continue to die day after day in Europe, we believe that all Jews should concentrate on the opening of the doors of Palestine to Jewish immigration rather than on debates regarding ultimate political aspirations.

But much more than Palestine must occupy the attention of any responsible body which is vitally concerned with the total welfare of Jewry. Through the marshaling of public opinion, through representations to our government and through proper diplomatic channels, we shall continue to seek to achieve the quickest possible rescue of the Jews persecuted in Europe today and to attain for the millions who will be there tomorrow a normal life on a basis of equality with their fellow-citizens. We insist upon the right of Jews to live as equal citizens in Europe or anywhere.

We shall continue assiduously our efforts to deal with anti-Semitism in this country and to expose its true character as a miserable anti-democratic and anti-American manifestation. By a broad educational program, by collaboration with all groups in America who recognize the divisive and demoralizing nature of anti-Semitism, we shall seek to bring about such a community of understanding between all religious and racial groups that bigotry and discrimination will be destroyed. By continuing to cooperate with those many vital Jewish institutions and movements in this country—religious, cultural, philanthropic—we hope to help nourish and enrich Jewish life in America. In all this we shall be moved by a conviction, shared, we believe, by an overwhelming number of American Jews, that the problems of world Jewry cannot be solved by any single political panacea, but by concentrated activity toward the attainment of a secure place for Jews in all countries of the globe."

Another decision of your Executive Committee at its October 24 meeting was to authorize the Administrative Committee to propose to you, at your meeting today, such changes in the by-laws of the Committee as would render it a more effective instrument for the implementation of the Statement of Views adopted by you at your last Annual Meeting and reaffirmed in the above-mentioned affirmative program.

In conformity with the provision of the existing by-laws, notification of the changes proposed was sent to the Corporate Membership, under date of December 29, thirty days in advance of this meeting. It is presumed that you have given the proposed changes close study and consideration and are prepared to discuss and vote on them today. Actually, though there are many changes in the arrangement of the various articles of the by-laws, there are few basic alterations.

The most important change is that providing for a wide membership base—opening affiliation with the Committee to all American Jewish citizens who are in agreement with the aims and program of the Committee, and organizing such members in the various communities into chapters, which in turn will elect representatives to serve as members of the General Committee, that is, the Corporate Membership.

It is highly desirable for the American Jewish Committee to broaden its membership base and to have the benefit of participation in its program by more like-minded Jews over the land. The active support of most of these persons has never been solicited by the Committee. Others have been in accord with the position of the Committee but, until recently, much too apathetic about it. Their counsel and help must now be enlisted.

Then there are some Jews now identified with the Zionists who it appears have not realized the full implications of the extreme maximum political Zionist program and, when they do, are not in agreement with it; nor have they adequately understood the position of the American Jewish Committee. When enlightened, these Jews find the Committee program more in keeping with their own thinking.

In other words, this provision to broaden the membership base and establish community chapters was incorporated in the proposed by-laws because it is the conviction of your Executive Committee—based on numerous expressions of opinion following the withdrawal of the Committee from the Conference—that there are a con-

siderable number of Jews in the United States who are in accord with the views of the American Jewish Committee and are eager to cooperate—indeed must have the right to cooperate—in working along with it.

Your Executive Committee realizes that the task of enrolling its supporters will require a great deal of effort, and it has reviewed and approved plans for coping with it.

These plans were formulated and recommended to it by the Committee on Reorganization which was appointed by the President, shortly after the new administration took office, to analyze, and make recommendations with respect to, the activities of the American Jewish Committee here and abroad, the structure of its organization, its administration (lay and professional), and the Committee's relations with other organizations. The Committee on Reorganization is composed of Mr. Jacob Blaustein, Chairman, and Messrs. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, George Z. Medalie, Victor S. Riesenfeld, David Sher, Alan M. Stroock, Morris D. Waldman, Joseph Willen and Ira M. Younker.

One important part of the task of enrolling supporters will be to make the American Jewish Committee and its program more widely and better known among American Jews. This does not mean any fundamental departure from the long and honorable tradition of modesty regarding the efforts and achievements of the American Jewish Committee, which has consistently refrained from doing anything merely for the publicity it would derive. But, a proper, wider public knowledge of its activities is essential not only for the mobilization of supporters, but for the enhancement of the effectiveness of the Committee's work.

Towards this goal, it is planned to establish a department of public relations for the American Jewish Committee itself, with an experienced, competent staff member in charge and an advisory committee of laymen. It will be the aim of this department to convey to the public in dignified manner, through such channels of communication as may be available, a knowledge and understanding of the Committee's aims and activities, and particularly its underlying philosophy and the nature of its approach to the solution of problems confronting Jews.

In this work communication by word of mouth will be a highly important factor, and your Executive Committee hopes that many of you will volunteer to devote some of your time and energy to



transmitting the Committee's message to Jewish groups in various localities.

Your Committee looks to you also for energetic help in securing the enrollment in your respective communities of chapter members.

The actual plans and mechanics for enrolling chapter members are, of course, another important phase of that objective, and for this and other community purposes it is proposed to organize a Department of Community Activities under an experienced, competent director. It is also expected to have a committee of laymen serve in connection with this department.

Accompanying these activities to make the American Jewish Committee better known and to broaden the base of its constituency, will be efforts to make the professional and technical staff of the Committee's office as effective and as efficient as possible. Owing to the rapid increase in the activities of the organization during the past five or six years and the consequent accretion of new departments and personnel, there has not been sufficient time for the maximum integration and correlation of the various activities and departments of the Committee's office.

Active steps in the direction of achieving these desirable aims are now in progress under the skillful and energetic management of Dr. John Slawson, who was appointed Executive Director last fall and who took office on November 1, last. The appointment of Dr. Slawson was proposed by the Committee on Reorganization, which had previously recommended to the Administrative Committee that it comply with the repeated wishes of Mr. Morris D. Waldman (who had been the chief of staff of the Committee's office since July 1928) to be relieved of the administrative direction and responsibility so as to be free to concern himself with the broader interests of the Committee. The Committee on Reorganization proposed that Mr. Waldman be elevated to the office of Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee and in that position devote himself to the task of formulating general policies for the Committee's work here and abroad and serve as advisor on specific problems as they arise and with respect to which his long experience and wide knowledge can be brought constructively to bear.

The Administrative Committee adopted these recommendations and voted to recommend to the Nominating Committee that these changes be formalized at this Annual Meeting, by nominating Mr. Waldman for the office of Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee and Dr. Slawson for the office of Executive Vice President.



It is earnestly hoped that the measures just outlined and others, recommended, and shortly to be recommended by the Committee on Reorganization, will in time build the American Jewish Committee into a stronger and more effective agency for service to Jews, in the important areas in which the Committee has always endeavored to be helpful, both independently and in cooperation with other agencies.

Such cooperation was effectively exemplified during the past year, as heretofore. Some of the organizations with which the Committee actively cooperated were the American Jewish Conference (until the Committee's withdrawal), the Joint Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the General Jewish Council.

The Joint Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs was established last spring to deal with problems arising out of the mass murder of Jews by the Nazis in countries dominated by them. We cooperated with the American Jewish Congress in establishing this Emergency Committee in which were also represented the B'nai B'rith, Jewish Labor Committee, Hadassah, Hias, American Emergency Council for Zionist Affairs, Synagogue Council of America, Union of Orthodox Rabbis, the American Section of Agudas Israel, and the United Palestine Appeal. The Joint Distribution Committee and the General Jewish Council were represented by observers.

The Emergency Committee met frequently. On its behalf, representatives, especially Judge Proskauer and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, had a number of interviews with officials of both the United States and British Governments all of whom evinced deep sympathy and a sincere desire to help. The Emergency Committee also prepared a program for rescue action which was submitted to the State Department and to the Anglo-American Refugee Conference held at Bermuda.

In spite of the public opinion which was aroused, no tangible results have thus far been achieved, largely because there appears to be no practical way of obtaining the necessary concessions from the Nazi government. However, very recently an inspiring example of helpfulness has been demonstrated by the combined efforts of Denmark and Sweden, whereby about 6,000 persons, mostly Jews, have been enabled to escape to the hospitable shores of Sweden.

Following the adjournment of the American Jewish Conference, the Emergency Committee was declared dissolved (over a strong

dissenting vote in which the American Jewish Committee joined) on the alleged ground that its functions were being performed by the Conference, in spite of the fact that important organizations not in the Conference had been actively and effectively cooperating in the work of the Emergency Committee.

Cooperation between the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith continued during the year, on the basis of the renewal of an agreement between the two bodies which had been in force since March 1, 1941. This agreement provides not only for joint fund-raising but also for close coordination of effort in certain domestic defense areas. Through a joint Committee of Six, which meets frequently, steps in the latter direction have been earnestly pursued during the past year. Your Committee is represented on this coordinating body by Messrs. Alan M. Stroock, Ira M. Younker, and David Sher, with Messrs. Nathan M. Orbach, Victor S. Riesenfeld, and Joseph Willen serving as alternates. The Anti-Defamation League is represented by Messrs. Samuel Goodman, Samuel Schneierson, and Edwin L. Weisl, with Messrs. Samuel H. Kaufman, Samuel Kramer, and Edmund Waterman serving as alternates. The renewal of the agreement is now under consideration by both organizations.

Owing in part to the establishment of this machinery for close cooperation between the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League and in part to the creation of the American Jewish Conference, the General Jewish Council has been less active during the past year than previously. The Council, it will be recalled, was established in 1938 by the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith, and the Jewish Labor Committee. In April 1941, the American Jewish Congress withdrew from the Council. In view of existing conditions, it will be necessary for the constituent organizations to determine whether the continuance of the Council is advisable.

The preoccupation of your Committee with inter-organizational relations did not impede its work in other directions. This work will be described in some detail in other reports to be presented today.

Reference has already been made to your Committee's participation in efforts made by the Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs to secure the acceptance by the Anglo-American Refugee Conference at Bermuda of a program of concrete measures to rescue survivors of the Nazi war on defenseless civilians, especi-

ally Jews. Representatives of your Committee have conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Under Secretary Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., regarding the possibilities for such rescue.

In this connection, what appears to be undoubtedly the most constructive thing done thus far towards the rescue from the Nazis of as many Jews and other persecuted minorities of Europe as possible is the setting up by the Executive Order recently issued by President Roosevelt, of the War Refugee Board. This is in line with the century-old humanitarian tradition of the United States Government. The American Jewish Committee, of course, has pledged its aid and cooperation in mobilizing private individuals and organizations in support of the work of the War Refugee Board.

When a resolution calling for the establishment of a commission to take steps to rescue survivors of the Nazi terror was under consideration by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, Mr. Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, appeared before this Committee. On November 26, 1943, Mr. Long submitted figures regarding the number of refugees admitted to the United States during the past ten years. These figures, which were widely published, gave an erroneous impression, that a larger number of Jewish refugees had been admitted than was the actual fact. Following the publication of Mr. Long's testimony, your Committee brought this to his attention and supplied him with correct facts and figures. At the same time, public attention to these errors was called by many individuals and groups.

Your Committee is keeping in touch with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and supplying information and offering suggestions to its officials.

The report of the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Overseas Affairs will also refer to your Committee's representations to the United States Department of State regarding the abrogation by General Henri Honoré Giraud of the celebrated Crémieux Decree, by which action the Jews of Algeria were deprived of their French citizenship. Happily, this retrogressive step could not survive the storm of public indignation and protest which it raised as soon as its implications were clearly understood. As you know, the action of General Giraud was revoked by the French Committee for National Liberation, on October 21, 1943.

Your Overseas Committee has also closely watched developing events in Latin American countries, noting with amazement and deep concern the oppressive steps of the reactionary fascist regime

now in power in Argentina. This fascist regime is following the Nazi pattern of attempting to rally support by the old and disreputable device of stirring up such latent anti-Jewish prejudice as may exist in that country. It was heartening to see the prompt, vigorous, and forthright action taken by our Government to end the suppression by the Argentine regime of newspapers and other periodicals in the Yiddish language.

In its Statement of Withdrawal from the American Jewish Conference, your Committee pledged "our most diligent efforts to bring about the abrogation of the White Paper." The White Paper, as you know, is that statement of policy of the British government in office in May 1939, which provides for the restriction and eventual stoppage of the immigration of Jews to Palestine and drastic restriction of purchase of land by Jews in Palestine. In line with this pledge, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, President, and Mr. Jacob Blaustein, the Chairman of the General Committee, on January 17, 1944, submitted to Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, a memorandum, which had been prepared by our research staff, urging the repeal of the White Paper, not only on the ground that the restrictions against Jews therein contained were violative of both the spirit and letter of the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate, but also because the White Paper policy was discriminatory and not consonant with the liberal tradition of the British government and people. A copy of our memorandum is appended hereto. (See p. 588.)

The work of the functional departments of the Committee's office has been and continues to be prosecuted energetically and devotedly by the entire staff and associated laymen. Detailed reports of each functional committee have been prepared and will be made available to the membership. These reports will also be summarized by other officers at this meeting, and therefore the references herein to these functional departments will be very brief.

The Legal Committee during the past year has continued to investigate and watch anti-Semitic manifestations in the United States. The Committee has met regularly every week during the year for two hours or more. In addition, many special meetings were called when situations arose that called for immediate attention. The Committee has been in constant cooperation with many official agencies and the results of its investigations have been placed at the disposal of these agencies. In addition it has co-

operated frequently and harmoniously with other Jewish organizations that are engaged in the same work.

Our Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems has continued during the past year to collect all available material deemed helpful in formulation of the Committee's post-war policy. The main fields covered are political, economic and social status, migration, and relief and rehabilitation. Some of the Institute's findings have been published. Of special interest and importance is our Study Course on Jewish Post-War Problems consisting of eight units and dealing with such topics as Jewish rights, Palestine, migration, relief and rehabilitation, Jewish survival, etc. This Course has received wide recognition. Another publication of unusual interest was our pamphlet on Post-War Migrations with an introduction by Paul van Zeeland, Director of the Coordinating Foundation, formerly Prime Minister of Belgium.

The Institute has been in close touch with various government agencies, to some of which it has furnished extensive material on the situation of the Jews in Europe. It has also collaborated with other Jewish and non-Jewish organizations dealing with post-war problems.

Several memoranda have been prepared by the members of the staff for the Committee in connection with its overseas activities, namely, the memoranda on the Cremieux Decree and on the White Paper, the former for submission to the State Department; the latter to the British Government.

The Community Service Unit has continued its encouragement of defense activities in the communities of the country along the same basic lines as in former years, and continues to enjoy an excellent reputation for servicing and guiding groups and individuals active in combating and preventing anti-Semitism on the local level.

Appreciation of the Community Service Unit's activities became particularly evident in the closing months of 1943. Following the Committee's withdrawal from the American Jewish Conference, there was agitation in several communities to cut the Committee off from financial support by the local welfare funds. There is no doubt but that the fine working relations maintained by the Community Service Unit with the local defense agencies, and its success in keeping key people throughout the country acquainted with the day by day work of the Committee in the domestic scene, was very helpful in counteracting such rash and ill-advised action.

Any report on the department's work in 1943 should also take note of the fine reception accorded to the book "Overcoming Anti-Semitism," by Dr. Solomon A. Fineberg of the Community Service Unit staff, which was published by Harper and Brothers last summer. The basic principles governing our work in the defense field are lucidly explained in this book, which is now being made the basis for study groups in a number of communities.

The Library of Jewish Information, despite war conditions, can look back on the year past with satisfaction. The Library proper has grown to approximately 17,000 volumes and pamphlets, exclusive of its thousands of leaflets, reports, news releases, and other ephemeral material, which form a most important collection. The research staff has met handsomely the mounting demands made upon it by the Executive staff and the several departments of the organization, government agencies, institutions, and individuals.

Volume 45 of the American Jewish Year Book, comprising 704 pages, appeared in the fall of the year. The special articles included a biography of the late Louis E. Kirstein, who was Chairman of our General Committee at the time of his death; historical sketches of the B'nai B'rith and the New York Federation; a survey of Jewish scholarship in the United States, in honor of Dr. Kaufmann Kohler's centenary; and the story of Jewish book collections in the United States, in commemoration of the centenary of Judge Mayer Sulzberger, the first President of the American Jewish Committee.

The Contemporary Jewish Record completed its sixth volume with the December issue. It is a magazine truly comprehensive in content and professional on the technical and formal sides. At the beginning of 1943, it instituted the publication of a series of classic Judaic essays, "The Cedars of Lebanon," that deal with fundamentals of Jewish history and religion. The series has received wide comment and praise.

Early in the present year, Dr. Julius B. Maller, noted educator and author, was appointed Director of the Library of Jewish Information, to succeed Mr. Harry Schneiderman, who will thus be enabled to give more of his service to general executive duties. We look forward with confidence and pleasure to Dr. Maller's association with us.

Through the Public Relations Department, the American Jewish Committee has not only been continuing its work of combating anti-Semitism generally, but has during the past year stepped up



its activities greatly. A full report on these activities will be submitted later at this meeting.

It is appropriate to record here our profound sense of loss in the death, on July 18, 1943, of Mr. David Rosenblum. Mr. Rosenblum, in the summer of 1942 volunteered to supervise the domestic defense activities of the Committee, pending the completion of administrative changes then under discussion. He applied himself to his duties in a highly energetic and devoted manner, uncompromisingly giving to them the many and long hours which they demanded. He was of signal service in maintaining the Committee's relations with other organizations and in representing it at conferences in various cities. At the time of his death, the Executive Committee adopted the following resolution which was released to the press:

"It is with deepest sorrow that we learn of the death of David Rosenblum, for a number of years a member of our Executive Committee and the tireless Chairman of our Public Relations Committee, who for the last year devoted his full time and energy to the service of our organization. To the widow and family the American Jewish Committee and its staff offer sincere condolences."

The Executive Committee sadly reports other losses during the year, in the death of the following Corporate Members: Judge Julian W. Mack of New York, formerly a vice president; Mr. Ralph J. Schwarz of New Orleans, formerly a member of the Executive Committee; and Mr. Eugene Warner of Buffalo, N. Y. Messages of sympathy and condolence were sent to the families of these members.

In accordance with your decision at the last Annual Meeting to leave the filling of vacancies in the Executive Committee to that body, which has the power to fill vacancies in the interim between meetings of the General Committee, your Executive Committee elected the following to membership during the year.

\*Michael G. Appel, New York  
Salo W. Baron, New York  
J. M. Berne, Cleveland  
Irvin Bettmann, St. Louis  
Leo M. Brown, Mobile  
Ralph F. Colin, New York  
Monroe E. Deutsch, Berkeley  
Solomon Elsner, Hartford  
I. Friedlander, Houston

Norman S. Goetz, New York  
I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York  
Marc J. Grossman, Cleveland  
Samuel J. Harris, Buffalo  
Mortimer Hays, New York  
Maurice B. Hexter, New York  
Sidney Hollander, Baltimore  
Leslie L. Jacobs, Dallas  
Jacob J. Kaplan, Boston



Edgar J. Kaufmann, Pittsburgh	I. L. Sharfman, Ann Arbor
Jacob Landau, New York	Harry Shulman, New Haven
Harry E. Lewis, New York	Max C. Sloss, San Francisco
Sam A. Lewisohn, New York	Frank L. Sulzberger, Chicago
Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia	Leon C. Sunstein, Philadelphia
Mendon Morrill, Paterson	F. Frank Vorenberg, Boston
Charles M. Rice, St. Louis	Frank L. Weil, New York
Walter H. Rich, Atlanta	James L. White, Salt Lake City
Jerome J. Rothschild, Philadelphia	Louis Wirth, Chicago
Jonah B. Wise, New York	

On October 4, 1943, your Administrative Committee regretfully felt constrained to accept the resignation from the Corporate Membership and hence also from the Executive Committee, of Judge Samuel I. Rosenman who, by reason of new executive duties in Washington, terminated his relations with many organizations with which he had been affiliated.

Following the Committee's withdrawal from the American Jewish Conference, the following members of the Executive Committee, submitted their resignations which were accepted with regret:

Mrs. David de Sola Pool, New York	David M. Watchmaker, Boston
Samuel Null, New York	Louis J. Moss, New York

In addition, the following members of the General Committee submitted their resignations which were also accepted with regret:

Mortimer Adler, Rochester  
 Israel Bernstein, Portland  
 Arthur Brin, Minneapolis  
 A. B. Cohen, Scranton  
 Eli A. Cohen, Lynn  
 Abe Cramer, Pottsville  
 Samuel Davidson, New Britain  
 Harry M. Ehrlich, Springfield  
 Arthur B. Ewig, Kingston  
 George W. Farber, Worcester  
 Benjamin Friedman, Camden  
 Harry Goldowsky, Jersey City  
 Eliahu A. Hershenson, Peabody  
 I. S. Joseph, Minneapolis  
 S. Joshua Kohn, Utica  
 Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia  
 Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia  
 E. L. Marcus, Canonsburg  
 Maximilian Moss, Brooklyn  
 Michael Pilot, Bangor  
 Samuel Resnic, Holyoke

Morris Rothenberg, New York  
Hyman J. Routtenberg, Somerville  
Archibald Silverman, Providence  
A. L. Siskind, Lawrence  
Michael Stavitsky, Newark

Also, the following organizations which were represented on the General Committee by delegates signified their desire to terminate affiliation with the American Jewish Committee:

BRITH SHOLOM—Louis I. Gilgor; A. F. Stanton

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL—Hermann Stern

HADASSAH—Mrs. Alexander M. Dushkin; Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin;  
Mrs. Edward Jacobs; Mrs. David de Sola Pool; and Mrs. A. P. Schoolman

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM—Herman Hoffman; Max Silverstein

PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST—Carl M. Dubinsky

RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA—Louis M. Levitsky

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS—Benjamin Koenigsberg;  
Samuel Nirenstein

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA—Louis J. Moss

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS—  
Mrs. Joseph Mayor Asher; Mrs. Isidor Freedman; Mrs. Herbert S.  
Goldstein

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA—Mrs. David  
Kass; Miss Sarah Kussy; Mrs. Samuel Spiegel

Dissatisfaction over the Committee's withdrawal from the American Jewish Conference thus resulted in the resignation of 42, out of a total of 420, members.

Our beloved country and its allies are now girding themselves for the most arduous and, we all hope, the final phases of the destruction of tyranny and international gangsterism, of which Jews were the first defenseless victims. With the liberation of Europe from the Nazi regime there will be opened up a huge task of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of human lives and institutions. Thanks to the wisdom of Allied leadership, an international organization to deal with this stupendous task is already in being, and is making preparations to launch its humanitarian activities promptly upon the liberation of territories.

The task before the UNRRA is so huge, however, that it will need whatever cooperation private agencies will be able to give. We are convinced that the Jewish community of the United States will be eager to cooperate, through its competent communal agencies.

But, besides relief and rehabilitation, two other post-war tasks lie ahead of us:

1. The restoration to the peoples of the various countries of their right to self-government, with liberty assured equally to all inhabitants regardless of ethnic, religious, or national backgrounds.
2. The maintenance of an open door immigration policy in Palestine so it may truly serve as one of the havens for Jews who may be unable to re-establish themselves in their lands of nativity.

In the achievement of these aims, the many problems of readjustment of various groups will require sagacious study and solution. In the handling of the numerous and complex post-war problems of European Jewry, the American Jewish Committee, which has had almost four decades of experience in dealing with such problems, will play an important role. The American Jewish Committee has been engaged in studying the post-war probabilities and their historical roots and will place its experience, its knowledge and its man-power at the service of our sorely beset brothers. The Committee will work for the complete liberation of all European Jewries and their unequivocal civil, political and religious equality with their fellow-nationals in the countries of their domicile.

At the same time, vital and difficult problems loom for us here at home. The experience of the past year, as of several previous years, has demonstrated that Nazi propaganda techniques have succeeded to no inconsiderable extent in creating and increasing an awareness of differences between various sections and groups of the population of the United States. In addition, these techniques have not failed to stir up inter-group hostility which has manifested itself in white-Negro clashes and in sporadic outbreaks of anti-Jewish hoodlumism. It would seem that conditions unfortunately appear to be propitious for the exploitation after the war of anti-Jewish prejudice and hostility for political purposes, should there be social and economic dislocations and political strife at that time. Many of the pre-war rabble-rousers, including those who are under indictment for sedition, are likely to resume activities, and their number may be increased by other dupes of Nazi-Fascist propaganda.

The American Jewish Committee and other organizations working in this field, as well as the multitude of men and women of good will

throughout the country, should be prepared to cope with such a situation, if it arises. Your Committee is determined to build up and strengthen your organization and its professional and technical facilities, so as to be capable of taking an effective part in the struggle against any such subversive movements. In this important area, as in a number of others, your Committee is, and will be as always, eager and willing to cooperate wholeheartedly with other agencies.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## RESTORATION OF JEWISH RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

### Presidential Address of Joseph M. Proskauer

From the Constitution of the American Jewish Committee I read: "The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur."

This is the eloquent statement formulated by the founders of this Committee of its purposes and its hopes. As I enter the second year of my service as your President, they constitute for me, as indeed I think they do for you, both an inspiration and a challenge. They inspire us to implement this creed for the problems of today and tomorrow; they challenge us not only to understanding, but to achievement.

We must clearly appraise the factors which will affect the position of the Jew in the post-war world. We must strive with all that is in us to formulate from those factors the pattern of the world to come in which Jews and all other men may live in security and in peace.

In the titanic assault which the Nazis instituted against civilization, it is true that the Jews have been singled out for special destruction. Millions of them have been massacred in cold blood or subjected to the most inhuman persecution. The Nazi device of divide and conquer has been used with sinister purpose to set the world against Jews everywhere. An attempt has been made to accomplish that dire result even in this blessed land of freedom. On us has been concentrated with special vehemence the most cruel attempt ever known in history to destroy the humanitarian and the democratic way of life.

But we would be blind to the ultimate significance of this harking back to medievalism if we did not recognize that the Jew has been treated by the Nazis as the scapegoat for civilization. After eleven years of Hitlerism it has been demonstrated to the whole world that the infringement of the rights of Jews is inevitably an attack on the rights of all mankind and on the very foundations of human decency and progress.

Therefore we must destroy not only Hitler, but Hitlerism. That can be accomplished only by the restoration of human rights everywhere and the re-assertion of the dignity of the individual everywhere. Re-affirmation of the equality of the Jew is but one facet of this objective; in its totality the task ahead is to reaffirm the equality of all men.

The current of our lives began to flow in modern channels when the American and French revolutions emancipated the human personality from the tyranny of the state. Then, for the first time, political institutions were created to safeguard the sacred rights of high and low alike.

This general emancipation brought Jewish emancipation as an integral part of its very being. Their freedom symbolized the new faith that all men were created free and equal. The political world was reconstituted from the philosophy proclaimed by our ancient prophets: "Have we not all one Father? Has not one God created us?"

We must seek in the post-war world the complete vindication of that principle.

This Committee has declared that in the world of the future Jewish citizens of every land, fulfilling their obligations of complete loyalty to their respective countries, shall be guaranteed the correlative right of complete equality.

That principle is by no means vital only to Jews. It is of the very warp and woof of the only kind of post-war fabric that can formulate in political terms the common brotherhood of man under the common fatherhood of God.

We must refuse to admit the thesis of despair and disillusionment, which prompts some men to capitulate to the race-state theory by seeking refuge in political segregation. Civilization has met a set-back, not a defeat. We are still justified in asserting our sense of the glory of the human spirit fighting for freedom and the right of all men to dwell wherever they have been born. The Jews with the heritage of the Maccabees in their veins who battled behind the walls of the Warsaw Ghetto against their Nazi oppressors, not only sanctified the name of God, but wrote in blood their attachment to the land where they were born, where they lived, worked and suffered, and where at last they fought and died. We are still justified in taking renewed courage when we see the United Nations fighting for the fundamental rights of man and fighting to victory. The heroic self-sacrifice on the battlefield of millions of young men of all faiths is valiant proof that the democratic nations on this earth are winning the struggle to preserve the democratic way of life.

Starting from this principle of equality then, we must, in the spirit of complete optimism, face the solution of specific corollaries to the main problem.

In this setting our program of last year now looms abundantly right.

We asked relief from the havoc and ruin of Axis barbarism, as well as complete restoration of equal civil and religious rights. That means that mass evacuation must not be the rule, but the exception necessitated by specific economic pressure. The day is past when the civilized world can ignore barbarity to its own citizens by any country on the plea that the matter is one of domestic concern. It has been amply demonstrated that the untoward consequences of such barbarism falls heavily upon the righteous nations of the earth.

The new international law must declare, therefore, a bill of rights for the individual, as well as for the state; and the narrowing forces of super-nationalism and chauvinism must, in these aspects, give way to the demands of justice and of reason.

To the extent that emigration is necessary, it must be supervised under international authority. This is not a situation which Jews alone should or can meet. It will be our duty, however, as in the

field of relief, to help the organization and regulation of sections of this mass movement.

Another specific line of Jewish effort will relate to the safeguarding and development of Palestine as a center of economic, religious and cultural life for Jews who desire to live there. We of the American Jewish Committee have unfailingly looked on Palestine as a land which held a special place in Jewish tradition and sentiment.

We endorsed the Balfour Declaration which promised a homeland for Jews within the borders of Palestine. We have raised our voices for the abolition of the White Paper, which discriminates against immigration of Jews, as such. We have appealed to the age-old tradition of the British nation as champions of religious freedom to withdraw that paper as something basically inconsistent with this noble British tradition.

We do not believe that Palestine is the exclusive or the complete solution for the Jews in Europe. While Palestine is and we hope will continue to be a great center of Jewish life, we hold to our belief that there is no single panacea which can entirely alleviate the situation of our suffering brethren. We believe and hope that Jews will continue to live in the countries of which they are citizens on a basis of equality and that some Jews will be able to establish new homes in other countries.

We have made abundantly clear that whatever the political constitution of Palestine should be, there could be no political identification of Jews outside of Palestine with whatever government may be there instituted.

And we have steadfastly maintained the fallacy of urging, under the unsettled and transitory conditions now existing, present determination of the ultimate form of government for Palestine.

We have urged an international trusteeship, responsible to the United Nations:

To safeguard the Jewish settlement in and Jewish immigration into Palestine and to guarantee adequate scope for future growth and development to the full extent of the economic absorptive capacity of the country;

To safeguard and protect the fundamental rights of all inhabitants;

To safeguard and protect the holy places of all faiths;

To prepare the country to become, within a reasonable period of years, a self-governing Commonwealth under a Constitution and a



Bill of Rights that will safeguard and protect these purposes and basic rights for all.

The position of this Committee regarding Palestine has been often misunderstood and often distorted. I trust that these few words will make it clear.

From what I have said it should be evident that our stand is neither narrow nor partisan. We do not subscribe to any ideology which seems to force the whole panorama of Jewish history and religion into a formula.

The theory that regards the Jews of the world as constituting a "homeless people" living in "Exile" ignores the stark yet happy reality that Jews are at home and should be at home in every country in which they live. To believe otherwise is not only a counsel of defeat but is a repudiation of the very purposes which the civilized world is exerting a supreme, and we pray a successful, effort, to achieve. And even as we here are bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of America, so in every land our fellow Jews are ready to yield unswerving loyalty to the countries of their citizenship.

Let no one confuse this position with the superficial melting pot theory that would destroy the cultural and religious identity of the many groups that make up the body of America, each making its useful contribution to the common culture, and thus beat these noble ingredients in the chemistry of American life into a colorless and innocuous mass.

By preserving our cultural and religious integrity we not only carry out an historical imperative, but in so doing help to enrich the general life of America with whose ideals our Jewish ideals are in such perfect accord.

Uniformity means deadening mediocrity. Catholic and Protestant, Christian and Jew, foreign-born and native-born, all make their contribution to that glory which is America.

Many years ago I uttered this thought as a basis for our belief that the preservation of our spiritual identity was a service to the cause of America: "I do not vision this country as a forest in which every tree is cut and trimmed to look and be like every other tree. I think of it as a great forest of nature, where one tree rises high from the ground to ward off storm and lightning from the other trees; where another nestles close on the ground to protect the shrubs and the tender things that spring from the earth; where another opens wide to let in the sunlight, and another closely

guards the more precious things from the extreme rage of a too-hot sun."

And what we may do for America, our brethren may do for every other country in the world.

It would be unrealistic to pass over in this address the problem of bigotry in the domestic scene. In America we dreamed the dream that all men, given equal opportunity, could live together in peace. It still remains for us to make this dream a full reality.

The shock that has come from the assault on this ideal has disturbed our fellow Jews and in various ways stirred our Christian brethren. We often hear the cry that we must fight anti-Semitism; and indeed we may wage war, as we are doing, on the venal organized manifestations of anti-Semitism which seek either sordid money or sordid political power. But for the remainder of the area of anti-Semitism, the staff of this Committee has worked with the technique of cure. We are dealing with a social cancer, baneful, it is true, to us as Jews, but equally fatal if unhealed, to the life of America itself. This means that we must delve more deeply into an age-old social complex and mobilize all available scientific resources in order to destroy the superstitions and irrationalities in the area of group relations even as with large measure of success we are doing this, in other areas of human interest, as for example in the field of medicine. We must apply these resources to the elimination of this social sickness of bigotry.

And here, again, I warn against taking counsel of our fears. We must guard ourselves against letting the mouthings of the bigot deafen us to the great mass of Christian understanding and kindness which permeates this country today. Great noble utterances have come from men like Archbishop Spellman, Bishop Molloy, Bishop Tucker, and scores of the ministers of every faith. The great network of cooperative community committees and inter-faith councils stretches over the length and the breadth of the land. For the most part, the preponderant power of the press is speaking for tolerance and understanding. We believe and have the right to believe that America will ever remain the land of the free.

And as to the methods by which we, as Jews, may aid in this American process, I am confident that our Committee has developed along lines of education, of the dissemination of true information, of kindly approach to the solution of specific difficulties—in short, by the method of decency and brotherhood, and not by the method of divisiveness and hostility.

In the last year we have had differences in Jewry. I render you this account of my stewardship:

I have never consciously uttered a provocative word. I have striven with all that is in me to carry out your mandate for unity of conduct. I long now, as I always have, to utter the healing word.

This Committee, with rancor to no other group, will continue to be faithful to its principles and to seek its great and righteous objectives.

We have burnt from our souls every trace of personal or organizational self-seeking or search for power or position.

The task is heavy; it requires all our skill, all our statesmanship, and complete selflessness.

For my colleagues and myself I voice the high resolve that while we hold your mandate we will steer that course. We will follow Lincoln's great exhortation: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

And when that day arrives when God shall lift up His Countenance to us and grant us peace, may we make it a peace not only that beats the sword into the plow-share and the spear into the pruning-hook, but that will bring balm and consolation to this war-racked world; that will recreate it as a place where every man may dwell in safety and in harmony with his fellows; and that will restore to this earth that dignity which belongs inherently to every man created in the image of God.

## OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES IN 1943

By GEORGE Z. MEDALIE

Chairman, Overseas Committee

*To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:*

At the last annual meeting the tide of victory had definitely turned in our favor; at this meeting we may justly feel that before another year has passed the war in Europe may well be over, and that the might of United Nations arms and principles will there have prevailed. While it is true that the resolute and dangerous Japanese enemy is universally expected to resist his defeat longer than the

Nazi, and that devotion and sacrifice will have to be offered in full measure to accomplish his final subjection, still, for our purposes, the frustration and the helpless grief we have all felt in the face of the monstrous suffering of the Jews of the European continent will be dissipated and we shall have the opportunity to contribute to the immediate healing and the long-range rebuilding of Jewish life in Europe while our enemy will not yet have sought the final armistice in the Pacific.

Encouraging as is the military history of the past year, with its tale of Allied victories on all fronts by land, sea and air, developments in the sphere of international relations are perhaps even more encouraging. A reasonable hope for a civilized future for the peoples of the world is justified by the meeting of the foreign ministers at Moscow in October and the meetings of the heads of state at Cairo and Teheran in November, and by what those meetings accomplished and augured.

From one point of view then, a certain measure of satisfaction is justified. But in terms of its cost in men, women and children murdered, deported, imprisoned and subjected to conditions of which all the evil fruits will not be fully grown for many years to come, this past year will acquire a sinister fame in history.

Foremost among the victims of the Nazi way of waging war were the Jews of Europe. There is no need to tell again the fate they were made to suffer. In Poland the tale of slaughter is relieved by only one incident, the magnificent Jewish resistance in the Warsaw ghetto in April and May 1943. It is true that nearly all the Jews who fought in that historic battle were killed; but at least they were able to die fighting.

There occurred in 1943 on the continent of Europe one event which went far to show that brutality did not hold absolute sway. In October the Germans dropped their pretenses and seized outright control of Denmark. In that country lived some 8,000 Jews, of whom 2,000 were refugees from the Nazi terror. They all understood what uninhibited Gestapo rule meant. But so did the Danish officials and plain people. Almost 6,000 Jews were enabled to make their way to Sweden and to escape deportation and death.

This was a dramatic incident; less dramatic, but no less effective, was the continuing practice of the Swiss Government of giving welcome to refugees fortunate enough to be able to cross by stealth into Switzerland. In token of our gratitude to these countries, and to all the brave men and women who in the occupied countries

expose themselves to danger in order to help their Jewish fellow-men, I intend later to move a resolution expressing our homage to them.

For the future, it would be well if we looked upon what has happened in those areas already liberated by United Nations troops as a kind of rough indication of what is likely to continue to happen. For Jews the most significant event in this category is the experience in French Algeria from November 1942 to October 1943. The great lesson to be derived from the experience is that while a military defeat of the Nazis is a necessary condition for Jewish equality, it is not a sufficient condition. Specific political action in a deeply democratic sense is necessary to complement the effects of military victory. In North Africa it took almost a year to restore to the Jews the French citizenship with which they had been born and of which they had been stripped by the Vichy satellites of Hitler. The history of their citizenship until Vichy may be briefly summarized. In 1870, when France's position was desperate on the battlefield and tottering in her overseas possessions, a long-intended measure was put into effect, and the Jews of Algeria were enfranchised en masse. Their descendants were natural-born citizens of France. Moslems, on the other hand, have had to seek French naturalization individually, after renouncing aspects of Koranic law incompatible with French law. The very large majority of Algerian Moslems have not in the past sought naturalization on these terms.

It is simple to understand Vichy's motive in depriving the Jews of their citizenship. Vichy officials were anti-Semitic and in full sympathy with a powerful and reactionary segment of the European population of Algeria in whose economic interest it is to exploit and repress the Moslem population. That European element is traditionally anti-Semitic and has continued to resent Jewish enfranchisement as a dangerous precedent likely to suggest to the Moslem population plans for its own political and economic improvement.

Under Darlan and Giraud there was no significant change from Vichy policy. The revocation of the Crémieux Decree continued in force—or, more precisely, General Giraud held in abeyance abolition of the Vichy abrogation of the Crémieux Decree. The reasons advanced were purely rationalization. Slowly General Giraud's political influence waned and that of General de Gaulle and the French Committee of National Liberation became dom-

inant. In October 1943 full citizenship was finally restored to the Jews in Algeria, and measures for liberalizing the acquisition of French citizenship by Moslems were announced.

Another lesson that can be learned from this experience is the need for enlightened American public opinion and for unremitting effort on the part of Jewish organizations in this country to redress wrongs suffered by Jews elsewhere. Your Committee was extremely active in the North African affair from the moment the matter was disclosed in news dispatches from Algeria. A very well documented memorandum, emphasizing both the historical and the legal aspects of the problem, was submitted to our State Department, in addition to correspondence and discussion of the more usual kind. Direct communication was also had with various members of the French National Committee, both in this country and abroad. To what extent your Committee's activity was instrumental in effecting the final removal of Nazi anti-Jewish legislation, is, of course, impossible to say with precision, but we have good reason to believe that our work in this direction was a strong contributory factor.

More favorable omens are presented by the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) conference at Atlantic City in November 1943. We had an observer present during many proceedings of that conference; our views were made known to delegates of various countries; we have closely examined the reports of the proceedings; and we feel that UNRRA will do its utmost in attempting to function without discrimination and to meet first needs first. Some circles have thought that, the Jews having been the worst sufferers in Europe during the course of this war, they should receive explicit recognition of that fact and be entitled, as Jews, to priority in relief. We feel that the UNRRA approach is correct; in the absence of discrimination, needs will be attended to in the order of their merit; Jews whose needs are more pressing than those of others will receive first call. We have indicated our agreement with this policy. We have also been encouraged by the information that UNRRA intends to cooperate very closely with the great non-governmental relief and rehabilitation organizations. Since Jews have an admirable network of such organizations, we can foresee only the most favorable results from such cooperation.

Simultaneously with the North African situation came the Anglo-American Bermuda Conference on Refugees, and its ap-



parent decision that refugee rescue would continue to be entrusted primarily to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

The American Jewish Committee in its cooperation with other major Jewish organizations in this country pressed for the adoption of means commensurate with the gravity of the problem. The Joint Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs submitted to the Bermuda Conference a twelve-point program for the rescue of Jews from Nazi-occupied Europe. Your Committee took an active part in this project; much of such work as drafting the Bermuda Conference program was actually done by our Research Institute. In the future we shall have to undertake similar activities by ourselves, since the Joint Emergency Committee was dissolved to allow the American Jewish Conference Rescue Committee to cope with this problem. We were opposed to its dissolution, as were several other of its constituent bodies.

The entire question of rescue activity on behalf of Jews under Nazi domination or threatened by Nazi domination has remained a very current problem. This month President Roosevelt issued an executive order creating a War Refugee Board "to forestall the plan of the Nazis to exterminate all the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe." The Board consists of the Secretaries of State, War and the Treasury, and has a threefold function: planning, actual rescue, and shelter. Since the creation of the Board has accomplished their purpose, Senator Gillette and Representatives Baldwin and Rogers have withdrawn their resolutions in Congress for a Presidential Committee "to save the surviving Jewish people of Europe." We have welcomed the President's action as tangible proof of our Government's effective intent to save as many as can be saved, and we have conveyed our thanks to him.

The governments and people of the Western Hemisphere have become increasingly concerned with the proper handling of post-war immigration. In October 1943 the Mexican Government invited representatives from all the American states to attend a Demographic Congress in Mexico City. Your Committee followed this Congress carefully because it was capable of great good or great evil. Alarming manifestations of official anti-Semitism had recently appeared in several countries in the Western Hemisphere, and we feared an anti-Semitic influence on declarations concerning future immigration which would have considerable weight in determining the actual policy and practice of many of our neighbor



states. Those chosen by our country as delegates were men of the highest competence and liberalism. The end result of the Congress gives cause for great satisfaction to those convinced that migration will be an important factor in Jewish rehabilitation after the war. Proceedings of the Congress have not yet been published, but we do know that a resolution was adopted stressing the need not to discriminate on a racial or religious basis. In this the Demographic Congress followed the precedent set by the declaration on "American Standards on Immigration" by the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima in December 1938. We had an observer in Mexico City during the deliberations, and we forwarded for the use of the delegates several hundred copies of a Spanish translation of one of our Institute's publications, "Post-War Migrations: Proposals for an International Agency," with an introduction by Paul van Zeeland, formerly Prime Minister of Belgium.

In some parts of Latin America the position of the Jews has been deteriorating in a manner exhibiting all the classical symptoms. It accompanies the victory of a markedly reactionary and chauvinistic movement in Argentina, of which the chief victim is the Argentine people itself. That movement is universally recognized as having been intimately influenced by the Nazis and as playing the Nazi game. It has established a one-party political system and has abolished bill-of-rights liberties. Argentine anti-Semitism has not yet progressed nearly so far as the Nazi variety; but it is not unreasonable to predict that if Argentine fascism entrenches itself in power the situation of the more than 300,000 Jews in Argentina will assume the utmost gravity. One of the most disquieting features of the Argentine case is its expansive nature. So potent was its role in fomenting the recent *coup d'état* in Bolivia that the new Bolivian regime has been recognized neither by our own government nor by that of any other American country except Argentina—and this despite the new regime's protestations of loyalty to the United Nations of intent to persist in a state of war against our enemies, of devotion to democracy, and of opposition to anti-Semitism. Unfortunately the records of the men in the forefront of the Bolivian coup belie their protestations.

In Colombia, we were for a time concerned about the possibility of an official anti-Semitic attitude, when a state government refused a charter to a Jewish organization in Bogota for alarming reasons. The federal government of Colombia, however, granted the society its corporative status. Indeed, Colombia's present attitude, if

we may judge from recent trends in its immigration policy, is liberal. In December 1943 the Colombian government promulgated a decree enabling intellectuals, technicians, skilled workers, and trained agriculturists to obtain visas without the high security that was previously required. We hope that Jewish immigration candidates will be able to profit by this new decree.

With the increased importance, actual or potential, of Latin America for Jewish life, it becomes increasingly necessary that we establish with the Latin American Jewish communities closer liaison which would at the same time afford them guidance in a host of matters in which we have acquired experience and skill. This is perhaps all the more necessary since, if only by default, a point of view with respect to Jewish life is being spread in the Latin American communities which may have dangerous results.

The proponents of that point of view—which we may roughly call Jewish nationalism—have recently been bitter in their attacks upon us for leaving the American Jewish Conference. We have been assailed for breaking unity. An interesting test of the sincerity of these charges is a recent development within the British Jewish community. For 65 years the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Board of Deputies had coordinated their foreign activities through a Joint Foreign Committee. Recently the Board of Deputies came under the control of elements which may be considered British counterparts of those Americans who have criticized us. The new controlling group promptly proceeded to denounce the Board's agreement for the maintenance of the Joint Foreign Committee. The Anglo-Jewish Association tried to negotiate for the reconstitution of some kind of joint body, but has become convinced that the new rulers of the Board wish no cooperation, but domination. The Anglo-Jewish Association was thereby compelled to set up its own General Purposes and Foreign Committee for the first time since 1878, and the partisans of the World Jewish Congress succeeded in having two foreign affairs committees actively functioning where only one was in existence before. The World Jewish Congress has been denounced by the officers of the Anglo-Jewish Association and editorially by the *Jewish Chronicle* of London, the latter a Zionist-minded periodical.

Our principle is that no artificial unity is possible. Where there is a real unity of interests and outlook, there will be unity or spontaneous cooperation in action. We are opposed to the terms of the 1939 British White Paper on Palestine, which allows for the

entrance into that country of only some 29,000 more Jews. We believe that the present catastrophic state of the Jews throughout most of the world, combined with the strong possibility that after the war very many Jews will seek to emigrate while immigration barriers are almost everywhere maintained or raised, makes it all the more vital that the gates of Palestine, which has proved its ability to accept immigrants and whose Jewish community is eager to welcome them, be kept open to the full limits of its economic absorptive capacity. To present our views on this score, our Research Department prepared a memorandum on the White Paper which was submitted by our President and the Chairman of our General Committee to Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador.

We have also been concerned with every European country in which there was a substantial Jewish community. We have invited representative and important figures from each country now resident here to meet with us and give us their counsel on the policy to adopt with respect to the post-war situation in that country. These meetings have been going on for some little while now; our first experiences have been favorable and we trust the meetings will continue to be profitable. The following groups have already met: German, Italian, French, Belgian, Hungarian; in the near future we expect to meet with the Austrian, Czech, Polish, Rumanian, Yugoslav, Bulgarian, Dutch groups.

The Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems has found, during the past year, that with the approach of the post-war period its work has become increasingly concerned with the actual practical problems of overseas activity. Indeed, a large part of the Overseas Committee work was done in the Research Institute. Institute work which should also be cited here is the completion of a series of detailed reports on the Jewish communities of the countries overrun by the Nazis, compiled for the United States Government with a view to being used by administrators when these countries have been occupied by Allied troops.

In 1943 the last units of our "Study Course on Jewish Post-War Problems" was completed. It has been received with enthusiasm far exceeding our expectations, not only in the Jewish community itself but in non-Jewish scholarly circles. Other publications were concerned with post-war migration and problems of restitution.

At the conclusion of the last great World War, it was widely thought that the system of minority guarantees would insure Jewish equality. The fact that the status of the Jews throughout Europe

has deteriorated so drastically since then is not a perfect proof of the failure of minorities rights, since that deterioration can perhaps with even greater justice be attributed to the general breakdown of international morality and social stability during the long armistice. Nevertheless, our faith in the system of minorities guarantees has been shaken; some students entirely reject it. To most of us today a more promising system is the establishment of an international bill of the rights of man, to be implemented by appropriate machinery, protecting the individual against the invasion of his rights by reason of race or religion. The Institute has been interested in this question for some time, and has asked Professor Hersch Lauterpacht of Cambridge University, a very eminent authority on international law, to study the implication of an international bill of rights and to prepare a draft of one for us. In the last month his manuscript has been received in this country and is now being made ready for publication as a book. Professor Lauterpacht's plan seems to us a largely successful combination of liberal vision and caution in avoiding the pitfalls of jealousies of nations for maintaining their sovereign prerogatives.

We look to a solution in an international bill of the rights of man precisely because our faith is strong in emancipation and equality of rights. In recent days extreme statements have been made about "the failure of emancipation;" Germany is usually cited as the outstanding example of this "failure." We believe that this failure of emancipation in Germany is no more a proof of the unfeasibility of emancipation in general than the failure of democracy in Germany is a proof of the unfeasibility of democracy in general. Both failures should be ascribed to specific historical factors which cannot be generalized. It is our hope that the twentieth century will achieve the attainment of liberty and equality by Jews which started with the great American and French Revolutions.

As the hour of liberation for the Jews of Europe draws nearer, we must be on the alert to undertake immediately all those tasks for which we are morally responsible. We are, and are recognized to be, the most numerous, wealthy and untouched Jewish community in the world. We may be frightened by the vision of the magnitude of that task, but we dare not shirk it. We may feel that it is too great for us; but if we do not accept it, to whom shall we relegate it? It has well been said: "It is not thy duty to complete the work, but neither are thou free to desist from it." The trial of our strength, will also be its opportunity.

**DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES IN 1943**

By Alan M. Stroock

Chairman, Administration Committee

*To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:*

We come now to the part of the work of the American Jewish Committee which concerns by far the largest portion of our staff and which accounts for by far the largest portion of our expenditures. Because of our involvements with other organizations in the past year, a good deal of time has had to be spent on matters other than domestic civic defense. Nonetheless, the main job that the Committee is doing lies in this field and, therefore, we feel that you should get from the Administrative Committee, primarily through the two heads of the staff of that work, a full report of our accomplishments in the last year, and our plans for the future as well.

In doing this work, we take as our guide, the principles expressed in that eloquent speech of Judge Proskauer. As we see the problem, we feel that we are dealing not only with the protection of the rights of Jews in this country, important as that is; we are dealing with the problem of American democracy and our sights are lifted to that height. Never in our work do we attempt anything or embark on anything which is directed to a lower level. We feel that our duty and the duty of the Jewish Community in view of the dangers of the situation in which this country finds itself, is in a real sense to protect America against the use of the Jews as a weapon for the destruction of America,—that is our function, that is our principle and purpose, and it is on this concept that our plans are based.

Now, in order to implement this basic principle, we found our work on three subsidiary principles: First, that the work we do is not done with a view to what will bring glory to the American Jewish Committee. We are often criticized for subordinating too much the Committee's authorship or sponsorship of our work, but we feel, for reasons that will be explained to you by the people who speak after me, that it is essential to the greater effectiveness of our work that in many instances the fact of our participation should not be underlined.

Second, we believe that this work requires the professional approach. This is no amateur job that is being done. No amateur job is being done by our enemies. Their job is being done by men

working full time, giving their lives to it, with skill and with acumen. We believe they must be met on the same terms and, therefore, this work is planned and carried on on a professional basis by our staff, each of whom, skilled in his own particular way, is an expert in his field, devoting his full time and his full energy to it.

Third, again taking our principle from what Judge Proskauer said, we proceed on the basis of the healing process and not of the divisive process.

Now, the manner in which all these three subsidiary principles are carried into effect by the two main departments of civic defense work will be explained to you by Richard C. Rothschild and George J. Mintzer. I would like, however, to mention the work of other departments related to their work.

In carrying on civic defense work, we believe that united effort with other groups, on a national and local basis, can be achieved, and our record on that score is clear. It has been presented to you before. It has been thoroughly discussed in the Executive Committee. At the present time, as you know, we are on a national scale in the closest cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League. Through the Committee of Six, which has been operating for the past year under the brilliant and tireless leadership of Ira M. Younger, a job is being done of coordination of the work of the only agencies who do this particular work, and we are sure when the country becomes aware of what is being done, the charge so often made of wastefulness and duplication of effort will be silenced. And I may say at this point, as a member of the Committee of Six, that your representatives on the Committee of Six have worked most intimately and most successfully with the Anti-Defamation League's representatives in a common effort which, I think, under all the difficulties inherent in such an effort, has had surprising success.

The job of maintaining contact with the communities of the country is carried on by the Community Service Unit under the leadership of George Hexter and Dr. Sol A. Fineberg who, in that field, have made for themselves a reputation over the country which is truly enviable. In all our activities in the sphere of civic defense, the American Jewish Committee functions as a national organization, but we believe that the handling of local manifestations of anti-Semitism must be left to local agencies and committees that quite naturally have a truer and better understanding of local problems. Our Legal and Investigative Committee serves as a



fact-finding source for local defense agencies and community relations committees throughout the country. Our Public Relations Department originates ideas, lays down broad policies and indicates procedures and techniques by which the Committee's educational program may be implemented on a national scale. Our relations with organizations and with individuals throughout the country, is the function of our Community Service Unit.

On the basis of this principle, during the past year, we cheerfully surrendered our sole out-of-town office when the Boston Jewish community undertook to organize its own local defense agency. It is encouraging to note, in this connection, that a majority of the larger Jewish communities have established such agencies and that, in the main, these are well staffed and adequately equipped. A healthy two-way relationship exists between them and the American Jewish Committee. They not only implement the defense projects initiated by our Public Relations Department, but they also create projects of their own which are made available to other communities through the Community Relations Conference. One of the most recent set-ups of this kind is that established by the Jewish community of Brooklyn, New York, largely as a result of the advice and encouragement of our Community Service Unit, and I may say that the job which is now being done in Brooklyn on the basis of this community effort, including on the local level all groups, Zionist, non-Zionist, Orthodox and Reform, may well become a model of a community which previously was sadly disorganized and, as a result of this disorganization, was unable to do its work efficiently.

The Community Relations Conference, an informal group of professional workers in the field of civic defense, meets several times a year and serves effectively as a clearing house for the interchange of information and ideas. George Hexter, the head of our Community Service Unit, serves as the secretary of the Community Relations Conference, an office which he has held since its inception. That Conference has been of great benefit to the professionals in each locality in developing their community programs.

The Community Service Unit, however, does not limit its attention to well-established and professionally serviced local agencies. Through the visits of the Unit's consultant, Dr. Sol A. Fineberg, as well as through a lively correspondence, the smaller communities are also served.

Among the important ideas which the Community Service Unit

endeavors to foster in its relations with local defense organizations is that their work should be done affirmatively rather than negatively, that is to say, that the public relations councils should formulate programs of activities aimed at cultivating wholesome intergroup relations and that these councils should not regard themselves as organized merely to deal with difficult crisis situations as they arise. The Community Service Unit also endeavors to emphasize the importance of activities which are calculated to stimulate the integration of Jews as individuals and as a group within the general community. This policy is based on the conviction that intergroup cooperation in civic, social, philanthropic and religious activities is one of the strongest forces for the creation of understanding and good will.

I have said that one of the important principles upon which we proceed is professionalism. One of the aspects of professionalism is that our work should be founded upon scholarly research. We do not guess about conditions, as I hope Mr. Rothschild will explain to you at greater length. The whole structure of our program is grounded on expert advice and expert analysis. Techniques have been developed for that purpose over many years, in which on the basis of our experience, we have reason to have confidence. And the same is true of the Legal Committee of which George Mintzer will speak. But underlying the research aspects of our program as a whole lies the Department of Library, Research and Publications, popularly known as the Library of Jewish Information, which is the information source for material of all kinds required by the Public Relations Department for its many projects. The Library also prepares much general material for dissemination to the special audiences which we believe can be benefited by authentic and objective data about Jews and Jewish interests. The department comprises the library proper, a research staff, and editorial staffs which compile the *American Jewish Year Book* and edit the *Contemporary Jewish Record*.

Another department of the American Jewish Committee is our Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems. The work of this Institute cuts across both the domestic and overseas interests of our organization. While preparing material to serve as the basis for policy-making by the Committee vis-à-vis the solution of post-war problems of Jews, the Institute also gives useful service in the preparation of documents dealing with issues of the day which require immediate action.

The Research Institute has during the past year continued to collect all available material deemed helpful in formulation of the Committee's post-war policy. Some of the Institute's findings have been published. Of special interest and importance is a Study Course on Jewish Post-War Problems consisting of eight units and dealing with such topics as civil and political status, Palestine, migration, relief and rehabilitation, Jewish survival, etc. This Course has received wide recognition. Another publication of unusual interest was a pamphlet on Post-War Migrations with an introduction by Paul van Zeeland, Director of the Coordinating Foundation, formerly Prime Minister of Belgium.

The Institute has been in close touch with various government agencies, to some of which it has furnished extensive material on the situation of the Jews in Europe. It has also collaborated with other organizations dealing with post-war problems.

Other aspects of the work, as I have said, will be described by other speakers. But in closing I should like to emphasize the third principle, upon which we work, which I mentioned at the beginning—which is, that we pursue the healing process. During the past year, the problem of anti-Semitism became extremely popular and this has lent it to exploitation. Such exploitation has been possible, I believe, primarily, because of the sad, distressed condition of the Jews of this country, who are in such an excitable state that they become ready victims of organizations which use the fight against anti-Semitism not for the purposes this Committee has in mind, but for their own particular ends, whether political or mercenary or, even in their view, high-minded. Now, in this field of fighting anti-Semitism, we do not object to competitors. We welcome all the groups which work as we do, on the principles that have been outlined to you, but we do feel it necessary, and we will continue, to call the attention of our members and even, if required, of the community at large, not only to organizations which we believe do not do effective work and might therefore waste money contributed to them by Jews, but also to organizations and methods which we believe are affirmatively harmful to our cause.

We urge you and your friends and associates in your community to be careful in responding to appeals for support from organizations about whose effectiveness and responsibility you do not have full knowledge. Check them first through our Committee and we will give you the facts on the basis of which you can wisely decide whether or not you should contribute to them.

## PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING OUR PROGRAM

By JOHN SLAWSON

Executive Vice President

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Board members of the American Jewish Committee and to its officers for the fine backing that I have received in whatever efforts it has been possible for me to put forth in the interest of the Committee. The staff also has exhibited an encouragingly cooperative spirit. If time were available, I would like to mention each and every one by name, so much do I appreciate their fine attitude.

When we consider the subjects that have been discussed here today, this morning and this afternoon, particularly when we recall the admirable address delivered by our President, we must realize that indeed the Committee is engaged in very diversified and complicated tasks. It would seem that these manifold activities need to be related to some common factor. To further the purposes of the American Jewish Committee there must be an orientation that would be based upon some common denominator that would bring together into one meaningful unified whole our work in the domestic defense field, our activities in the overseas area, and our concern with the inner life of the Jewish community. I believe that to make possible this kind of unity of thought and purpose that is so essential to orderly, efficient and productive functioning there are three fundamental conditions that must underlie all of our activities, regardless of the special emphases that may be placed on the latter.

One of these conditions is that, in each and all of our activities, there is an imperative need for collaboration. It is an irrefutable fact that one cannot do things *for* people, one needs to do things *with* people. As a corollary, one cannot do things *for* the Jewish people, one must do them *with* the Jewish people. That is what I mean by the fundamental condition of collaboration. If we adopt this principle as basic for all of our operations, it means we must build up the confidence and support of the Jewish community for our domestic defense program, for our foreign work, for the political considerations within the Jewish community in the United States, and, as a matter of fact, in relation to everything we do. If we receive such collaboration, our task is greatly eased.

In order to elicit this confidence on the part of the American Jewish community, we need to do a good job and, in addition, we need to make known what we do in as dignified and cautious a manner as the occasion requires. However, it is important that we realize that we must make known what we do, if we expect collaboration in the Jewish community. And we hope to achieve this by making available an adequately organized institutional publicity program which is under way. You have already heard about the plan to broaden the basic structure of our organization, namely its constituency. We have discussed with you already the proposal of our chapter set-up and the creation of our Department of Community Activities whose task will be the organization of chapters of "like-minded" individuals throughout the country. This kind of collaboration, by widening our support, will yield the most effective procedures for combating anti-Semitism and for the handling of Jewish affairs in general. It will also result, hopefully, in the reduction and ultimate elimination of false prophets and saviors who have been exploiting the Jewish people by ostensibly attempting to help solve Jewish problems.

The second fundamental condition, as a basis for effective functioning in behalf of the Jewish people by the Committee, is the adoption of, and adherence to, an appropriate theory of Jewish adjustment to the American scene. We have heard at luncheon Judge Proskauer speak of the false premises of "homelessness" of the Jewish people outside of Palestine, and of the "melting pot" theory of adjustment, with its skimmed milk connotation. We have heard him make a plea for the preservation of our religious and cultural characteristics, furnishing, however, wide opportunity for an inter-action with the American culture. In other words, the philosophy that appears to be the expression of the American Jewish Committee point of view at the present time is that of cultural integration which opposes both a Jewish nationalistic doctrine and the assimilationist approach of the escapist variety. The point of view expressed by Judge Proskauer is not only an elaboration of the Statement of Views adopted by the Committee a year ago at its Annual Meeting, but in effect is also a contribution to a blue-print for the Committee's activities. We do not accept escapism of any form, either into Jewish nationalism or into an aggressive melting pot assimilation process. We assert that the democratic process calls for cultural integration of the Jew into the American scene with every possibility for the exercise of devoted and loyal citizen-

ship, but at the same time retaining the religio-cultural adherence to, and preservation of, Judaism. Whether we formulate a local defense program, or give our attention to overseas work, or concern ourselves with our intra-group political problems, it is important that this basic conception of Jewish adjustment to America, supported by the American Jewish Committee, be kept in mind. We feel that if the wrong concept of Jewish adjustment becomes the motivating factor in any activity in the interest of the Jewish people, such activity may do more harm than good. This is true of domestic defense, foreign affairs, and all related problems.

The third fundamental condition that I believe is basic to an effective program by the American Jewish Committee in the interest of the Jewish people is that it concerns itself with the spiritual and cultural strengthening of the Jewish people in the United States. Many Jews are hungry for knowledge, for an emotional orientation, for a way of life as Jews in the American scene, as Jews in the world at large. They are confused as to the course to pursue with their children—whether they should educate them Jewishly or not—the age-old question, to be or not to be, as Jews, both as American citizens or as factors in a rapidly changing world scene. The American Jewish Committee must meet this need by making available to its constituency its research products, its publications, its study courses. It will be able to do this through its chapters and through activities in which study of domestic and foreign problems of the Jewish people will constitute the major preoccupation. The American Jewish Committee will be obliged to create educational materials and equip adequately a field staff which will function as adult educators by transmitting the educational products created by the Committee to its constituency. The Committee, therefore, would become a cultural power-house for the strengthening of the spiritual pattern of the Jewish people in the United States.

The anticipated results of this kind of activity would, in my estimation, be as follows: It would develop a Jewry in America whose views on Jewish life here or elsewhere, would be based on knowledge, on understanding, on seasoned judgment, not on an emotional state nourished by a barrage of concentrated propaganda carried on for about three or four decades. We would then have an informed constituency who would lead others, and the latter still others, until successful ways of adjustment as American citizens of the Jewish religio-cultural identity would be achieved, whose conceptions with regard to the age-old Jewish problem would be



global—global in two respects: one, with reference to the most wholesome approach to the question of Jewish integration into the culture of the country of which they are a part; two, global with regard to the defense of the rights of Jews the world over. With regard to the latter factor, it is important to point out here that very frequently there is exhibited a provincial attitude which seeks to restrict the defense of the rights of Jews with reference to the domestic scene, not realizing that what happens in Argentina or Bolivia or in Mexico will influence our destiny in the United States. We do not have to go far back in history to prove this point. All we have to do is to remember that if Hitler and Hitlerism had not been permitted to gain a foothold twelve years ago in Europe, the world would not have been visited by its present great affliction and we would not have been obliged to engage in an intensive domestic defense program in the United States today. Both, therefore in our conceptions with regard to Jewish adjustment in the country where we live, and the inter-relationship between our destiny and those of Jewries throughout the world, a global point of view is essential. The isolationist approach in Jewish life is as deadly as it is in relation to the general world scene.

Now, in order to achieve this purpose of creating an informed, integrated and secure Jewry with a balanced perspective on matters relating to programs of activities in the best interests of the Jewish people, we need to develop and are in the process now of developing, first, an informed and devoted lay group of adherents and workers, like-minded with regard to fundamentals of Jewish adjustment, nevertheless representing a cross-section of the Jewish people of the United States. Secondly, we are in the process of creating and developing a professional staff with vision, training, skills in the fields of education, group relations, applied social and psychological sciences, community organization, Jewish scholarship, sociology, research, public relations, international law, and government. In addition, we need an integration of such staff into a functioning unit, and also a common denominator for their professional activity—and I should like to stress this latter point for it is basically important that we meet this condition. The common denominator for the activity which all professional personnel and lay workers of the American Jewish Committee need to share is, in my estimation, the fostering, the strengthening, and the enriching of human relationships *within* Jewish groups and, *between* them—individually as well as collectively—and the general American society.

## APPENDICES

**I. STATEMENT OF WITHDRAWAL FROM  
THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE**

The American Jewish Committee associated itself with the American Jewish Conference in the hope that through meetings of representatives of Jewish organizations and communities in a consultative body, an endeavor might be made to achieve a program for unity of action with respect to Jewish problems in the post-war world.

The American Jewish Committee has at all times taken the position that the American Jewish Conference should be exactly what the name implies,—a conference, that is to say, a deliberative body, fairly representative of a cross-section of American Jewry, and that it should not be an authoritative or permanent body superimposed upon the structure of Jewish life in America. Consequently the Committee entered the Conference on two conditions: (1) the character and accordingly the name of the project should be changed from "Assembly" to "Conference;" and (2) the right of any participating organization to dissent from and, so dissenting, not to be bound by the conclusions of the Conference, should be recognized. These two conditions were accepted.

As the election machinery developed, it became evident that the inclusion of overlapping organizations, on the one hand, and the exclusion of large local and national agencies, on the other, would necessarily result in a gathering in which significant segments of the Jewish population would have virtually no voice. Prior to the actual meeting of the Conference, we called the attention of its Executive Committee to this situation. Our protest pointed out that the organizations excluded "constituted the backbone of a substantial part of every Jewish community and that to exclude them is to confine membership in the Conference to restricted groups in the community."

Nevertheless we still deemed it our duty to confer. We continued association with the Conference in the hope that by mutual exchange of views there might be consideration for a unified course of conduct with respect to the problems within the scope of the Conference. However, to a large extent the delegates, though elected as community representatives, came to the Conference

with voting instructions, and a large number of delegates felt that their action was determined by virtue of decisions made by official Zionist bodies. Hence, to our deep regret, there was no adequate opportunity for an exchange of views and the character of the meeting as a Conference was essentially destroyed. Indeed, some organizations which had both Zionist and non-Zionist members felt obliged to refrain from voting.

The resolutions with respect to Palestine were thus adopted without opportunity to effect a possible adjustment between ultimate political Zionist aspirations and the position held by a vast number of Jews not affiliated with official Zionist bodies. These resolutions were, in our judgment, not in the best interests of Jews throughout the world, including Palestine. Therefore, we had no alternative but to dissent.

In its Statement of Views adopted last January, the American Jewish Committee set forth its principles and program. In that statement we pledged ourselves with all Americans to the winning of the war and the achievement for the whole world of the Four Freedoms and the blessings of the Atlantic Charter. We urged upon the United Nations relief from the havoc and ruin inflicted by Axis barbarism on millions of human beings, especially Jews, their repatriation, rehabilitation and the complete restoration and safeguarding of their equal civil and religious rights; the implementation of a program under international supervision that shall facilitate voluntary settlement of refugees in other countries; reaffirmation of the principle that Jewish citizens of every land shall be guaranteed the right of complete equality. The acceptance of these principles and the realization of the measures continue to be of first importance.

We join with all our fellow Jews in proud recognition of the achievements of the Jewish Settlement in Palestine where there has been built up a flourishing economic life and a satisfying spiritual and cultural life. These achievements have been the result of the work not only of Zionists but also of non-Zionists. Leaders of the American Jewish Committee were in the forefront of the efforts which culminated in the enlargement of the Jewish Agency, and the American Jewish Committee joined with Zionist organizations in protests against policies which appeared calculated to place obstacles in the way of the progress of the Jewish Settlement in Palestine. Non-Zionists as well as Zionists helped establish the Hebrew University, promoted substantial cultural, religious and

economic activities in Palestine, and contributed generously to the support of the efforts to establish the Jewish Settlement in Palestine on a firm foundation.

But despite the recognized achievements of the Jewish Settlement in Palestine, it cannot, in the light of the realities of Jewish life in the world, alone furnish the solution of the problem of post-war Jewish rehabilitation.

In our Statement of Views we recognized the wide divergence of opinion with respect to the future government of Palestine, and we emphasized that under existing conditions in Palestine and in the world there should be no preconceived formula at this time as to the permanent political structure which should obtain there.

We affirmed and reaffirm that whatever government be established ultimately in Palestine, there can be no political identification of Jews outside of Palestine with such government.

This must be emphasized and we deem it our duty to preserve a position free and untrammelled to urge this view.

In accordance with our Statement of Views we approve for the present for Palestine an international trusteeship responsible to the United Nations for the following purposes: To safeguard the Jewish Settlement in, and Jewish immigration into, Palestine, and to guarantee adequate scope for future growth and development to the full extent of the economic absorptive capacity of the country; to safeguard and protect the fundamental rights of all inhabitants; to safeguard and protect the holy places of all faiths; and to prepare the country to become, within a reasonable period of years, a self-governing Commonwealth under a Constitution and a Bill of Rights that will safeguard and protect these purposes and basic rights for all.

We thus tendered an affirmative program of conduct to which we believed and believe that Zionist and non-Zionist alike might accord support.

As opposed to this, at a time when the Jews in Palestine constitute approximately one-third of the population, the Conference made the immediate demand for the exclusive exercise by a Jewish body of the sovereign right to control immigration and for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth. From such demands, clearly incapable of immediate realization, there was bound to be grave dissent. To our regret we could get no consideration for the plea for the withholding of these ultimate, divisive demands in order to concentrate upon present unity of action on matters upon

which there was complete agreement — such as the abrogation of the White Paper, which terminates immigration into Palestine.

We are profoundly convinced that in the interests of the development of the Jewish Settlement in Palestine itself, as well as the security and welfare of the Jews throughout the world, the position taken by the American Jewish Committee is sound, and that in view of international conditions it is an error to insist upon these ultimate political proposals.

We deem it vital that in the interest of Jewry it should be made clear that the assertion of such extreme demands has been unacceptable to large segments of American Jewry.

The salvation and rehabilitation of the stricken Jews of Europe cannot be achieved through Palestine alone, and certainly not by over-emphasis on the political constitution of Palestine. It can be achieved only by considering Palestine a part of the larger program which looks to the rehabilitation of Jews throughout the world and the restoration of their equal rights.

Holding these views, we do not see how, on the one hand we can in good conscience usefully continue membership in the Conference which, through its Interim Committee, is now seeking to implement the Resolutions from which we dissented, or, on the other hand, how that Committee, on which we have been asked to take our place, could function unembarrassed were we to remain as a dissenting element. Moreover, in view of the fact that the predetermined position of so many of the delegates renders impossible consideration of ideas that do not conform to that position, it is futile for us to continue what in reality can only be nominal participation. Our remaining in the Conference would give the appearance of unity of action—but only the appearance, not the genuine unity of action that we have always hoped for. Therefore, in fairness both to the Conference and to the American Jewish Committee, and prompted by the firm belief that it is to the best interest of Jews in this and other countries, we feel impelled, to our keen disappointment, to withdraw from further participation in the Conference.

At this tragic juncture in the history of the Jews we are confronted by grave and immediate tasks. We invite the cooperation of all Jews in a program of action which we mean to continue to pursue aggressively in behalf of Jewry in America, in Europe, in Palestine and everywhere in the world where we can be helpful. Desiring as we do for the stricken Jews of Europe the broadest

opportunity which Palestine can offer them, we shall exert our most diligent efforts to bring about the abrogation of the White Paper. Unhampered by intransigent political objectives, we believe we can be the more effective in this direction. So long as countless Jews continue to die day after day in Europe, we believe that all Jews should concentrate on the opening of the doors of Palestine to Jewish immigration rather than on debates regarding ultimate political aspirations.

But much more than Palestine must occupy the attention of any responsible body which is vitally concerned with the total welfare of Jewry. Through the marshaling of public opinion, through representations to our government and through proper diplomatic channels, we shall continue to seek to achieve the quickest possible rescue of the Jews persecuted in Europe today and to attain for the millions who will be there tomorrow a normal life on a basis of equality with their fellow-citizens. We insist upon the right of Jews to live as equal citizens in Europe or anywhere.

We shall continue assiduously our efforts to deal with anti-Semitism in this country and to expose its true character as a miserable anti-democratic and anti-American manifestation. By a broad educational program, by collaboration with all groups in America who recognize the divisive and demoralizing nature of anti-Semitism, we shall seek to bring about such a community of understanding between all religious and racial groups that bigotry and discrimination will be destroyed. By continuing to cooperate with those many vital Jewish institutions and movements in this country—religious, cultural, philanthropic—we hope to help nourish and enrich Jewish life in America. In all this we shall be moved by a conviction, shared, we believe, by an overwhelming number of American Jews, that the problems of world Jewry cannot be solved by any single political panacea, but by concentrated activity toward the attainment of a secure place for Jews in all countries of the globe.

Unity of conduct in these broad areas continues to be our aim. We shall always hope for the largest measure of cooperation by our Committee with all other Jewish organizations to achieve these common objectives.

*October 24, 1943*



## II. MEMORANDUM ON THE 1939 WHITE PAPER ON PALESTINE

*The following is the text of a communication submitted by The American Jewish Committee to His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Halifax, Ambassador of Great Britain, January 17, 1944.*

With full cognizance of the historic friendship of the people of Great Britain and their successive Governments for Jews, which has made them pioneers in the establishment of equal rights for Jews within the confines of their own country, as well as staunch spokesmen for justice when oppression and persecution pursued the Jews elsewhere, the American Jewish Committee is impelled to press for attention the situation created by the White Paper of 1939.

### BALFOUR DECLARATION

In line with that historic policy, the British Government on November 2, 1917 issued the Balfour Declaration, offering hope to persecuted segments of the Jews throughout the world that they might find a home in the country with which they had an ancient bond.

### BRITISH MANDATE

Following the First World War, after the military victory for the Allied Powers and the subsequent liberation of the Near East, the promise of the Balfour Declaration was included in the Mandate for Palestine, which was entrusted to Great Britain by the League of Nations on July 24, 1922. The primary purpose of the Mandate was the establishment of a national home for the Jews with the understanding that nothing be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status of Jews in any other country. This promise of a homeland within Palestine was specific and admitted. It was not controversial as is the question of the creation of a commonwealth.

Acknowledging the historical connection of the Jews with Palestine, the Mandate holds the Mandatory responsible for secur-

ing development of self-governing institutions. It provides for the encouragement, so far as circumstances permit, of local autonomy, and the recognition of an appropriate Jewish agency to advise and cooperate with the Administration of Palestine. The Mandate makes it obligatory upon Great Britain "to facilitate Jewish immigration" and to encourage close settlement by Jews on the land. The holy days of the various religions of the country are made legal rest day; each community in Palestine is to be allowed to maintain its own schools; English, Hebrew and Arabic are made the official languages of the country. No discrimination of any kind, on the ground of race, religion or language, is to be made between the inhabitants of Palestine. "No person shall be excluded from Palestine on the sole ground of his religious belief."

#### THE PRINCIPLE OF IMMIGRATION

Within the terms of the Mandate, principles on which immigration is to be "facilitated" are not defined. Shortly before the signing of the Mandate, however, a Statement of Policy was issued on June 3, 1922, by Mr. Winston Churchill, then Secretary for Colonies, in which the principle of economic absorptive capacity was established as the sole criterion for Jewish immigration into Palestine. This Statement became the interpretation on which the Mandate was subsequently put into effect.

When this Statement was issued by Mr. Churchill, there were already some 80,000 Jews in Palestine, living in an organized community with a certain amount of self-government in local affairs. These Jews and all those who would enter subsequently would be in Palestine, in Mr. Churchill's words, "as of right and not on sufferance."

#### THE PRINCIPLE LIMITED

Except for an episode which occurred in 1930, the British Government adhered to the principle of economic absorptive capacity as the sole criterion for immigration. The one exception was provoked by the disturbances in Palestine in 1929. In a 1930 Statement of Policy, known as the Passfield White Paper, the British Government proposed to discard the principle of economic absorptive capacity and to reduce immigration drastically on political grounds. But British public opinion at the time was highly adverse to this project. The present Lord Chancellor, then Sir John Simon, and

Lord Hailsham suggested in a letter to the [London] *Times* that the British Government should induce the Council of the League of Nations to obtain from the World Court an advisory opinion on whether the restriction of immigration on political grounds is consistent with the Mandate and asked that the British Government should not enforce the measure without a decision of the Court. Mr. David Lloyd George, who was Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time of the Balfour Declaration, speaking in the House of Commons in 1930, described the dominant idea of the Mandate as the "recognition of the special position of the Jewish people in the country whose name they have made immortal, and the conferring on them of special rights and interests in that country."

As a result of this opposition, the British Government virtually withdrew the Passfield White Paper. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, reiterated that "the considerations relevant to the limits of absorptive capacity are purely economic considerations."

#### THE PRINCIPLE UPHELD

Moved by the disturbances in Palestine in 1936, the British Government established a quota of 8,000 Jewish immigrants to Palestine for the eight months following August 1, 1937. Confronted with the situation, the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations again reaffirmed that the limitation of Jewish immigration to Palestine on other than the principle of economic absorptive capacity was not in accordance with the meaning of the Palestine Mandate. The Mandates Commission drew attention to the fact that this departure from the principle of economic absorptive capacity was acceptable only as a temporary measure. "The Commission does not question that the Mandatory Power, responsible as it is for the maintenance of order in the territory may, on occasion, find it advisable to take such a step, and is competent to do so, as an exceptional provisional measure . . . . It feels, however, bound to draw attention to this departure from the principle, sanctioned by the League Council, that immigration is to be proportionate to the country's economic absorptive capacity."

#### PALESTINE EXPANDS

By 1937, the Jewish population of Palestine had risen to about 400,000. The immigrants, utilizing their own enthusiasms and energies, and drawing on the encouragement and support of Jews

throughout the world, had brought Palestine to great heights of development. Arabs as well as Jews had benefited from highways, modern housing, exemplary hygienic provisions, and—above all—from the introduction of economic efficiency and new methods of agriculture that had turned arid stretches into fertile fields, vineyards and orchards. Speaking before the House of Commons on the progress made in Palestine, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for Colonies, said, in 1939:

“... The manner of their return has indeed been something of a miracle. There are places where they have turned the desert into spacious orange groves. Where was a bare seashore, they have made a city. They have advanced the frontier of settlement into waste and plague-ridden spaces. Wherever they bought up the land they made it produce its fruits more abundantly, and they have started in Palestine a score of thriving industries.

“There was no denying that Jewish immigration and Jewish development in Palestine were bringing great material benefits to the country. Industry and employment increased, and the revenue from this expansion went to create social services such as the country had not known before. The Arabs shared the greater well-being which flowed from these services. Under the new dispensation, unlike the old Palestine, the population of the Arabs increased in something like twenty years from 800,000 souls to over 1,000,000 souls.”

The contribution in human energy and material resources which the Jewish immigrants to Palestine, and their friends throughout the world, gave to the renaissance of the country was inspired by the confidence that the future of Jewish existence there would be allowed to maintain the pace of accomplishment and fulfillment which had been envisioned in the documents of 1917 and 1922, the reaffirmation of the British people and successive British Governments.

### 1939 WHITE PAPER

To them the 1939 White Paper was a setback and a shock. The British Government sought justification for the issuance of the White Paper on May 17, 1939, in the increasingly disturbed situation of the world, which affected the Near East with equal intensity. Arab resentments, admittedly fed by Axis propaganda (the ex-Mufti is now a Berlin favorite), had not been abated by

the immigration curtailment of 1937. War was indubitably imminent, and it may be assumed that this temporary circumstance activated the British Government.

#### *a.* IMMIGRATION

The White Paper fixes the proportion of Jews in Palestine as approximately one-third of the total population by providing that until March 1944, during the first five years of the transition period, not more than 75,000 Jews be admitted to the country. Thereafter, unless Arab acquiescence for its continuance is obtained, further Jewish immigration is to be prohibited. Before the publication of the White Paper, it had never been doubted that the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate were primarily intended to provide the Jews with continued immigration possibilities into Palestine.

#### *b.* LAND PURCHASES

The White Paper further provides that the High Commissioner be given powers to regulate and prohibit the transfer of land to Jews. On the basis of this authority, the Palestine Land Transfer Regulations of February 28, 1940 were issued.

In these Regulations, Palestine was divided into three zones. In Zone A, comprising 4,104,000 acres, or about 63.1 per cent of the total area, transfer of land by an Arab to a Jew is altogether prohibited. In Zone B, consisting of 2,067,840 acres, or 31.8 per cent of the total area, land transfers from Arabs to Jews may be allowed under special circumstances at the discretion of the High Commissioner. Only in the so-called "free zone," comprising 332,160 acres, or 5.1 per cent of the total area, do land transfers remain unrestricted.

According to the Land Transfer Regulations, Jews—even those who are citizens of Palestine—will not be allowed to buy land in nearly 95 per cent of the total area of the country. Others, whether they are citizens of Palestine or foreigners, retain unrestricted purchase rights.

#### TERMS OF THE MANDATE

The Mandate, in Article 15, states that "no discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion or language. No person shall be excluded

from Palestine on the ground of his religious belief." In providing for the cessation of Jewish immigration, and in barring the Jews from land purchases in large areas of Palestine, the White Paper is not only inconsistent with the Mandate's terms, but would make Palestine a country in which Jews are discriminated against on the basis of race or religion. The American Jewish Committee does not press the question of a commonwealth; it does urge that the discrimination against Jews as such with respect to land ownership and immigration is wrong in principle and a violation of the legal duty of the Mandatory.

Under the international political uncertainty which motivated the issuance of the White Paper, the House of Commons, by a small minority, approved its policy. Mr. Winston Churchill, opposing the White Paper during the debate that preceded the vote, said: "... The provision that Jewish immigration can be stopped in five years' time by the decision of an Arab majority ... is a plain breach of a solemn obligation ... This pledge of a home of refuge, of an asylum, was not made to the Jews in Palestine but to the Jews outside Palestine, to that vast unhappy mass of scattered, persecuted, wandering Jews whose intense, unchanging, unconquerable desire has been for a National Home. ... Now, there is the breach, there is the violation of the pledge, there is the abandonment of the Balfour Declaration; there is the end of the vision, of the hope, of the dream. ... Yesterday the Minister responsible descanted eloquently in glowing passages upon the magnificent work which the Jewish colonists have done. They have made the desert bloom. They have started a score of thriving industries. ... They have founded a great city on a barren shore. They have harnessed the Jordan and spread its electricity throughout the land. So far from being persecuted, the Arabs have crowded into the country and multiplied till their population has increased more than even all world Jewry could lift up the Jewish population. Now we are asked to decree that all this is to stop and all this is to come to an end. We are now asked to submit—and this is what rankles most with me—to an agitation which is fed with foreign money and ceaselessly inflamed by Nazi and by Fascist propaganda."

Furthermore, the White Paper provides that the neighboring Arab States, not mentioned in the Mandate, are under certain circumstances to be consulted during the transformation of Palestine from a mandated territory to an independent state. On the other hand, it completely ignores the Jewish Agency, which had



been the Jewish body advising and cooperating with the Palestine Administration, in accordance with the Mandate.

The Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, including a British member, unanimously decided that the policy was not in accordance with the interpretation which had been placed upon the Palestinian Mandate by the Commission. A majority of the Commission also stated that the interpretation given by the White Paper to the obligations contained in the Mandate was "ruled out by the very terms of the Mandate and by the fundamental intentions of its authors." War broke out before the Council of the League of Nations, which had hitherto always followed the advice and recommendations of the Commission could examine the Commission's report.

Today, the situation which attended the issuance of the White Paper has been considerably changed. We believe the temporary conditions which motivated its issuance have passed. The Near East, recently chosen as the meeting place for the leaders of four great United Nations powers, is no longer in danger of Axis conquest. Amid the encouraging scene, however, millions of Jews who once lived in Central and much of Eastern Europe stand as symbols of the persecutions and the tyrannies that have made this war a holocaust of horror. The destruction of Jews and the extent of their uprooting are greater than those to which other population groups have been subjected. Thousands, equipped only with the courage and the hope that sent their predecessors to Palestine from lesser hardships, but as assured as were their predecessors of the goodwill and aid of Jews in other parts of the world, plead for the opportunity to utilize their creative energies in the country with which their people's history is so closely bound. Their admittance into that country, to live freely and securely, would be in the spirit of the Four Freedoms.

For Great Britain, in 1943, the tensions that made her deem the 1939 White Paper necessary are no longer so compelling. For the Jews, to whom the Balfour Declaration was addressed and for whom the Mandate was evolved, has come unprecedented need that the possibilities envisioned in the Mandate be released from their present constraints.

#### POSITION OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

The American Jewish Committee, which was organized primarily to "prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews,

in any part of the world . . . to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity . . .” does not at this time urge determination of the final constitutional status of Palestine; it does urge that the British Government re-examine the 1939 White Paper, considering such re-examination to be of the utmost urgency in the light of the present needs of European Jewry. The American Jewish Committee has from the beginning supported the Balfour Declaration as the legal sanction for the creation of a homeland for Jews within Palestine, and welcomed the opportunity to cooperate with those who sought to establish in a rehabilitated Palestine a center for the development of Jewish life and for the continuation of cultural creativity. It seeks today the safeguarding of the Jewish settlement in, and Jewish immigration into, Palestine under an international trusteeship responsible to the United Nations; and a guarantee of adequate scope for the future expansion of the Jewish community in Palestine to the extent of the economic absorptive capacity of the country. It specially pleads for the abrogation of the White Paper which discriminates against Jews as such.

The American Jewish Committee is in full agreement with the position taken by Mr. Winston Churchill in 1939. The events of the past four years have served to emphasize the vision and wisdom of his attitude.

In view of all existing conditions—political and humane—the American Jewish Committee earnestly urges that His Majesty’s Government should abrogate the 1939 White Paper.

REPORT OF  
THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.



REPORT  
OF THE  
FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR  
OF  
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION  
SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
1943





# THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT FOR YEAR 1943

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF  
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA:

It is again my privilege to present a review of the activities of our Society for its fifty-sixth year, the calendar year of 1943, and, incidentally, my eleventh annual report.

In accordance with the request of our Government to postpone meetings of organizations where members assemble from various sections of the country, and for the additional reason that so many of our members are busily engaged in various war activities, the Board of Trustees again voted to postpone the annual meeting.

For this reason, I propose to report in greater detail the varied and extensive activities of The Society during 1943. In completing a most comprehensive publishing program of new books and reprints — both as to content and distribution, in substantially adding to our membership, in increasing most satisfactorily the sales of our books and Bibles, in making a genuine contribution to the war effort through the books printed by our Press, and in keeping our finances on an even keel, the year 1943 was a “new high” for The Jewish Publication Society.

I sincerely hope that, during 1945, war and transportation conditions will be such that we can again convene our annual meeting, which had become an important milestone in the cultural life of the American Jewish community.

1943 was the most successful year in The Society's history and the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Howard A. Wolf, presents the figures in detail, supplementing this report. From all indications, the figures for 1944 will also be very favorable.

**NECROLOGY:** During the year, Judge Julian W. Mack, an Honorary Vice-President since 1906, passed away on September 5, 1943. Judge Mack was deeply interested in The Publication Society over a long period of years. A biographical sketch and resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees will appear in Volume 46, the current *American Jewish Year Book*.

Philip M. Raskin, author of our volume of poetry, *Songs of a Wanderer*, died on February 6, 1944, and memorial resolutions for him are printed in the current *Year Book*.

In my 1942 report, I mentioned that while Mr. Harry Scherman, the President of the Book-of-the-Month Club, had resigned as a Trustee because of his inability to come to Philadelphia for Board meetings, I knew we could still count on his co-operation and counsel, which had been so valuable in the past.

**SCHERMAN BEQUEST:** It was thrilling to receive a letter from Mr. Scherman, dated December 9, 1943, in which was enclosed a check for \$10,000.00 to The Jewish Publication Society, in honor and in memory of his mother, Katherine Harris Scherman.

Mrs. Scherman was Field Secretary for The Society during its formative years. She traveled all over the country enrolling members, and in a report of Morris Newburger, the first President of The Society, published in 1900, forty-four years ago, is this interesting comment: "We have added during the past year about 1,000 new members to our list. . . . Most of the new members have been obtained through our field agent, Mrs. Scherman . . ." Some of these members are still enrolled and receive our books. After Mrs. Scherman's retirement, she retained an active interest in The Society which, I am happy to say, is continued by her distinguished son.

Mr. Scherman's wish is that this contribution be utilized for some particular project of The Society. We have under consideration a number of interesting and worth-while undertakings. Until a final decision is reached, Mr. Scherman has consented to our using this fund as working capital which is so urgently needed because of the much larger volume of business being transacted.

The gift from Mr. Scherman was doubly gratifying to the administration. Not only can it be considered as a substantial recognition of the work we are doing in American Jewish life, but it serves as a reminder to other friends of The Society of the importance of our activities, now that the European Jewish presses are stilled. The extent of our activities and influence is limited by our financial resources. The Bible translation, the Schiff Library of Jewish Classics, the Loeb Series, the Press, the Marx and Margolis *A History of the Jewish People*—all were made possible by generous gifts, as were books published through the munificence of Abraham Erlanger, Louis Marshall, Morris Wolf and Mrs. Blanch Wolf Kohn, the Gittermans, and other friends.

**FEDERATION SUBVENTIONS:** Some years ago, The Society approached a number of Federations and Welfare Funds for annual subventions, suggesting that, in return for annual grants, we would

be glad to contribute our publications to be placed in libraries in the communities making the grant. This, in turn, gave community leaders the opportunity to place in public libraries and in Jewish institutions books of Jewish interest which otherwise would not be on these shelves. The plan is working out very satisfactorily, particularly in Philadelphia where, through the understanding support of the Allied Jewish Appeal, a large number of books have been distributed. The year brought an increase of approximately fifty per cent in Federation subventions.

**PUBLICITY:** Both the Anglo-Jewish and the Yiddish press have again given The Society splendid support. Not only have news articles of our activities and reviews of our books appeared, but the editorial comment has been most encouraging. On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I desire to record our deep appreciation of this support and look forward to a continuance of this cordial relationship.

**DR. LOUIS GINZBERG'S 70TH BIRTHDAY:** During the past year, Dr. Louis Ginzberg, Professor of Talmud at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, reached his seventieth birthday and the event was signalized by a fitting celebration, held in New York City, in which our Society participated. Two of Dr. Ginzberg's works were published under the imprint of The Society: *The Legends of the Jews*, in seven volumes, and *Students, Scholars and Saints*. The Press of The Society printed his two volumes of *Genizah Studies* in memory of Dr. Solomon Schechter and the three volumes of his *Talmud Yerushalmi*. That The Publication Society was instrumental in fortunately keeping Dr. Ginzberg in America is disclosed in a letter received from this distinguished scholar and author, which I am sure will interest our members:

"January 4, 1944.

"Dear Mr. Solis-Cohen:

"I was deeply moved while listening to my dear friend, Maurice Jacobs, reading the kind greetings you extended to me on the occasion of my seventieth birthday. When the set of your resolutions was handed over to me, I was charmed by the beauty of the writing and binding. For the double pleasure you gave me, a spiritual and an artistic one, I wish to express to you and to your organization my sincerest thanks.

"I would not be faithful to myself if I were not to apply my

'method of historical criticism' to the text submitted by you. You stretched to the extreme—one might almost say, to the breaking-point—the importance of my contribution to the work of The Jewish Publication Society of America. Historical fairness requires, however, that to make the picture complete, I ought to add to your text a few comments on the great indebtedness I owe to your organization.

"In the spring of 1901, when the *Jewish Encyclopedia*, with which I was connected, came to a sudden stop, I was on the point of returning to Europe, to be specific, to Germany. Judge Mayer Sulzberger, at that time the leading spirit of your Society, retained me in America by commissioning me with the writing of a volume of 300 pages—introduction, text, and index—of the "Biblical Legends of the Jews." Some saints are said to have aspired their whole life to martyrdom. But as much as I love saints, my aspirations never ran so high as to imitate them. I am happy to be among the living, and were it not for *The Legends of the Jews*, I surely would have been, by this time, a victim of Nazi atrocity.

"Reference made by me to an introduction to *The Legends* was not done in the nature of a threat. I have not the slightest intention of burdening The Jewish Publication Society with an additional volume by me. This is one way of showing the great interest I have in your Society. You see, 'old love never tarnishes,' and I shall always retain my love for the work done by your Society and for many of its leaders.

"Very sincerely yours,

"LOUIS GINZBERG"

**JEWISH BOOK WEEK AND RELIGIOUS BOOK WEEK:** Dr. Solomon Grayzel, our Editor, again served as Editor-in-Chief of the trilingual *Jewish Book Annual* and is Vice-President of the Jewish Book Council of America, now under the sponsorship of the National Jewish Welfare Board. The Executive Vice-President is a member of the Executive Committee. The National Conference of Christians and Jews sponsored their second Religious Book Week and, of the thirty-five Jewish titles selected, the following seventeen were ours:

*The Holy Scriptures*

*Selected Poems of Jehudah Halevi*

*Mesillat Yesharim: The Path of the Upright*

*Selected Poems of Solomon ibn Gabirol*

*Bialik's Aftergrowth and Other Stories*

*A Century of Jewish Life*, by Ismar Elbogen

*Harvest in the Desert*, by Maurice Samuel

*In Polish Woods*, by Joseph Opatoshu

*The Jewish Community*, in three volumes, by Salo W. Baron

*Jewish Pioneers and Patriots*, by Lee M. Friedman

*The Jews of Germany*, by Marvin Lowenthal

*The Legends of the Jews*, in seven volumes, by Louis Ginzberg

*Memoirs of My People Through a Thousand Years*, selected  
and edited by Leo W. Schwarz

*The Pharisees*, in two volumes, by Louis Finkelstein

*Stars and Sand*, Jewish Notes by Non-Jewish Notables, selected  
and edited by Joseph L. Baron

*Theodore Herzl*, by Alex Bein

*History of the Jews in Vilna*, by Israel Cohen

Other books listed were: *The Ship of Hope*, by Ruben Rothgiesser, and *What the Moon Brought*, by Sadie Rose Weilerstein, on the Young People's Jewish Book List; *Stars and Sand*, on the Good-Will Book List; and *The Fire Eater*, by Henry J. Berkowitz, on the Young People's Good-Will Book List.

**PUBLICATIONS:** The wide distribution of books of Jewish interest is the most important duty of The Society and has been a problem that has given the Board and Publication Committee a great deal of concern. We have co-operated with general publishers in selling them sets of sheets of our books on attractive terms to be distributed through the general book trade. We have reprinted many of our older books, and, with the original costs already written off, offered them for sale at reduced prices or as part books on membership. The results of this campaign for distribution have been progressively more satisfactory each year. The careful selection of authors and subject matter of books by the Publication Committee have, of course, been very important factors. In 1943, total distribution of our own publications reached 107,317 volumes, of which 48,706



books were sent on membership and 58,611 were sold. In 1942, a total of 55,736 books were distributed, 28,193 on membership and 24,531 sold. These figures are both significant and heartening. Our Bible sales increased approximately thirty per cent and we are now printing a carload of Bibles each year. The reprint program for 1943 was the largest ever undertaken by The Society, and during the year we reprinted the following titles:

<i>The Holy Scriptures</i>	20,000 copies
<i>The Book of Psalms</i>	11,000 "
<i>Micah with Commentary</i>	1,000 "
<i>The Hebrew Scriptures in the Making</i>	1,000 "
<i>The Story of Bible Translations</i>	1,000 "
<i>The Life of the People in Biblical Times</i>	1,000 "
<i>Old European Jewries</i>	1,000 "
<i>The Messiah Idea in Jewish History</i>	1,000 "
<i>Jewish Pioneers and Patriots</i>	3,000 "
<i>Moses Montefiore</i>	1,000 "
<i>Theodore Herzl—A Biography</i>	2,000 "
<i>Hellenism</i>	1,000 "
<i>Students, Scholars and Saints</i>	1,000 "
<i>Post-Biblical Hebrew Literature</i>	1,000 "
<i>By-Paths in Hebraic Bookland</i>	1,000 "
<i>Kiddush Ha-Shem</i>	2,000 "
<i>Dreamers of the Ghetto</i>	2,000 "
<i>Stories and Pictures</i>	2,000 "
<i>Yiddish Tales</i>	2,000 "
<i>Worlds That Passed</i>	1,000 "
<i>In Polish Woods</i>	1,000 "
<i>The Fire Eater</i>	1,000 "
<i>Wonder Tales of Bible Days</i>	2,000 "
<i>Step by Step</i>	1,000 "

This large program has involved many manufacturing problems, careful allocation of paper stock due to quotas and the use of papers available rather than the stock most desirable.

Our publication program of new books for 1943 included the following: *History of the Jews in Vilna*, by Israel Cohen, the eighth book in the Jewish Communities Series. *Memoirs of My People Through a Thousand Years*, selected and edited by Leo

W. Schwarz, which was a joint venture of our Society and Farrar and Rinehart. This was our best seller of the year—5,000 copies were printed for distribution by The Society and were rapidly sold, necessitating our requesting additional copies from our trade publisher. By the end of this year (1944), 10,000 copies printed in our joint venture will be exhausted, requiring another printing in 1945. *The American Jewish Year Book*, Volume 45, was the twenty-fifth under the editorship of Harry Schneiderman, and was very favorably received. Louis Golding's *In the Steps of Moses* added a distinguished name to our list of authors. *A Century of Jewish Life*, by the late Professor Ismar Elbogen, while part of the 1943 program, unfortunately was not off press until April 1944. Planned to bring Graetz's *History of the Jews* up-to-date, it is a much needed volume, has proved an excellent seller and a second printing will be necessary late in 1944. Unfortunately, Dr. Elbogen died before the book came off press. The book was excellently translated by Dr. Moses Hadas, from the German, in a style to make it a most readable volume without losing any of its historical continuity. The final book of 1943, *Sabbath, The Day of Delight*, edited by Abraham E. Millgram, was unfortunately delayed by many technical problems of manufacture, and was issued in the early autumn of 1944.

What is particularly gratifying is that our current books are all selling and second and third printings are not unusual. This is true of scholarly, fictional, biographical, historical and juvenile books. For example, *What the Moon Brought* is the fastest selling Jewish children's book on the market today, and a third printing of 5,000 copies is now on press.

**PUBLICATION PLANS FOR 1944:** The publication program for 1944 will include seven volumes. The Board felt that a wider selection of books from which to choose has definitely contributed to our steady growth in membership, particularly among the \$10.00 members and those in the higher brackets. In fact, one-third of our new members now pay more than \$5.00 per year. This increased membership enables us to print larger initial editions which, in turn, reduces the unit cost per book. With dues increasing to \$56,068.00 for 1943 from \$39,823.00 for 1942 and membership of 8,216 from 6,335 in 1942, the indications of reaching a goal of a minimum membership of 10,000 may soon be reached. This is

the figure really needed to operate The Society effectively and efficiently, and has been the goal of your officers for some years.

To return to the publishing program for the year 1944, *Harvest in the Desert*, by Maurice Samuel, is our first book. It is the initial volume in a new arrangement made with the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations whereby they propose to initiate new manuscripts and to agree to purchase a substantial number of copies if, as and when published by us under our imprint. The first printing was 21,500 copies, the largest first printing in the history of The Society, and made possible by sales to Hillel, the Zionist organizations and a trade edition for Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. Other 1944 publications are: *Germany's Stepchildren*, by Solomon Liptzin; *The Lionhearted*, a Story about the Jews of Medieval England, by Charles Reznikoff; *The American Jewish Year Book*, Volume 46, edited by Harry Schneiderman; *The Rise of the New York Jewish Community*, by Hyman B. Grinstein; *In the Name of Heaven*, by Martin Buber, translated by Ludwig Lewisohn; and *Poems*, by Abraham M. Klein.

For 1944, the Board is trying an experiment in not including *The Year Book* as one of the three regular books on a \$5.00 membership, unless specifically requested. Requests so far indicate that *The Year Book* is particularly desired by many of our members.

May I ask the indulgence of our members if their books are received later than usual, because all book publishers, not just The Jewish Publication Society, are facing paper shortages and many other problems.

**THE PRESS:** The Press is still continuing its good work and during 1943 had a total billing of \$154,039.00 as against \$87,203.00 in 1942. The National Jewish Welfare Board was again our best customer. During the year we printed and delivered to them 557,865 copies of their Abridged Prayer Book and 175,695 copies of their High Holy Days Prayer Book. During 1944, in addition to substantial re-orders of both books, we are also printing for the Welfare Board 137,000 Haggadahs and 10,000 copies of a French-Hebrew Prayer Book for the use of Jewish soldiers in the French Army. Besides setting the type for all of The Society's books, the Press manufactured the following books during 1943: four issues of *The Jewish Quarterly Review*; four issues of the *Journal of Biblical Literature*; two issues of *The Westminster Theological Journal*;

Volume LIII of the Central Conference of American Rabbis *Yearbook*; Volume XIII of the *Proceedings* and the *Saadia Anniversary Volume* for the American Academy for Jewish Research; *Yisroel* and two Work-Books for *Yisroel*, as well as Addleson's *The Epic of a People*, for the Bloch Publishing Company; *Hebrew Union College Annual*, Volume XVII; *Religious and Secular Leadership*, Volume I, by Dr. Solomon Zeitlin, of the Dropsie College; several Songsters for the Jewish Education Committee of New York; Number 36 of the *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*; a reprint of Dr. Simon Greenberg's *Harishon* I and II for the Commission on Jewish Education; a series of pamphlets for the teaching of Hebrew, by Dr. Louis L. Kaplan, for the Baltimore Board of Jewish Education; the *Annual Report* of the American Jewish Committee; the voweled Hebrew for Rabbi M. M. Kasher's *Torah Shelemah*; *Rabbi Isaac ben Sheshet Perfet and His Times*, by Dr. A. M. Hershman; the *Jewish Book Annual* for the Jewish Book Council of America; and a large amount of Russian composition on the Bible for the American Bible Society.

**MEMBERSHIP:** There has been an interesting increase in our foreign membership due to the practical cessation of Jewish publishing in England, Australia, and South Africa, and the Jewish communities in these countries have had to turn to America for their books. Today we have the largest foreign membership in our history. The South African Jewish Board of Deputies, Capetown Committee, entirely on their own volition, inaugurated a drive on behalf of The Society. We are particularly grateful to Mr. A. M. Jackson, a member of The Society for many years, who is Honorary Treasurer of the Capetown Committee, and to Mr. J. Dwolatzky, Secretary of the above group. Their joint efforts have resulted in the addition of more than 100 members in South Africa. Similarly, our members in England have been most gracious in sending lists of prospective members. Were it not for the difficulty of arranging for the exchange of funds, we could start a very successful campaign in Great Britain immediately, with assured success. The book distribution in Australia and South Africa is larger than ever before.

**APPRECIATION:** During the year, the Board, in recognition of the efforts of Maurice Jacobs, our Executive Director, created the position of Executive Vice-President, to which he was unanimously elected. The co-operation and assistance given so generously by

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Chairman of the Publication Committee, the Publication Committee members and the members of the Board of Trustees are again gratefully acknowledged. At the meetings, busy business and professional men, scholars and students gather together and formulate the policies and publishing program for the year. Many travel from distant points, others are in or near Philadelphia. Their presence has made the meetings of the Publication Committee and the Board of Trustees important literary events in American Jewish life.

To our Editor, Dr. Solomon Grayzel, the members of our office staff, the Press and our field representatives, I desire to record my appreciation of their loyalty and interest. 1943 was a year when we worked under many difficulties and handicaps, but there was a real spirit of co-operation from all our employees. Problems at the Press were calmly worked out by David Skaraton, our Superintendent, who has completed fifteen years of service with The Society. The field staff headed by Mrs. Pearl Foster Roseman and Sidney Marcus achieved splendid results.

**POST-WAR PLANS:** In conclusion, may I indicate some of the post-war plans that your Trustees are considering? We are in rented quarters, with the Press some distance from the offices. The Publication Society should have its own building, with the Press and the office together and sufficient space for the staff to work comfortably. I am hopeful that some devoted friend of The Society might donate the money for such a building to be named in his honor.

The Children's Bible, which I strongly urged be undertaken at our fiftieth anniversary celebration, should be a reality by 1945.

A committee is making a study of a complete revision of Graetz's *History of the Jews*, which has served us for fifty years. Elbogen's *A Century of Jewish Life*, which was written to bring Graetz up-to-date, is the first step in this program and we plan to reset and replat the new edition as soon as the committee submits its final report.

Sample pages for our proposed Hebrew-English Bible have been prepared and approved by the Publication Committee and the Board of Trustees, and this project has sufficiently developed to become a reality in the not-too-distant future.

All of these plans are "Post-War Projects" and it is our fervent wish that, before another year rolls around, this War will be over, our enemies overthrown and the world on its way to be safe for democracy and all minority groups.

Respectfully submitted,

J. SOLIS-COHEN, JR.

*President*

## TREASURER'S REPORT

CONDENSED COMPARATIVE COMBINED  
PROFIT AND LOSS

	1943	1942
Income		
Dues . . . . .	\$ 56,068.53	\$ 39,823.44
Donations . . . . .	2,615.49	1,780.00
Sales, Hebrew Press . . . . .	154,039.15	87,203.43
Sales, Jewish Publication Society . . . . .	43,748.06	29,149.14
Interest . . . . .	551.42	144.28
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3,611.30	1,497.91
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$260,633.95	\$159,598.20
Expenses and publication costs . . . . .	259,247.55	159,145.16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit . . . . .	\$ 1,386.40	\$ 453.04
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## CASH BUDGET FOR 1944

*Estimated Receipts*

Dues and Contributions . . . . .	\$ 60,000.00
Sales, Hebrew Press . . . . .	160,000.00
Sales, Jewish Publication Society . . . . .	55,000.00
Interest . . . . .	550.00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2,500.00
Collection of part of loan to Loeb Fund . . . . .	250.00
	<hr/>
	\$278,300.00
Estimated expenses and publication costs . . . . .	279,200.00
	<hr/>
Excess of estimated disbursements over estimated receipts . . . . .	\$ 900.00
	<hr/>



## COMPARATIVE COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS

	Dec. 31, 1943	Dec. 31, 1942
<i>Assets</i>		
Cash.....	\$ 1,983.21	\$ 2,632.24
Notes Receivable.....		142.39
Accounts Receivable.....	21,281.76	8,313.72
Inventories.....	53,645.42	42,796.69
Loans to Fund Accounts.....	7,221.73	9,050.70
Plant and Equipment.....	2.00	2.00
Prepaid Publication Costs.....	4,156.86	3,775.64
Prepaid Insurance.....	2,551.46	261.55
	<u>\$ 90,842.44</u>	<u>\$ 66,974.93</u>
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Loans Payable to Funds.....	\$ 21,147.11	\$ 606.43
Accounts Payable.....	26,411.76	19,359.72
Customers' Deposits.....	1,053.64	3,817.67
Insurance Premiums Payable.....	2,041.80	
Reserve for Uncompleted Contracts.....	12,732.06	17,699.44
Surplus.....	27,456.07	25,491.67
	<u>\$ 90,842.44</u>	<u>\$ 66,974.93</u>

## STATEMENT OF FUNDS

Principal and accumulated income of Funds.....		\$ 38,906.99
Invested as follows:		
Cash.....	\$ 649.37	
Investments, book value.....	21,183.25	
Inventory of Loeb Fund		
Publications.....	3,148.99	
Loans to the Society.....	21,147.11	
	<u>\$ 46,128.72</u>	
Less, Loans from the Society.....	7,221.73	<u>38,906.99</u>

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD A. WOLF

*Treasurer*

## In Memoriam

WHEREAS, since the last Annual Report of The Jewish Publication Society of America, there has been called from our midst JULIAN W. MACK, of New York, an Honorary Vice-President of The Society since 1906; and

WHEREAS, during the many years of his service on behalf of The Society, he has rendered invaluable service both through the active work which he has performed and through his advice and counsel on general matters pertaining to the affairs of The Society; and

WHEREAS, his loss to The Society and to its Board of Trustees is irreplaceable by reason of his special training and experience in the affairs of The Society;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Board of Trustees of The Jewish Publication Society of America do hereby formally record their inestimable loss in the death of JULIAN W. MACK, whose able, unselfish and valued services are permanently enshrined in the works of this Society published during his term in office and under his leadership; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

That copies of this resolution be spread upon the Minutes of The Society and be printed in Volume 46 of *The American Jewish Year Book*.

## In Memoriam

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst

PHILIP M. RASKIN, the author of our *Songs of a Wanderer*;

The Jewish Publication Society of America has lost a worthy author; and

WHEREAS, The Jewish Publication Society of America deeply mourns the loss of PHILIP M. RASKIN;

BE IT RESOLVED:

That The Jewish Publication Society of America extend to the family of PHILIP M. RASKIN its heartfelt sympathy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

That these resolutions be spread upon the Minutes of The Jewish Publication Society of America and that they be published in Volume 46 of *The American Jewish Year Book*.



## CHARTER

The terms of the charter are as follows:

The name of the corporation is THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The said Corporation is formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and literature.

The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The corporation is to exist perpetually.

There is no capital stock, and there are no shares of stock.

The corporation is to be managed by a Board of Trustees consisting of fifteen members, and by the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary.

## BY-LAWS

## ARTICLE I

*Membership*

SECTION I.—The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, Sustaining Members, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of five dollars (\$5), or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10), or a patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars (\$20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars (\$50), or a Sustaining Member by the annual payment of one hundred dollars (\$100), or a Life Member by one payment of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

SEC. II.—Any Jewish Society may become a Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10).

SEC. III.—Any person may become a Subscriber by the annual payment of five dollars (\$5), which entitles him or her to all the publications of The Society to which members are entitled.

## ARTICLE II

*Meetings*

SECTION I.—The annual meeting of The Society shall be held in the month of March, the day of such meeting to be fixed by the Directors at their meeting in the previous January.

SEC. II.—Special meetings may be held at any time at the call of the President, or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of fifty members of The Society.

## ARTICLE III

*Officers and Their Duties*

SECTION I.—There shall be twenty-one Directors, to be elected by The Society by ballot.

At the annual meeting to be held in May, 1908, there shall be elected eleven directors, seven to serve for one year,

two to serve for two years, and two to serve for three years; and at every subsequent annual meeting, seven directors shall be elected for three years.

SEC. II.—Out of the said twenty-one, The Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, and Second Vice-President, who shall hold their offices for one year.

SEC. III.—The Society shall also elect fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents, in the same manner and for the same terms of office as the Directors are chosen.

SEC. IV.—The Board of Directors shall elect a Treasurer, a Secretary, and such other officers as they may from time to time find necessary or expedient for the transaction of The Society's business.

SEC. V.—The Board of Directors shall appoint its own committees, including a Publication Committee, which Committee may consist in whole or in part of members of the Board.

The Publication Committee shall serve for one year.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### *Quorum*

SECTION I.—Forty members of The Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

#### ARTICLE V

##### *Vacancies*

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms.

#### ARTICLE VI

##### *Benefits*

SECTION I.—Every member of The Society shall receive a copy of each of its publications approved by the Board of Directors for distribution among the members.

#### ARTICLE VII

##### *Free Distribution*

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors is authorized to distribute copies of The Society's publications among such



institutions as may be deemed proper, and wherever such distribution may be deemed productive of good for the cause of Israel.

#### ARTICLE VIII

##### *Auxiliaries*

SECTION I.—Other associations for a similar object may be made auxiliary to this Society, by such names and in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Directors, and shall have the privilege of representation at meetings. Agencies for the sale and distribution of The Society's publications shall be established by the Board of Directors in different sections of the country. The Society shall have the right to establish branches.

#### ARTICLE IX

##### *Finances*

SECTION I.—Moneys received for life memberships, and donations and bequests for such purpose, together with such other moneys as the Board of Directors may deem proper, shall constitute a permanent fund, but the interest of such fund may be used for the purposes of The Society.

#### ARTICLE X

##### *Amendments*

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of those entitled to vote at any meeting of The Society; *provided* that thirty days' notice be given by the Board of Directors, by publication, to the members of The Society.

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